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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

The "winos" under the Charing Cross arches are not renowned for their love of cricket, yet they are welcomed through the hallowed Grace Gate of Lord's. In tomorrow's Spectrum, as a new season opens, Rupert Morris describes how they and many others combine to preserve the Mecca of the game.

On the Wednesday Page, Penny Perrick talks to Katharine Moore, who celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday yesterday – with the publication of her first novel.

France to boycott US summit

France intends to boycott a Paris summit of the seven leading Western states called by the US Administration. M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, made clear his opposition to such institutionalized meetings after EEC foreign ministers discussed in Luxembourg worsening transatlantic relations

Trade imperialism, page 6

Pound closes up 2.05 cents

The pound ended 2.05 cents up against the dollar at $1.5660 and reached its highest point this year on its trade-weighted index, up 0.8 at 84.0, on reports of oil price rises from Russia and Egypt Page 17

Reagan hint

President Reagan's reversal of his ban on grain negotiations with the Soviet Union is seen as a further indication that he intends to seek another presidential term Page 7

Roach warning

Police fear the likelihood of further disorder in east London if the Colin Roach inquest is moved to a larger venue, the High Court was told Page 2

Spencer's bill

Lord Spencer has been ordered to pay £1,000 to a woman whose dog was shot by his gamekeepers Page 2

Prince's paths

The Prince of Wales has asked Gloucestershire County Council to move two footpaths which skirt his Highgrove estate to prevent sightseers looking into the grounds Page 3

Guerrilla gains

Guerrillas in El Salvador can now move freely and attack military and civilian targets with relative ease, according to US and Salvadorean government officials Page 6

Walesa fear

Mr Lech Walesa returned to work in the Gdansk shipyards voicing fears of being arrested in the May Day demonstrations "which could be a trap for me" Page 5

Swing to greens

Dr Bruno Kreisky, the outgoing Austrian Chancellor, has attributed his defeat in Sunday's poll partly to a swing to the two "green" parties Page 5

Harrods blow

The main board of the House of Fraser suffered a legal defeat in its battle to stop the demerger of Harrods Page 17

Tutor for Bruno

Floyd Patterson, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, has arrived in London to tutor Frank Bruno, Britain's unbeaten heavyweight prospect Page 29

Computer Horizons: Information Technology and Parliament; Hanover Fair report; Software at the Town Hall Pages 23-27

Historians call for deeper scrutiny of Hitler diaries

From Michael Binyon, Hamburg

Two leading historians of the Nazi period yesterday called on *Stern* magazine to allow German experts to examine the Hitler diaries to ensure they are not forgeries.

Until this was done, Professor Gerhard Weinberg from the United States and Lord Dacre of Glanton (formerly Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper) told a packed press conference here, the world could never be sure that the 60 volumes, now in a Swiss bank vault, were indeed written by Hitler and taken from the wreckage of one of the last aircraft to leave Berlin in 1945.

The extraordinary press conference, punctuated by scuffles and loud arguments over interventions by Mr David Irving, a British writer on Hitler, was called by *Stern* to mark the publication yesterday of the first part of the magazine's sensational series on the diaries.

In the face of questioning by more than 200 sceptical journalists, *Stern* refused to say exactly how it had acquired the documents, to identify the intermediaries who smuggled them out of East Germany or to say where they had been hidden for the past 35 years.

Herr Gerd Heidemann, the *Stern* reporter who tracked them down, insisted he would not betray his sources, nor say anything that would endanger those he had spoken to in East Germany.

His refusal was seen by Lord Dacre, whom *The Times* asked to verify the authenticity of the diaries, as a serious weakening of the case for considering them genuine.

"I understood in Zurich that the documents had passed through the hands of one person, a Wehrmacht officer who obtained them from the aircraft and that this man – who is still alive – passed them on to Mr Heidemann," Lord Dacre said. "I now discover this is not so and that I must have misunderstood.

"Stern is relying implicitly on Mr Heidemann. I am sure that he worked hard on this but anyone can be mistaken and I cannot regard this evidence as being as firm as it was."

Lord Dacre said he stood by what he wrote in *The Times* on Saturday. He did not think his personal reputation was at stake or depended on the diaries' authenticity. "That does not worry me. If I am wrong, I am wrong. If I am right, I am right."

But the lack of any direct link between the books and the plane crash made it all the more urgent for historians to examine the complete text and check for obvious absurdities.

Lord Dacre said he was surprised that in the past three years no German historian had been given a chance for critical evaluation. He also complained, to the embarrassment of the *Stern* editors beside him, that the "normal methods of historical verification had been sacrificed" to journalistic treatment.

However, his retreat from his decisive stand last week did not mean that he believed the

Continued on back page, col 6

Times Newspapers statement

Times Newspapers said yesterday: The contract for the purchase of the Hitler war diaries is between *Stern* magazine and The News Corporation, the world-wide parent company of Times Newspapers. The serialization rights obtained are for Britain and the Commonwealth. The sum involved is SUS400,000 (£256,000). This money will be paid over this and next year. The arrangement has always been for publication to start in *The Sunday Times* three weeks after *Stern* to allow further work on authentication. Last Saturday an article was published in *The Times* by Lord Dacre of Glanton (formerly Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper). After an examination of the documents, Lord Dacre expressed his satisfaction that they were authentic. At that time *The Sunday Times* proceeded with publication of a report on the discovery of the diaries and announced that extracts would appear next month. If Lord Dacre and other historians feel that they need time for further investigation, everything possible within the power of *The Sunday Times* will be done to provide them with these facilities.



By the book: Gerd Heidemann of *Stern* magazine, who discovered the Hitler diaries, holds up a volume at the press conference in Hamburg yesterday.

Abusive start to election debate

By Our Political Staff

With all parties on a "red alert" in case Mrs Margaret Thatcher decides to go for a June general election, plans for the publication of manifestos and advertizing campaigns are being speeded up. Tonight the Social Democrats have their first political broadcast on television, which has been preceded by an aggressive poster campaign.

One poster in the series, about unemployment, shows Mrs Thatcher as a heartless "Tin Man" from *The Wizard of Oz* and Mr Michael Foot as the scarecrow from the same film. Mrs Thatcher is saying: "If only I had a heart" and Mr Foot responds with: "If only I had a brain".

Another poster shows the two party leaders as finger puppets with Mr Foot saying: "Stuff the bosses!" and Mrs Thatcher giving the rejoinder: "Stuff the unions!"

This kind of start does not augur well for the level of debate, and has provoked Mr Jim Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, into a declaration that his advertising men "will not fight an abusive campaign, nor indulge in personal insults." His party will stick to arguments about policy, he promises.

The Conservative Party's guide to party policy, performance and promise, which must be in the hands of every candidate and key party worker well before election day, was originally planned for publication in mid-July.

That suggests that some time ago there had been a "nod and a wink" to indicate that the earliest likely date was the autumn. But three weeks ago a new message went out: preparations must be hastened.

The party press office confirmed yesterday that the guide will be published within the next three weeks. That would be in time for an election in June, although it is usually available several months in advance of polling day.

The nine policy groups, consisting of Conservative MPs and outside experts, have finished their work on ideas for the manifesto and these have been submitted to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is coordinating work on the document.

The party's advertising agents, Saatchi and Saatchi, are on stand-by and are said to be making contingency plans for June or October, with the ability to book the required poster sites whenever the Prime Minister makes the decision.

Party officials say that at least £10m will be spent on the election campaign and it could be as high as £20m, depending on the response the party's backers make to the latest appeals.

Labour leaders say their funds will be nothing like that.

Continued on back page, col 2

TV-am crisis grows as ratings plunge

By Kenneth Gosling

A new ratings plunge saw TV-am, the commercial breakfast television service, head for an even deeper crisis yesterday as its unions discussed a new package of financial cuts and redundancies aimed at persuading the company's bankers tomorrow not to call in its overdrafts.

Viewing figures for the week ending April 17 dropped to 300,000, the level they reached at TV-am's most critical period covering the last week in February. The figures, published by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, showed a 25 per cent decrease on the week before; and the BBC *Breakfast Time* programme went up by 200,000 to an average weekday figure of 1.5 million.



Mr Aitken: Seeking savings of £5m.

The figures were published to a background of confusion about talks held with the company's unions last week. One union leader spoke yesterday of "a kind of lunatic situation" reached by the end of the week when figures different from those discussed earlier in the week were produced.

"We would not accept any redundancies as such unless we were really convinced of the need for them", he said. "There may be other methods of making savings which would also make a contribution towards saving the company."

Mr Timothy Aitken, the chief executive of TV-am, is said to be looking for a saving of £5m in running costs to convince the financial backers that the company is still viable. A 9 per cent pay rise promised for the summer could be a victim of the pruning process.

In the meantime, the station's 350 staff, whose expenses have been reduced, are reported to be pressing for a meeting with Mr Aitken over their future.

It was learnt yesterday that Mr Aitken is looking for heavy cuts in the operating budgets with each member of the staff being asked to make sacrifices.

The Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, which has between 140 and 150 members working at TV-am's Camden Lock studios in north London, said yesterday: "Certain ideas have been put forward by the management with counter suggestions by our own members.

"Having looked at the situation we are seeking ways of doing it without redundancies or undermining our agreement with the company."

The latest viewing figures relate to the week before the dismissal of Anna Ford and Angela Rippon. TV-am's weekend audience, with no BBC competition, is holding up well: Michael and Mary Parkinson are attracting a Saturday rating of 1.3 million and 700,000 on Sunday.

● There was a sharp reply yesterday to Mr Peter Plouviez, the general secretary of Equity, the actors' union involved in the dispute over advertising rates on both TV-am and Channel 4. Mr Plouviez said at the union's annual meeting at the weekend that Equity would revert to the full independent television rate for advertising in July if no settlement was reached by then.

Arab fever 'caused by anxiety'

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

An independent American investigation into the epidemic which affected nearly 1,000 Palestinian residents of the occupied West Bank has concluded that the disease was induced by "anxiety" rather than mass poisoning, as had been alleged by many local Arabs.

The report also said there was no evidence of malingering or deliberate fabrication of symptoms.

Last night, the Israeli Government released a summary of the 25-page report prepared by two doctors from the US Department of Health Centre For Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia – a highly respected medical institution.

The report concluded: "This epidemic may have been triggered initially either by psychological factors or by sub-toxic exposure to H2S (hydrogen sulphide). Its subsequent spread was mediated by psychogenic factors".

The H2S referred to is suspected to have come from an old latrine near the schoolroom at Arabbe village where the first 11 girls affected reported the main symptoms of fainting, stomach pains, and blurred vision.

Ford lends £1,000m to US owners

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Ford of Britain lent its American parent company almost £1,000m last year, the company's report and accounts revealed yesterday.

The British company issued a special discount note for £574m which the American group does not have to repay until the end of January, 1987. The discount was calculated on a normal commercial basis, the company said.

Ford's British profits before tax for 1982 totalled £194m, compared with £220m the previous year, and, as before, continued to be boosted by interest earned primarily from the loans to the American company.

Mr Sam Toy, chairman and managing director of Ford of Britain, gave a warning that the company's position remained precarious. "We are now in the position of the man who has fallen off a cliff but has managed to catch hold of a tree on the way down."

He said that there appeared to be no relief from the misery of economic recession, with Ford's competitors offering a "tougher and tougher" fight.

Mr Toy's performance-related salary rose last year by 9.4 per cent to £57,538, but it remains less than those for other top motor industry jobs and well below recently-announced salaries in the nationalized industries

Business News, page 17

BL men expected to defy stewards

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A meeting of the 5,000 strikers at BL's Cowley plant today is expected to vote to end the four-week "washing up time" dispute in spite of a last-minute rebellion by shop stewards.

The 60 stewards from the Oxfordshire plant voted unanimously yesterday to reject the final peace formula but "reluctantly" agreed to abide by an understanding reached between national union leaders and the management that no recommendation would be put to the mass meeting.

Local union officials are to examine the peace formula, the central feature of which is a four-week cooling off period, and the stewards' decision will then be relayed to the meeting, but without any accompanying recommendation to continue the strike.

In view of the stewards' reluctance to provoke a serious confrontation with the national leaderships of the two unions involved, BL and the unions were predicting a return to work vote from the mass meeting.

The strikers have been made aware by the management that if they decide to continue the strike dismissal notices will be immediately sent out by BL. The strike has cost the company a production loss of about 17,000 cars worth more than £90m.

Mr Terence Duffy, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW), said last night: "I hope the workers see common-sense. This is the best peace formula we can get and there is nothing more that can be offered. Let us get back now to producing the best cars in the world."

If the men accept the peace formula production should restart at Cowley on the night shift tonight

Mr David Buckle, the Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said after the stewards' meeting: "They carried the resolution unanimously stating that they do not accept the formula as a basis for a return to work. Their decision will be put to the mass meeting but they are not advising the strikers to either accept or reject it. They are simply stating their views.

During the "cooling off" period negotiations between the unions and the management will be held on the introduction of new productivity measures and the ending of the six minutes a day "washing-up time".

● Mr Harold Musgrove, the chairman of Austin Rover, said last night: "The statement from the shop stewards' meeting is directly contrary to what was agreed with the general secretary of the TGWU and the president of the AUEW (the Press Association reports). "They guaranteed that the proposals would be reported back factually as the final position with no recommendation to reject from any level in the union, whether national officers, local officers or shop stewards."

Wet spring slows down farm production

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The exceptionally cold, wet spring has seriously hampered farming in most parts of the country. Planting has been delayed, feed for cattle is becoming scarce and expensive, and there are likely to be shortages of potatoes and other vegetables, and consequent price rises.

The National Farmers' Union said yesterday that in the Midlands potato planting had been held up, and drilling of sugar beet had been impossible even on light sandy soils. Nationally, it is estimated that less than a third of the sugar beet acreage has been drilled.

Although milk production in March totalled 1,255,600 litres, more than 10 per cent more than in the same period last year, both beef and dairy farmers are running short of fodder and straw bedding, and prices have risen by more than a third.

In the South-west, where cattle are normally turned out into the fields earlier than in other parts of the country, many farmers have had to bring their animals back inside to avoid grass being trampled into quagmires. Some are being fed with three-year-old silage.

The NFU's Welsh regional office reports that grass is growing very slowly because of the lack of sunshine.

In the South-east, everything is said to be very late. Hay is fetching as much as £2 a bale, compared with a normal price of less than £1.50, potatoes are being used as fodder and, rather than turning their cattle to graze, farmers are cutting what grass there is and feeding it to the animals in their byres.

In the North, lambs born earlier in the year are reported to be in better condition than those born in recent weeks. It has been a prolific lambing season, and farmers and shepherds have had to work long hours in heavy rain, sleet and snow.

Potato and other vegetable yields are expected to be down by about half a ton an acre, which will be reflected in shop prices in the coming months.

By yesterday, some parts of South-east England had already had nearly three times the average rainfall for the whole month. This has already been the wettest April in central London since records began in 1940.

Youth Training Scheme agency approved

Woman on £29m jobs trail

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission has given outline approval for a freelance organization to manage a £29m project to place more than 15,000 school leavers with sponsor companies under the new Youth Training Scheme.

The Link Organization, based in Birkenhead, will receive £100 commission for every trainee it places under the scheme, a further £550 grant for a 13-week, off-the-job training course, and a £1,300 lump sum grant to meet the cost of a £25-a-week allowance to be paid to trainees.

The agency, which employs 60 people, will receive at least £1.5m to cover overheads and profit for the management of the teenagers' training. It will also administer the remaining £1,850 cash grants.

The organization has been founded by Mrs Elizabeth Rees, a former deputy chief executive and training director of the Distributive Industry Training Board, which was wound up by the Government last June.

Mr Dewi Rees, her husband, has resigned from an executive post with the commission because of the possibility of a conflict of interest. He is to join the Merseyside Task Force next month.

Mrs Elizabeth Rees: "Quality package".

The Youth Training Scheme aims to give 460,000 school leavers a year's on-the-job training and work experience. The overall budget for the scheme is estimated at £900m for this financial year.

The commission has decided to use managing agents to operate the scheme and has already stated that it expects most to be employers, or groups involving employers, such as small firms uniting to set up their own agency.

Mrs Rees said yesterday that she had decided to set up a national network of local managing agencies "to help small to medium-size firms and branches of multiples to take part in a quality Youth Training Scheme, without any of the administrative hassle".

A commission booklet, *Managing Agents*, says in response to the question: "Are there any limits on the way the £1,850 is spent?" – "No, provided the training programme is approved and each young person on it gets paid at least the allowance recommended".

Mr David Young, the commission chairman, told a Commons select committee last month: "If they can deliver value and still make a profit, then there is nothing in the rules against it but it would actually surprise me".

Mr Rees said yesterday: "The demise of the board last June coincided with the emergence of the Youth Training Scheme, so it would, I suppose, be reasonable to try to look at maximizing the skills and expertise that existed in bringing together ex-board staff at all levels.

Plan to raise discount for council home buyers angers Labour

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government is planning to increase from 50 to 60 per cent the maximum discount paid to tenants who buy their homes from their local councils.

In what its opponents described last night as an electioneering move, the Government's intentions were revealed in amendments tabled for the Housing and Building Control Bill, which begins its committee stage in the Lords today.

Under the existing "right to buy" legislation people who have been tenants for three years can buy at a 33 per cent discount. The discount increases by 1 per cent for each additional year up to a present maximum of 50 per cent for 20 years' tenancy.

The new proposal increases that maximum to 60 per cent, but the tenant would require extra years of tenancy to qualify. A 30-year tenant would get the full 60 per cent.

Up to 40,000 tenants could benefit. The number of tenants with between 20 and 30 years' tenancy is about 300,000, a further 100,000 have over 30 years' tenancy.

The plan surprised the Opposition. Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's chief environment spokesman told *The Times* last night: "Mrs Thatcher must really be desperate. She is now going through all the departments asking what stunts, gimmicks and bribes they can invent."

The move was seen by Labour peers last night as likely to increase the likelihood of the Government being defeated in the Lords today over its proposals to extend the "right to buy" to tenants of housing charities, which is encountering strong opposition in all parties and the voluntary housing movement.

The Earl of Selkirk, a former Conservative minister, Lady Birk, of the Labour front bench, Lord Evans of Claughton, of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, and Lord Godman, a former chairman of the Housing Corporation, have tabled an amendment to delete the controversial clause 2 from the Bill, and are thought to have a good chance of success.

There was little support for the clause in the recent Lords second reading debate on the Bill. Opponents have attacked the plan because, they say, it will diminish the stock of rented housing available for poor and deprived groups.

About 100,000 homes owned by associations, including the Guinness and Peabody trusts could be affected.

Lady Birk said yesterday that if the clause was allowed to stand it would mean that houses built by charities to help those in greatest need would be sold at an effective loss and they would no longer be available to help those who still desperately needed rented accommodation.

"The whole basis of these housing associations was to help people in need, not those who could afford to buy the homes at big discounts. With discounts now going up to 60 per cent apparently, there will be even less left to spend on replacing the stock," she said.

In the second reading debate Lord Goodman said if the Lords had a useful function to exercise it should have no hesitation in seeing the end of this "appealing clause 2."

Labour gets ready for June election

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Opinion among senior Labour politicians and union leaders over the likely general election date is hardening in favour of June.

That was the consensus emerging from the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee yesterday when the two wings of the labour movement met to discuss joint policy making in the run up to the campaign.

Shadow cabinet members, representatives of the Labour Party national executive and union leaders seized on the gloomy survey of employment prospects published two weeks ago by the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) as useful political ammunition against Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government.

The report showed that many industries were threatened by a "tidal wave of imports" which, if not checked, would lead to a big balance of payments crisis, the liaison committee said in a statement.

"The NEDC report, based on industry's own assessment, totally refutes the bogus and precarious optimism of the Government and the CBI about prospects for British industry on unchanged policies."

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said the Government should not be allowed to let the report "disappear".

On defence, Mr Denzil Davies, MP, said Labour should present itself as the party with a strong but non-nuclear defence policy and the one which was working on a policy to provide alternative employment for workers facing displacement by defence industry spending cuts.

Union leaders and Labour politicians are now looking forward to the May 6-7 strategy conference in Surrey where the labour movement will plan the exact form of polices to be put before the electorate.

TUC fees to rise

The TUC is putting up its affiliation fees by 26 per cent to stave off a threatened £1m deficit next year caused by falling trade union membership.

The increase, approved yesterday by the TUC's Finance and General Purposes Committee, will take effect in two stages and is designed to leave the trade union movement's national centre with a current account reserve of £400,000 at the end of 1985.

More than 100 unions paying 47.5p a head affiliation fee will be asked to pay 55p from January 1, 1984, and 60p from the beginning of 1985.

The higher subscriptions are likely to bring in an extra £750,000 next year, taking the TUC's annual income to the £6.5m mark.

The TUC's full general council will be asked to approve the two-step subscription increase at its monthly meeting tomorrow.

Figures for 1979, Labour's last year of office, showed 12,172,508 people belonging to affiliated organizations. That fell to 11.6 million in 1981, and 11 million last year. Figures to be released in September will show a further fall to about 10.5 million.

GENUINE!! IN 60 INTERMINABLE VOLUMES!

THE GOING TO THE COUNTRY DIARY OF A VICTORIAN LADY

JUNE

Peter Brookes

Science report

Helium taken to colder depths

By the Staff of *Nature*

The coldest liquid helium yet has been produced by a group of five physicists at Lancaster University. The development is important primarily because it may offer a means of calibrating the devices that pass for thermometers, but it will also enable a fuller study of the liquid forms of the two isotopes of helium, helium-3 and helium-4.

The low temperature reached at Lancaster is estimated to be about 100 microdegrees above the absolute zero of temperature, itself 273 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point of water.

The measurement also draws attention to the curious situation that the precision with which low temperatures can be measured on the absolute, Kelvin, scale far exceeds the precision of the link between it and those used for most practical purposes, the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales.

The Lancaster physicists explain, in a report on the research, how they cooled liquid helium-3 to very low temperatures, hoping the transition of liquid helium-3 from the liquid to the superfluid state could be used as a fixed point for a low-temperature scale of thermometry, much as the melting point of ice is a fixed point in everyday thermometry.

The transition is thought to occur about one thousandth of a degree above absolute zero when the pressure is about a third of normal.

Superfluids are liquids which appear to be free from internal friction and which are, as a consequence, not viscous

Helium-4 turns from the liquid to the superfluid state at about two degrees above absolute zero. Helium-3 becomes a superfluid at temperatures much closer to absolute zero because the particles of which its atom is composed (two electrons, one neutron and two protons) are inherently less symmetrical as a package than those of which helium-4 (which has an extra neutron) is made.

The superfluid condition is one in which the movement of particles is so well ordered, because of the way the quantum theory restricts their mutual disposition, that opportunities for the exchange of energy between separate helium atoms are restricted at sufficiently low temperatures.

Much of the work now described by Dr A M Guenault, Dr V Keith, Dr C J Kennedy, Dr I E Miller and Dr G R Pickett from Lancaster, is concerned with the technology rather than with the philosophy of these phenomena. Near absolute zero, the rate at which heat is conducted from one object to another is very small, so that the design of quickly responsive thermometers is difficult.

The neatest feature of the Lancaster research is the design of an instrument for the measurement of the viscosity of superfluid liquid helium-3, consisting of a semicircle of thin tantalum wire made to vibrate by an external magnetic field.

What the experiments have shown is that the flopping vibration of this wire, when immersed in superfluid liquid helium-3, reveals steadily decreasing friction within the liquid as the temperature falls. Making liquid helium-3 ever colder has been accomplished by the paramagnetic cooling technique, in which crystals containing copper atoms are magnetized, cooled with the coldest liquid available and then freed from external magnetic influences.

Source: *Nature*, vol 302, p695 (April 21, 1983).

New inquest on Calvi set for June

A new inquest into the death of Signor Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker who was found hanging under a London bridge last year, will be held on June 13. The High Court last month quashed a majority verdict of suicide returned at a City of London inquest last July, saying that the jury was misdirected from an open verdict and the hearing should have been adjourned because of the large amount of evidence.

The new inquest will be held by Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the Southwark coroner, who conducted the stormy inquest into the death of 13 young people in a house fire in Deptford two years ago. It is expected to last for three days and will include fresh evidence from Signor Calvi's family alleging that he was murdered.

Fall victim gets parents' house

The parents of an accident victim are to give him their house in compensation for injuries he suffered when he fell 100ft while working for his father.

The agreement was reached in the High Court in London yesterday.

Glen Moore, now aged 25, who suffered brain damage in the fall is cared for at his parents' home in Kings Farm Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, which is being made over to him. He will also receive agreed damages of £50,000.

Little hope for anti-hunt Bill

A Bill aimed at ending hunting will be published next month by Mr Kevin McNamara, a Labour parliamentary spokesman on defence and disarmament and member of the League Against Cruel Sports. Although his 10-minute rule Bill is certain to fail, the league hopes that it will be used as a base for legislation by a future government opposed to hunting.

Mr McNamara wants to amend the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1911, so that it will cover wild as well as captive animals.

MP threatens to sue over seat

Conservative Party leaders in north-west Clwyd have been given until Thursday to accept the nomination of Sir Anthony Meyer, MP for Flint, West, as prospective candidate for the new seat, or face High Court action.

Sir Anthony, who handed in his nomination papers last Friday, says that if his name is not accepted with that of Miss Beata Brookes to be put to the meeting of members at Abergele, on May 9, he may issue a writ.

RAF man dies

Junior Technician Stephen Vincent, aged 23, who had been involved in a fight between rival units at an RAF base in Cyprus and then flown back to Britain, died in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, yesterday.

Peace protest

Anti-nuclear protestors blocked the entrance of the United States Air Force base at Mildenhall in Suffolk yesterday.

Correction

An agency report on April 20 of a London Bankruptcy Court hearing stated that George Best, the footballer, had an interest in a Scottish company. The company was Manchester-based. Mr Best's biography, *Where Do I Go From Here?*, was not written by Michael Parkinson, although he wrote an earlier biography.

Firemen's leaders back one-day strikes

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Fire Brigades' Union executive has renewed a strike recommendation to a special union conference today, in spite of evidence that large numbers of firemen have voted against a planned series of one-day strikes.

Today's conference, at TUC headquarters in London, will decide whether to hold the first one-day strike later this week in protest at the Government's decision to increase firemen's pension contributions.

Yesterday's executive meeting, which was followed by a meeting of the union's regional officials, showed that the vote against strike action was expected to be narrow and much could depend on last-minute mandating meetings this morning, before the conference.

The executive also decided that if local authority employers take any disciplinary action against firemen, should the strike go ahead, the union would call an all-out indefinite dispute.

● Any prospect of 24-hour opening of shops was unanimously rejected yesterday by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers at its annual delegate meeting in Blackpool, and the union's executive empowered to take industrial action if necessary (Our Labour Reporter writes).

Tuite appeal in Dublin

A move to quash the first conviction by a court in the Irish Republic for a terrorist-linked offence in England was started yesterday in Dublin.

Gerard Anthony Tuite, aged 27, appealed at the Court of Criminal Appeal against conviction for possessing explosives at an address in Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, London, with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property between June 1, 1978 and March 1, 1979.

Tuite, from Mountnugent, co Cavan, was jailed for 10 years last year by Dublin's anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court after he was recaptured in the republic after escaping from Brixton prison.

Mr Sean MacBride, his lawyer said that the appeal would cover several important issues.

He argued that it was never the state's intention, when setting up the Special Criminal Court, which has no juries, to use it to try extra-territorial offences.

When Mr Justice McCarthy pointed out that the lower court had offered Tuite the choice of going to England and standing trial there, Mr MacBride replied that the defence had opted for a trial by a judge and jury in Dublin. He said that, if tried in England Tuite would have appeared before a judge and jury.

The hearing continues today.

● A delegation of four from the International Committee of the Red Cross yestersay began a tour of prisons in Norhern Ireland. The organization last visited prisons in Northern Ireland during the height of the IRA hunger strike in the summer of 1981.



Peter Willey (left) and Wayne Larkin (right), former England batsmen, with Mr Bentley in Bedford yesterday. They were backing his claim against unfair dismissal.

Job plea by cricket groundsman

A county cricket club head groundsman who was dismissed for allegedly preparing unsatisfactory wickets appealed at an industrial tribunal in Bedford yesterday against unfair dismissal.

Mr Nigel Baker, a solicitor, said on behalf of Northamptonshire County Cricket Club that it was the groundsman's job to prepare match and practice wickets and to maintain the outfield.

When Mr Leslie Bentley, who was dismissed last August, took the £3,900 job in 1979 he said that it would take about two years to put the pitch in good order, Mr Baker said. But there followed a series of complaints about the poor state of the ground.

Mr Bentley, a Yorkshireman, was seen on several occasions, Mr Baker said, and told that matters were unsatisfactory but there was no marked improvement. There were complaints that the surface was "loose and crumbly".

In fact in Mr Bentley's first season as head groundsman, the tribunal was told, the club came seventeenth and bottom in a league table of pitch quality drawn up by the Test and County Cricket Board. The next year Northampton was sixteenth for three-day matches and went up to fifteenth for one-day matches.

Mr Baker said that a match was arranged during the 1980 season between the club and the West Indians, to be played on a Milton Keynes ground that was often used by Northampton.

The tribunal was told that after the game the pitch was deemed to be unfit for first class cricket and was lost for use by the club during that season.

The hearing continues.

Quarry firm wants to evict ministry

A Welsh quarry company which wants to take over caverns used during the Second World War to store art treasures so that they can be used again for slate mining, yesterday opposed a Department of Environment application for a renewal of the lease.

The caverns, at Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, are also said to be a possible fallout shelter for the Royal Family in the event of a nuclear war. The caverns, which are under 100ft of rock, are also thought to have been used to store the Crown jewels during the war.

Cwt y Bugail Slate Quarries, wants to evict the department as its most recent 21-year lease on the caverns expired in September, 1981. The department wants to renew the lease.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, on behalf of the firm, told the Porthmadog County Court: "The application of the Department of the Environment is an application under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, for the granting of a new lease for its premises." He said the quarry firm's position was that these were premises forming part of the slate working area

Mr Price added: "Under the Act it is for the respondent landlord to establish its intention to occupy the property on which the Department of Environment desires to have a new lease." He said the company's plans had consequences for the employment and economic welfare of the area.

The hearing continues.

Spencer must pay £1,000 for shot dog

From Our Correspondent, Northampton

Lord Spencer was ordered yesterday to pay £1,000 damages and costs to a woman whose dog was shot by his gamekeepers.

Judge MacGregor said at Northampton County Court: "The defendants fall a long way short of justifying their actions and I do not think they have been entirely truthful."

He said Lord Spencer accepted that he must stand or fall by his employees' actions and therefore joined in legal liability.

Miss Jo Green, of Harlestone, near Northampton, had claimed damages from Lord Spencer and Anthony Smith and William Linford, his gamekeepers, after her rotweiler dog Elka, said to be worth £1,000, was shot in September 1980.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Linford admitted shooting the dog on Mr Smith's instructions. But both claimed they were justified because the dog had been worrying pheasants on the Spencers' estate at Althorp.

A cairn terrier belonging to a neighbour of Miss Green's was also shot but Miss Green's airedale ran off.

The judge said: "After the neighbour's dog was shot and the airedale ran off, the two keepers should have done more to drive away Elka. The shooting of Elka was unjustified. It was highly unlikely that she would have returned to the pheasant pens alone."

Mr Smith admitted at the earlier hearing that he had lied about the dog because it was estate policy to say nothing to anyone about anything because of the Princess of Wales. Judge MacGregor described that claim as "palpably false".

After the case, Miss Green said: "I am absolutely delighted, although I was very distressed and angry at the time. We knew they were not telling the truth and were trying to hide something."

She added: "I have no reservations about taking the action. We had been hoping to have a litter from Elka eventually but I have a new rotweiler now."

Mr Smith declined to comment.

Hamburgers made from rotting meat, court told

From Our Correspondent, Preston

Hamburgers and sausages made out of rotting green and black bacon fit only for petfood and pigswill were part of a meat fraud which went on for up to six years, Preston Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Henriques, for the prosecution, told the court that the meat, described as inedible waste, was covered in dirt, paper and sawdust and transported in unrefrigerated vans.

It contained so many metal hooks and bolts that a metal detector had to be used to check the finished products. But it was out of order more often than it was working, he said.

Arthur Kay, aged 40, of Wigan Road, Bolton, Greater Manchester, and Martin Godfrey, aged 33, of Wilton Parade, Blackpool, Lancashire, deny a joint charge of conspiracy to defraud by using meat unfit for human consumption.

Instead of using it at his petfood manufacturing store in Bolton, Mr Kay sold it to Mr Godfrey, owner of Direct Bacon Supplies in Blackpool, the prosecution alleged.

Mr Kay ordered three deliveries a week to be sent to Mr Godfrey's firm and in one period of 13 months, bacon valued at £36,000 changed hands, Mr Henriques said.

Environmental health officials who carried out a raid told Mr Godfrey that they would return the next day. He then got together a squad of employees and their friends who worked throughout the night to try to get rid of the meat, Mr Henriques said.

The case continues.

Disorder warning over Roach inquest venue

By Nicholas Timmins

The inquest into the death of Colin Roach, the black youth who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, London, in January, will be very far from the full public inquiry that some are seeking into his death, the High Court was told yesterday.

Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for Dr Douglas Chambers, the coroner who is to hold the inquest, said that the Home Office had told Hackney Borough Council and others that the inquest would be a full, independent, public inquiry into the medical and circumstantial causes of the death.

But the inquest was "a very, very long way away" from the sort of inquiry they were seeking he told Mr Justice Woolf. Such an inquiry would involve considerable liberality over who could appear before it, would include final speeches by those represented, and would result in a long report, instead of the inquest jury's verdict of a few words.

It was because they had been told that the inquest was in some sense a substitute for that type of inquiry that attempts were being made to hold it on the scale of a public inquiry, Mr Kidwell said. But it was and would remain an inquest.

The court is being asked to rule on whether the inquest should be held at St Pancras Coroner's Court or at the larger venue of Hackney Town Hall, as the local borough, the Greater London Council and the Roach family are urging; and whether the Hackney Black People's Association should be represented at the inquest.

Dr Chambers argued in an affidavit that the court had proved adequate for other cases attracting publicity and notoriety, including the death of Joe Orton and the death of Kevin Gateley at a demonstration in Red Lion Square in 1974.

Chief Superintendent Allan Burgess, of the Metropolitan Police, said in his affidavit, there had been "a chronicle of disorder" in Hackney since Mr Roach's death. He feared the likelihood of disorder if the inquest was held at the town hall.

The hearing continues today.

Expert 'paid £1,000 for jail pottery'

The widow of a master potter was horrified that Britain's leading auction houses and art experts had been fooled into believing at pottery made in a prison was genuine Bernard Leach.

Sotheby's, Christie's and Bonham's were among the auctioneers taken in, Mr Warwick McKinnon, for the prosecution, said at Southwark Crown Court yesterday. He said that one authority on Leach's work had paid more than £1,000 for three fakes produced at Featherstone prison, near Wolverhampton, by Vincent Mason, aged 47.

Mrs Janet Leach, of St Ives, said: "I was indignant that dealers did not know a little bit more about what they were handling.

She added: "Anyone with the slightest acquaintance with Bernard Leach's pottery should not have been taken in." Mason's work was "so bad" and "as different as chalk from cheese", when compared to that of her late husband.

The prison vases and pots were "the sort of thing produced in occupational therapy classed and by 10-year-olds learning basic techniques". She agreed with Mr Lionel Cohen, for the defence, that the comparison was "like someone composing a piece of doggerel and signing it William Shakespeare.

Mr Mason, of Fawcett Street, Salford, pleaded not guilty to conspiring with two other men to obtain money by deception from auction houses between October, 1979 and November, 1980.

The jury was told that another prisoner, had passed the pots and vases to an antique dealer with the permission of the prison governor. The dealer then handed them on to the auction houses claiming that they were genuine Leach. Mr McKinnon said that both men had previously admitted their part in the plot.

Although Mr Mason had been promised 60 per cent of the takings, he got nothing. The dealer had pocketed £1,500 and was expecting a similar payment. The other prisoner had received nearly £900.

The trial continues today.

National Trust chiefs hunt salaries 'spy'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Leaders of the National Trust began an investigation yesterday to discover which member of staff leaked details of their salaries to a newspaper. The details, published yesterday in the *Daily Mail*, showed that some senior staff of the conservation charity with salaries of more than £20,000 a year were allowed to live in some of its country houses for rents of less than £50 a week.

Lord Gibson, chairman of the trust, said before its spring meeting yesterday: "I am proud of what has been revealed". As the search focused on the trusts finance office at Melksham, Wiltshire, senior officials were not ruling out the possibility that the organization had been penetrated by members of the peace movement hostile to its granting of a lease at Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, for a defence bunker.

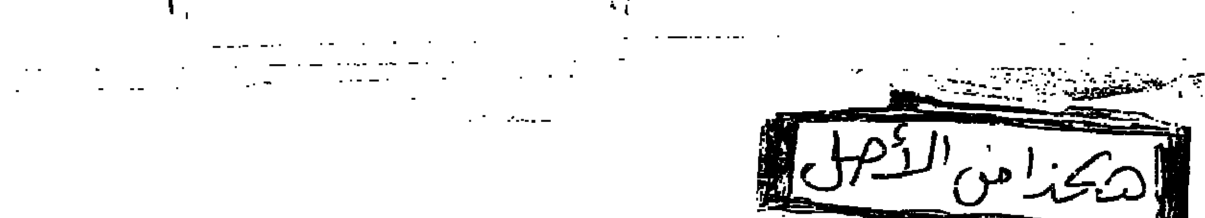
The trust was forced to hold a special meeting last year by members who opposed the lease for a joint Nato and RAF defence bunker in a Chilterns beauty area. Mrs Audrey Urry, one of the leaders of the opposition to the lease, said yesterday that the publicity about pay had come as a shock.

Mr Jack Boles, the director-general of the trust, who is to retire in the autumn, received an 11 per cent rise last year which raised his annual salary to £32,000. "I get no allowances other than a 15p luncheon voucher", he said yesterday.

Lord Gibson said "I do not think the salaries are high. The remuneration, I think, is on the low side. If Jack Boles was working for Pearson's, which is my other job, he would be getting double.

"We have nothing to hide. But it is a worry to me that if somebody has been riffling through the files, they have got a grievance." He added that the country houses occupied by staff at low rents were not intended to be put on public view.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.60; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.800; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



هكذا من الاصل

Minister accused of insulting doctors with contraceptive ban

The Minister of Health's decision to refuse a licence for the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera was tantamount to saying doctors were unreliable and unethical, a former president of the British Medical Association claimed yesterday.

Dame Josephine Barnes said Mr Kenneth Clarke's decision amounted to an "unwarrantable interference with the freedom of doctors to prescribe to their patients as they think best.

"The minister's decision also means he is depriving a significant number of women from having access to a useful contraceptive method.

"The minister seems to have been saying that he does not trust doctors to prescribe the drug properly. The implications behind this reasoning are monstrous.

"It is tantamount to saying that doctors in this country are unreliable and act unethically, that they pay no attention to the need for obtaining an informed consent, that they do not explain potential risks and unpleasant side effects to patients, that they treat patients in a totally arbitrary and uncaring fashion."

Dame Josephine, who is also a former vice-president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and president of the National Association of Family Planning Doctors, said it was the first time a minister of health had refused to accept the advice of the "extremely responsible" committee on the Safety of Medicines.

The decision had been taken within a few days of Mr Clarke's appointment

Dame Josephine's condemnation came in written evidence to a public hearing in London to decide whether Depo-Provera should be licensed for long-term use.

The hearing, the first of its kind to be held under the Medicines Act, 1968, has been demanded by Upjohn Ltd, the drug's manufacturer, and only witnesses called by the company may appear before the panel.

That has angered the Coordinating Group on Depo-Provera. A delegation gathered outside wearing handkerchiefs over their mouths carrying slogans saying: "We are not allowed to speak here".

Several of the side-effects to which the group has drawn attention were accepted by Upjohn at the start of the hearing, which will last all week. But Mr Christopher Bathurst, QC, argued that the benefits outweighed the risks and accused the group of "seeking to condemn a minority of their fellow women either to inadequate or no contraception or something that is medically or personally unacceptable to them and condemn them to stress, unhappiness and medical problems and malconsequences".

The hearing continues today.



Animal magic: Penguin, dormouse and squirrel fashioned in silver by Mr Michael Bolton, from Kent, an exhibitor at the Goldsmith's Craft Fair which opens tomorrow at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City, for the sale of designer jewelry and silver. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Scotland to have a new music academy

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

A new Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama is to be built in Glasgow at an estimated cost of £16m, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced yesterday. It is expected to be completed by 1987.

Mr Ainslie Millar, chairman of the board of governors, described it as a tremendously exciting moment, and said that he had been involved since 1965 in trying to get the building under way.

He said that the design of the building, on a site at Hope Street and Renfrew Street, had been described by the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland as a fine example of contemporary architecture. The architect is Sir Leslie Martin of Cambridge.

To mark the academy Professor Robin Orr, a former chairman of Scottish Opera, is to compose an opera. It will be based on Tom Stoppard's play *On the Razzle*. Professor Orr has already composed *Weir of Hermiston* and *Full Circle*, for Scottish Opera.

The 360 students at present at the academy had a teaching staff of 60, Mr Philip Ledger, the academy's principal, said. It was hoped that the new academy would have 270 students of music and 130 of drama.

Mr Ledger said that he was convinced that the new facilities of the academy were going to be formidable and he was certain they would attract students and staff not only from Scotland but also from further afield.

The facilities will include an opera theatre and large concert hall. The drama school is to have a large theatre and seven workshops.

The academy's present site is at St George's Place in the city centre, where it was established in 1888. The Treasury is meeting the full cost of the new academy.

Woman let vicious dogs go on rampage

A woman acted with "criminal irresponsibility" when she allowed two vicious doberman dogs on to the street, where they went on the rampage and bit 10 people, a judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday. A woman, aged 72, died two days after being attacked by the dogs.

Judge Gibbens said Mrs Olive Brown had let the dogs out, knowing they were vicious and uncontrollable, after keeping them cooped up unnaturally for a long time in her flat at Larner Road, Erith, Kent.

Brown, aged 55, was given an eight-month jail sentence, suspended for two years after admitting causing a nuisance to the public, by bringing on to the streets two vicious and dangerous dogs and keeping them in circumstances whereby people were "in great danger of their lives, good health and property and were kept in great alarm and terror".

Her plea of not guilty to the manslaughter of Mrs Dorothy Dow was accepted by the prosecution.

Judge Gibbens said: "There is a body of opinion which thinks that dogs should not be kept in built-up areas, and certainly not vicious dogs. The reason I am passing this sentence upon you is that I think it should be recognized . . . that it is a very serious criminal offence to put other people in your locality in danger from savage injury in this way."

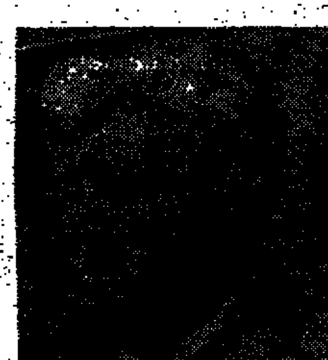
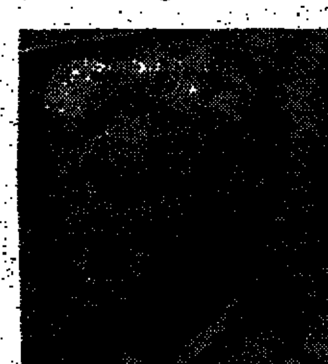
Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said that when Brown let out the dogs on February 9, 1981, they bit 10 people, including a pregnant woman, several schoolgirls and a girl aged six.

Mrs Dow, of Beechfield Road, Erith, who suffered from angina, was shopping when the dogs set on her. "They got her with her back up against the window of a shop and bit her repeatedly", Mr Worsley said.

Mrs Dow, suffering from shock, was helped into the shop where she waited for an ambulance to take her and other victims to hospital. She showed no sign of heart trouble, but her condition deteriorated in the ambulance and she died of heart failure on February 11.

Mr Worsley said the dogs had also attacked people in 1978 and 1979. They were destroyed after the 1981 incident.

When seen by the police, Brown admitted that she had "just let the dogs run" without collars or leads. She said she had bought muzzles, but they were not the right size.

Olive Brown: Dogs bit 10 people.

Penlee clash over 'smears'

A solicitor was accused at the Penlee lifeboat inquiry in Penzance yesterday of smearing the memory of those who could not defend themselves.

Mr Noel Horner, who is representing two of the families of dead lifeboatmen, had renewed his criticism of Captain Mike Moreton, aged 32, the master of the sunken coaster Union Star.

Mr Horner also said that "as a matter of prudence" Mr George Sedgewick, aged 49, the Union Star's engineer, should have been given more than two hours to familiarize himself with the engine of the ship, which was making its maiden voyage.

Mr Gerald Darling, QC, for the Department of Trade, interrupted to say that Mr Horner was "smearing various witnesses". Captain Moreton and Mr Sedgewick were both dead. Mr Horner's remarks were grossly unfair to their memory, he said.

Earlier, Mr Horner said that he was persisting with allegations that "substantial errors of judgment" by Captain Moreton and coastguards contributed to the disaster, in which 16 people died, on December 19, 1981.

Mr Horner said that the coastguards should have suggested a Mayday. They had facts not at Captain Moreton's disposal. They knew roughly where the ship was, knew what the weather was like, and how long it would take for a helicopter to be alerted and for it and the lifeboat to reach the scene.

The coastguard should have asked how long it would have taken to restart the Union Star's engine. The coastguard was not sitting there as a servant to the master, in a passive or reactive role. The service had a very special function to initiate and coordinate search and rescue.

"If it failed in that function, in my submission it merely acts as a sounding board or a postbox for the master of a vessel", Mr Horner said.

He added: "The rule book is being used as an excuse for the late launching of the Penlee lifeboat."

The inquiry continues today.

● Mr Iain Sproat, the Minister for Trade, strongly denied in the commons yesterday that the Government had any plans to run down the role of the coastguard.

Prince seeks path switch at Highgrove

The Prince of Wales has asked Gloucestershire County Council to move two footpaths away from his Highgrove estate to prevent sightseers from looking into the grounds.

Since he moved into the 180-acre Highgrove estate at Doughton, near Tetbury, nearly three years ago, sightseers have filed along the narrow country paths which skirt the property.

The application, which has been made through the Duchy of Cornwall's office to Gloucestershire County Council, asks for the footpaths to be closed and two others to be opened several hundred yards away.

The application is being supported by Mr Leonard Soper, the chief constable, who is responsible for security at the estate. The police said: "With the footpaths running so close to the main house they do pose a slight security problem. In the past there have been a lot of sightseers and photographers trying to get a glimpse of what is going on in the grounds."

The Cotswold District Council has agreed to support the plan. The Ramblers Association which normally objects to such moves has also agreed because of the promise of the new footpaths.

More ponies slashed by 'maniac'

An attacker who has already killed one horse has struck again, stabbing a pony to death and badly slashing two others, bringing the toll to two horses dead and five seriously injured.

Det Inspector Paul Aylott, of Dunstable CID, speaking after the latest attack at Blows Downs, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, said yesterday: "It is senseless; there are no words to describe it. It seems we have someone with a pure and maniacal hatred of horses.

"This time the killer must have been covered in blood. Someone must be covering up for this man. His clothes will give him away."

Second polar bear drowns

Officials at Chester zoo were yesterday investigating the drowning of a polar bear, the second to die in the same pool within 18 months.

Three-year-old Nanook, whose body was found minutes after he was seen playing in the water, arrived at the zoo from Copenhagen in October 1980 with a female, Naja. She died under the ice in the pool in December 1981.

Top speaker

Miss Sophie Edwards, aged 16, the daughter of Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday won the National Schools Public Speaking Competition, defeating 4,000 other entrants.

109th birthday

Mrs Annie Chapman celebrated her 109th birthday at the Clapham Hospital in Bedford yesterday. Staff baked her a special cake and she received birthday wishes from her son aged 84.

Tea break

Thieves who spent three hours breaking into an iron safe at an Aluminium Systems company office in Yate, near Bristol, found only some tea bags and sugar.

Englishman alleges race bias

From Our Correspondent
Colwyn Bay

An Englishman claimed yesterday that he lost his job because he did not speak Welsh, and that it was racial discrimination.

Mr Anthony Sweeting, of Glyddyn Hen, Pwllheli was custodian manager of the Porthmadog Maritime Museum for the 1981 season, but he was not reappointed last year when the job was given to a man who could speak English and Welsh.

Mr Donald Calvert, a complaints officer from the Commission for Racial Equality, who is presenting Mr Sweeting's case, told an industrial tribunal at Colwyn Bay that it was an example of both direct and indirect discrimination under the Race Relations Act.

The museum's trustees deny unlawful dismissal.

Mr Sweeting said he had owned a house on the Lleyn peninsular since 1968. During 1981 he had no difficulty

The next year he wrote to the committee asking for more money. Later he received a letter saying that the post had been given to a bilingual person.

The hearing continues today.

Girl killed by father, QC says

From Our Correspondent
Reading

A girl aged two was murdered by her epileptic father after social workers and magistrates had decided that she would be safe in his care, Reading Crown Court was told yesterday.

The events leading to the death of Katrina Lee were outlined by Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution. He said she was put in temporary care after her father, Philip Lee, aged 21, admitted assaulting her during a fit. However, within three weeks of returning home, she had been killed after a "severe and brutal assault".

He said that Mr Lee's wife left the child with him when she went out at about midday of October 4. When she returned she thought the child looked "plainly off colour". She went out again at 2.45 pm, and returned shortly afterwards to find the girl, in breathing difficulties, on the sofa. An ambulance was called but the girl died at 3.45 pm.

Mr Lee, of Cowley, Oxford, denies charges of murdering the child and assault, causing actual bodily harm.

The trial continues today.

WIs challenge farmers on conservation

By David Nicholson-Lord

The 360,000 members of Women's Institutes are set to make a significant break with tradition by taking the conservationist's side against the farmer in the growing debate over the protection of the countryside.

At its annual meeting in five weeks, the National Federation of Woman's Institutes is likely to endorse calls for the imposition of planning controls on farming, one of the most important measures demanded by conservationists. The move would commit the federation to an intensive lobbying campaign.

The proposal is one of four selected by the federation to coincide with the launching of a campaign to promote a more radical image for the WIs and recruit new members, especially among younger women in their twenties and thirties.

Ingredients include large-scale commercial sponsorship and car stickers proclaiming: "The WI has the country at heart", using the heart symbol more usually associated with Valentine cards and the peace movement.

WI leaders yesterday rejected charges that the movement was abandoning its non-political stance and aligning itself with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Mrs Wilma Mulliner, treasurer of the federation, said: "We are not marchers. That is not our role. We do not go for these way-out things. The CND is not us and never has been."

The campaign is aimed at publicizing the work of WIs, which represent the largest women's organization in Britain, in public affairs as well as crafts. But Mrs Mulliner acknowledged that the proposals for planning controls on farm buildings could be viewed as "anti-farming".

The movement, founded 86 years ago by a Canadian farmer's wife and promoted in Britain through the Agricultural Organization Society and the Ministry of Agriculture, has long prided itself on its rural roots. But observers have detected a creeping suburbanization as the distinction between town and country grew blurred.

Mrs Mulliner added: "We are still basically a rural organization but a lot of us now are professionals' wives, not farmers' wives."

Significantly, however, the proposal for planning controls on farming is sponsored by one of the most rural of the county branches, Northamptonshire, after a big vote in its favour.

PARLIAMENT April 25 1983

Overmanning on too many British ships

SHIPPING

A representative sample shows that in too many cases British merchant vessels are frequently some 25 per cent and more overmanned compared with their best European competitors, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, told the Commons at question time. He added that this was something with which the Merchant Navy, if it was to be competitive, could not continue. It should also analyze those world markets where it could succeed.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab), had asked what assessment he had made of the level of manning and other costs on United Kingdom merchant shipping compared with those of other European merchant fleets.

Mr Sproat: My assessment is that the greatest variation of cost between UK and other European merchant fleets arises from the cost of crewing. Manning is of course an important determinant of crew costs, as are rates of pay, frequencies of crew change and length of paid leave.

Mr Woolmer: Was *The Times* report of March 30 correct in outlining the list of issues he has asked his officials to consider? If his purpose is much more wide-ranging, will he announce the total failure of the laissez-faire approach to shipping policy?

Would he ensure that a detailed inquiry is conducted impartially and jointly with all sides of industry under terms of reference that enable it to consider the problem of low-rate flags of convenience and detail governmental financial and non-financial support to merchant shipping in other countries – measures which this Government has failed to put forward while the merchant shipping industry is collapsing?

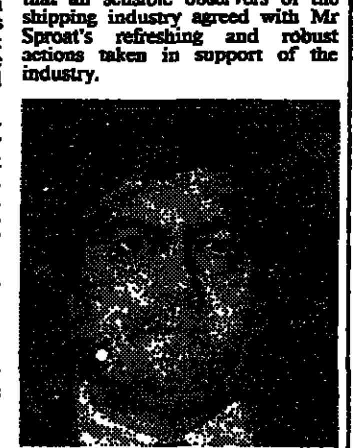
Mr Sproat: I cannot be expected to keep in my head every word *The Times* printed on March 30. It said I was going to do a proper analysis of the Merchant Navy by comparison with our best European competitors. That is what we are going to do.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab): To say that he will conduct an inquiry is a curious way to announce to the House that he has arrived at the conclusion of 25 per cent overmanning.

Will he make sure that his inspectors do not continue to reduce crews on small vessels while the inquiry is under way. Can he assure us that the Rayner inquiry, which recommended a cut-back on coastguards, will be disbanded and that he will abandon the idea of charging people for being rescued?

Mr Sproat: I would hope to come to some conclusions on the Rayner review by about the end of June.

During earlier questions about Mr Sproat's March statement on Government policy towards merchant shipping, **Mr Albert McQuarrie** (East Aberdeenshire, C) had said that all sensible observers of the shipping industry agreed with Mr Sproat's refreshing and robust actions taken in support of the industry.



Prescott: Abandon idea of charges for rescues.

Mr Sproat said that responses to his March statement had come from the General Council of British Shipping, the National Union of Seamen, the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, the Mercantile Marine Services Association and the Radio and Electronic Officers Union.

I have (he added) also received 19 other letters, some of them duplicates.

Mr John Cunningham (Whitehaven, Lab): Few ministerial statements in this Parliament have been so roundly and universally condemned as his of March 18 on the British shipping industry. It was simply a political smokescreen for the complete absence of any new Government initiatives to halt the disastrous decline in our shipping industry.

When will he face up to the damage being done to British shipping and take specific and urgent action to help the industry, or is it simply to sink?

Mr Sproat: In the last few weeks alone I have taken getting on for a couple of dozen measures to reduce the burden on the Merchant Navy. A fall back on subsidy and and feeble protectionism cannot be the answer to the Merchant Navy. It must make itself more competitive vis-à-vis other merchant navies.

Talks on US legal moves over Laker

BRITISH AIRWAYS

A high-powered delegation from the Department of Trade starts negotiations in Washington tomorrow (Tuesday) to stop actions being pursued in the United States to put the blame for the end of Laker Airways on British Airways and British Caledonian, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, explained during a question in the Commons on the accounts for British Airways for the financial year 1982-83.

He was assured by Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, that there was all-party support for the proposition that the United States' claim to impose anti-trust legislation on an extra-territorial basis was indefensible.

Mr Iain Sproat also praised the splendid performance of British Airways in the last year for their amazing turn-round from loss into profit, when he said he expected to receive British Airways' audited accounts for 1982-83 in the second half of June.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab) asked: Does he believe that a capital reconstruction or the writing-off of British Airways' debts is an essential prerequisite to fulfil his personal ambition to sell off British Airways to the private sector?

Mr Sproat: Well, there is certainly a personal ambition of mine, which is shared by the entire Government, to sell off British Airways as soon as possible.

As for capital reconstruction, the Government has not made up its mind on this particular aspect yet.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): Whilst welcoming the substantial progress made by British Airways towards success in the financial world, would he bring to bear the maximum effort from his department on the United States stupid actions now being pursued by lawyers in the United States to put the blame for the unfortunate end of Laker Airways on to British Airways and British Caledonian?

Mr Sproat: I am glad to have his praise for the splendid performance of British Airways in the last year, which I look forward to hearing from Labour MPs, on this amazing turn-around from loss into profit. A high-powered delegation from the Department of Trade starts negotiations in Washington tomorrow on the other matter.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab): Labour MPs need no lessons on supporting nationalized industries. We are pleased to see nationalized industries prospering. But what a pity this Government seems determined to sell off nationalized industries as soon as they appear to be making a profit for the taxpayer.

Why does he not come clean and tell the public that it is his and the Government's intention to use up to £800m of taxpayers' money to write off British Airways' debts in order to sell off this airline after the election and not before to the private sector? Why does he not have the courage to tell the electorate that that is his intention?

Mr Sproat: I have already made clear what the Government's attitude on reconstruction is. I am delighted and surprised to hear that at last the Opposition are congratulating British Airways on their splendid turn-around from loss to profit.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C): While the Government may or may not be involved in the partial funding of the A320 airbus were



Warren: Stupid actions to blame BA and BCal.

British Airways to purchase other aircraft from the Americans without considering the A320 airbus, it would not go down terribly well among Conservative MPs.

Mr Sproat: The Chairman of British Airways will take note of what he says. However, it is not the policy of this Government to force British Airways into making purchases they do not wish to do.

The Boeing 757, with its Rolls-Royce engines has a larger British content than the current airbus.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, (Warley, West, Lab): when he discusses with the chairman the future of British Airways, will he assure him that there is all-party support in this House for the proposition that the United States claim to impose anti-trust legislation on an extra-territorial basis is indefensible and contrary to international law and would be resisted whichever government is in power in the United Kingdom?

Mr Sproat: I am grateful for what he has just said. My officials begin in Washington tomorrow to point out to the United States that we already have an agreement, Burmuda II, under which these matters should be settled.

BAA privatization

Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, undertook to discuss with the chairman of the British Airports Authority the privatization of the authority. He was replying to a question about an article in *The Sunday Times* of April 10.

Minister rejects call for 25pc tax band

FINANCE BILL

The tax system increasingly mirrored the class division in society **Mr Robert Sheldon** (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab), an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs said at the beginning of the debate on committee stage of the Finance Bill.

He was moving an amendment to reduce the income tax on the first £750 of taxable income to 25 per cent from the present 30 per cent.

Mr Sheldon said that all tax changes introduced by the Government had increasingly mirrored the class division.

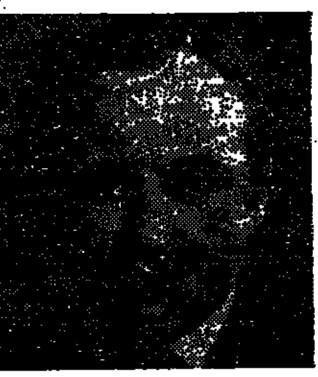
They were seeing an increasingly rigorous attitude applied to one class of society and an increasingly relaxed attitude to the other. Those two reactions could not be without severe social consequences.

They had to consider the Government's belief that reductions in taxation would recreate the market economy. The idea had been that the rich would provide jobs; that tax relief would provide both incentive and reward and the good old nineteenth century would be recreated.

The lower paid had been promised lower taxes, but in their case they had failed to materialize.

The reductions in higher rates had been intended to reduce tax avoidance, but he noted that tax havens were flourishing as never before. Tax avoidance schemes were being produced with ingenuity and the Government's enthusiasm to curtail them was rather less than had been shown by the previous Government.

The Labour Government had moved towards a smooth progression in tax rates by having rates of 25 per cent, 33 per cent and 40 per cent. If this Government had



Sheldon: Tax system reflects division in society.

proceeded in a similar way instead of abolishing the 25 per cent rate, it might have had the advantage of redeeming one of its promises: to help the lower paid.

By abolishing the 25 per cent the Government had shown that it did not care much for those on lower incomes and that most help was going to the wealthy.

There could be no justification for taxing those who received the lowest incomes at 30 per cent just because they were pensioners, wives or happened to have made the error of being aged less than 21. Why should those people be marked out for an increase in taxation from 25 per cent to 30 per cent simply because the Chancellor decided they did not particularly need the money?

The Chancellor completely failed to understand that it was the people in this category to whom the extra money was essential. They were the most disadvantaged in society and most appreciated the small difference in their incomes.

At the same time as he was doing that, the Chancellor was giving relief to the highest paid. Rarely in the fiscal history of the United Kingdom had there been such a stark contrast between what was given to the wealthy and what was taken away from the poor.

The argument had been put forward that it was better to help the low paid by raising thresholds rather than by a lower rate of tax. But increases in allowances one year, in part if not all, would be eroded by inflation. Many of those let out of the tax net would be drawn back into it.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said Treasury ministers were wholly out of touch with the psychology of the ordinary working man.

They lived in a fantasy world shared by the Prime Minister in which they believed that a reduction in the rate of taxation on a reasonable week's pay would automatically be followed by a great surge of effort, imaginative business decisions and risk taking, as if there was a tremendous amount of untapped effort.

That was a wholly disproved fantasy, it was a figment of Treasury ministers' imagination.

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead, Lab) said the Government should support the amendment as it would be one way of helping to redeem its election promises. The Government had won many votes on the basis that it would cut taxation. But for those on low incomes the tax burden had risen and more low paid people were paying tax.

Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West, SDP) said high taxation was being paid by people on very low incomes, those least able to pay. So he supported even these inadequate amendments.

Mr Dale Cambell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said that after five Budgets the rich had paid less and less and the lower paid and those paying the standard rate of tax had picked up the bill.

In total the Government since 1979 had handed out to rich people nearly £3,000m in tax concessions. This was equivalent to a £5 increase in child benefit for every child in the United Kingdom.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said the Government was elected to look after the wealthy and penalize the poor. That was what Conservatism was about.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said the amendment would reinstate the lower rate band at a cost of £850m in a full year.

The tax threshold in the financial year 1983-84 would be 6 per cent higher in real terms than in the financial year 1978-79.

The percentage of income going on income tax was lower than in 1978-79 for people on three-quarters of average earnings and above.

Of course the position of national insurance contributions led to a different outcome. But most people would regard it as desirable that the increase in benefits in real terms that had also taken place during the period should have taken place and, therefore, had to be paid for.

When the Government was in a position to reduce the tax burden, it was felt, rightly, that priority should be given to reducing the tax burden on industry rather than on the individual. That was reflected in the reduction of the national insurance surcharge from 3½ per cent to 1 per cent.

This year the Government was able to improve the position for the individual and that was why the allowances had gone up to the extent they had.

Most important, real net earnings, take-home pay, were substantially higher than in 1978-79 for tax payers at all levels.

It was desirable that any money available to assist those in the lower range of the tax scale should be used to increase allowances rather than to introduce a reduced rate band which would give less benefit to the lowest earners.

The amendment was rejected by 245 votes to 170 – Government majority, 75.

Progress of Bills

The Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill, which carries out changes in various aspects of public expenditure and financial management and which has passed the Commons, was read a second time in the House of Lords.

The Nuclear Material (offences) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Commons Renfrewshire (Glamorgan) Bill was read a second time.

Review progressing as fast as possible

ADVICE BUREAUX

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, repeated in the Commons his assurances that reports that he had cut the funds to the Citizens' Advice Bureaux movement were incorrect, when asked why he had not renewed the normal annual grant to the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

He also assured MPs that funding in the second half of this year, would continue should the review into the allocation of money to the movement take longer than that.

Replying to questions, he said that the Government grant had increased repeatedly under the Conservative Government. Since 1979 it had gone up from £1.85m to £6.04m this year.

As a sign of the support the Government gives to the organization (he went on), with these figures in mind, I thought it advisable to examine the distribution of these large sums of taxpayers' money. NACAB has been without a director from April last year until February this year. It seemed wise to allow the new director to settle in and review the allocation of money after six months.

NACAB is funded in full for the first half of this year to September. Its work can be maintained. I have already given assurances that the funding for the second half of the year will be continued, should the review take longer than that time.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on trade: Has he still not grasped that the damaging allegations made by someone in his department to *The Sunday Times* are not corrected by an inquiry into the different questions of staffing and efficiency.

A half-hour adjournment debate is no substitute for a proper debate on the subject in Government time. Those who have the budget for NACAB are entitled to know whether they have the means to continue their activities before the bills arise for payment. Budgeting on a hand-to-mouth basis is an impossible way to conduct their funding.

Dr Vaughan: I can understand his anxieties. When he refers to the article in *The Sunday Times*, I made it clear in my statement and in the adjournment debate that I am not responsible for what individual journalists put in their articles.

My department did not confirm what was said in that article. No contact was made with me on the two main points of the article: one, that I had cut the funds, was incorrect; and the other, that I was influenced by an association with a particular person in another field, is totally incorrect.

Sir Peter Emery (Honiton, C): The distribution of these funds is the matter, and whether large sums of money ought to be spent in training or on the construction of the new headquarters. These are things which the minister has, rightly, to look at to ensure that the funds are paid out in their best interests. If that is what he intends to do, he will have the support of the whole House.

Dr Vaughan: I hope on this matter that I have the support of the whole House. (Labour laughter) I am suggesting it would be improper for me not to wish to see how the funds are distributed and the basis on which the allocation is made.

It is important if people do not want to damage this marvellous movement – (Labour cries of "Oh") – that they should differentiate carefully between the funding of citizens' advice bureaux generally and the quality of work they do, which is done by local government, and the funding of the national association, a professional service body, which is funded by the Government.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): This is a disgraceful and unsuccessful attempt to smear CND and Joan Ruddock.

Mrs Ruddock is a scrupulous worker for CND . . . (Conservative laughter) . . . for CAB, and would not dream of the misdeameanours alleged. This is a libellous statement, so should he not resign?

Dr Vaughan: I do not accept what he has just said. If there is any question of smears and slurs they have much more been directed at me and the Government.

Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton, C): I join in paying tribute to the CAB's work locally throughout the country through the thousands of volunteers. Will he confirm that this review will be truly independent and will report very early?

Dr Vaughan: Other members should follow his line. (Laughter.) It is so important that these things should be kept in perspective. As the minister responsible for funding NACAB, I have agreed with them the need for a review and this is being progressed as rapidly as possible.

Difficulties in making demonstrators pay

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government is considering the suggestion that demonstrators should contribute to the cost of policing their demonstrations, but the practical difficulties seemed formidable, **Lord Elton**, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said in the House of Lords during questions.

In reply to a question from **Lord Beloff** (C), **Lord Elton** said an estimated £252,000 in extra manpower costs would arise as a result of the anti-nuclear demonstrations in the Thames Valley Police area during the Easter period.

Lord Beloff: The loyal and patriotic citizens of the Thames Valley strongly disapprove of these activities which are conducted for the benefit of Soviet television, and believe it adds injury to insult to expect them to pay for them.

The investigations into the possibility of making the instigators of such demonstrations pay for them should not be inhibited by references to freedom of speech which is in no way involved.

Lord Elton: I have always thought the inhabitants of the Thames Valley, where I was born, were particularly strong on good sense in judging such matters.

As to the requirement for payment, we are considering the suggestion that those who demonstrate should contribute in our review of the Public Order Act 1936 and related legislation. We sympathize with the feelings expressed but the practical difficulties do seem formidable.

The Home Secretary hopes to announce the conclusions of the review in the not too distant future.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on local government and community services. **Lords** (2.30): Housing and Building Control Bill, committee, first day.

Call for more money to be spent on sewers

A call for substantially increased investment in sewer repair was made by **Lord Sherfield** (Ind), chairman of the select committee on Science and Technology on the Water Industry, when he opened a debate on the committee's report in the House of Lords. He said the need for increased investment was a matter of urgency. The problem would not go away and the longer it was left the bigger the bill would be.

A true cost comparison should be worked out between repairing sewers and renovating and replacing them. Renovation prolonged the life of existing sewers, and had the advantage of a low short-term cash cost, but there were cases where sewers were being renovated for half the cost of replacement and achieving only one third of the life of a new sewer.

A large increase in spending on the sewers was called for now. As a capital investment for the future the case seemed to be unanswerable. He urged the Government to tackle sewer dereliction urgently.

The state of Britain's water mains and sewers was brought to the notice of the public during the recent water strike and brought home some of the points made by the committee better than any written or oral evidence

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, said the water industry must strive for better management and a better application of resources.

The age of many sewers and water mains made it essential that appropriate resources were made available. The water authorities would not be able to do the job without the money.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C), former chairman of the National Water Council, said the report had made clear that the wateer industry was not spending enough on research. Compared with other major industries there was a striking disparity in the size of the research capacity behind this enormously important water industry.

Too many foreign cars and foreign parts

Fear that the United Kingdom car industry would degenerate into an assembly-only motor industry assembling other people's cars using other people's components was expressed by **Mr Leslie Huckfield** (Nuneaton, Lab) when he sought a statement on the overall balance of trade for the motor vehicle industry, including the component sector.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, said: The crude trade deficit for the motor industry for 1982 was £1,278m. This figure includes a crude trade surplus of £506m on trade in components.

Mr Huckfield: The deficit on the completed unit side used to be far more than compensated by the surplus on the component side and that is now in danger of diminishing.

Will he not accept some kind of legislation will be necessary in this country, as has already been introduced in other countries, to ensure that we do not degenerate into an assembly-only industry?

Mr Rees: If he looks at the statistics he will see that the value of exports of motor vehicles has remained constant, I do not think the House would expect me to legislate against the tastes of our fellow countrymen.

As he may be comtemplating a return to Midlands politics, I can tell him that engineering components exports contrasting the last three months with the previous three were up by 8.5 per cent.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Warley, west Lab): Does he appreciate that the British public are being invited to buy German made Ford and Vauxhall cars under the impression they are buying British? Would he take steps to ensure that identifying marks on cars are displayed compulsorily and so that the purchaser knows what it means?

Mr Rees: He must appreciate there are European regulations which must be taken account of before his solution is adopted.

The police Bill: 2

Critical hours in detention

In the second of a series on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, **Frances Gibb**, *Legal Affairs Correspondent, examines new procedures on detention and questioning of suspects in police custody, and new rules on admissibility of evidence in trials.*

A new statutory scheme governing detention of suspects in police custody, backed by codes of practice on how suspects should be questioned and treated, forms the central part of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

Although the detention proposals have been significantly modified after widespread criticism, they remain one of the Bill's most contentious issues, particularly as the Bill omits the proposal of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure for nationwide tape-recording of police interrogations.

The Bill lays down an absolute limit on detention without charge of 96 hours. But the Government has changed its original proposal, that detention beyond 24 hours and up to 48 hours could be authorized by a single magistrate.

Now, in the case of a suspected "serious arrestable offence", detention beyond 24 and up to 36 hours can be authorized by a police superintendent, but thereafter must go before a full magistrates' court with the suspect present and represented.

But the Criminal Bar Association says that in real terms that is a "retreat" as it "extends detention without outside control by 50 per cent". Nor is the proposed review by a police officer of the detention an effective control, it says. Both it and the Law Society want a 24-hour limit on detention before outside review, with a maximum limit of 72 hours.

Access to a solicitor, in the case of a serious arrestable offence, can be refused for up to 36 hours where a superintendent reasonably believes that will lead to interference with evidence, harm to others, alerting of others involved, or hinder recovery of the booty.

That, too, is criticized in some quarters. The Law Society, arguing that delaying access for serious offences, and allowing it for lesser ones, is illogical, says that access to a lawyer should be granted at 21 hours, allowing for a review at 24 hours.

While police now sometimes detain suspects beyond 48 hours, the law does not recognize a power to detain just for questioning. Critics fear that that power will prompt more false confessions, with only hardened criminals able to withstand questioning until the detention is expired.

But the Government says that for the first time the Bill sets statutory time limits on detention before charge; a statutory right to legal advice; and stronger safeguards, including written records with reasons for detention, by a custody (not the investigating) officer who must ensure compliance with the codes of practice.

The police will have powers to take fingerprints and body samples and make intimate body searches without consent in some cases. Those powers will also apply to children aged 10 and more, with an adult's consent, which becomes the new age of criminal reponsiblity instead of 14.

Fingerprints can now be taken compulsorily on the authority of a superintendent, instead of a magistrate, if the suspect has been charged with an offence listed in police national records.

A superintendent can authorize intimate body searches or taking of body samples, without consent, on suspicion of a serious arrestable offence and on reasonable belief that it will produce evidence or prevent the suspect injuring himself. But there must be consent for taking *intimate* body samples and it must be done by a doctor.

Lawyers say that suspects will be forced to incriminate themselves, and doctors have refused to conduct searches without a suspect's "informed" consent; that is after legal advice. Searches will therefore fall to the police.

But the chief criticism is that even if the police breach codes of practice in questioning, or rules on search or seizure, evidence obtained is not automatically inadmissible.

A new test on admissibility of confessions obtained in breach of the codes, replaces the automatic common law exclusion of confessions not obtained "voluntarily".

Instead, there is mandatory exclusion for confessions obtained by oppression – violence, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment – and discretionary exclusion where a lesser breach renders the evidence "unreliable".

In both, the burden of proof is on the prosecution. But there is no exclusion, just as now, for unlawfully obtained articles.

The Bill also compels the disclosure, much criticized by some defence lawyers, by counsel of their expert evidence to the prosecution before trial; provides for the admissibility of microfilm copies and computer evidence; and extends the law when an accused's spouse must give evidence against him or her, such as in cases of violence between them.

Tomorrow: Police complaints procedure.

Whitehall brief

Tremors in the corridors

By Peter Hennessy

Whitehall, Westminster and Academe sent representatives to Southampton University last week to try to decide if Britain had passed a constitutional milestone since 1979. Given that we do not put such things on paper, or surround them with statutory masonry, it is usually difficult to know.

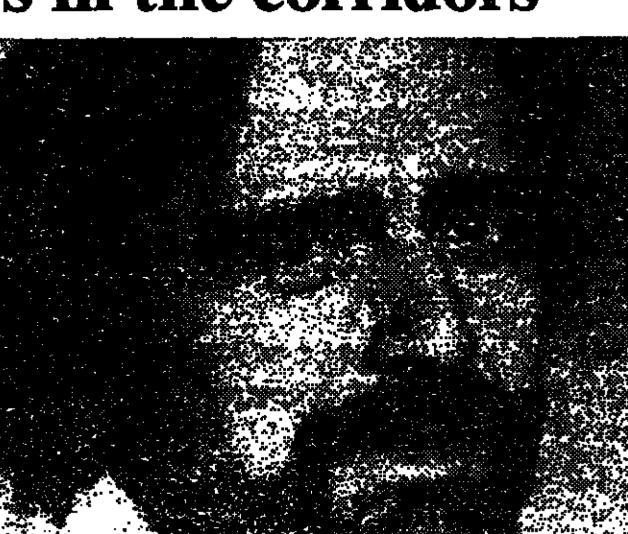
The question posed was: had the new clutch of departmentally related select committees of backbench MPs, established nearly four years ago, tilted the Whitehall-Westminster balance of power in favour of our elected representatives?

Mr Gavin Drewry of Bedford College, London, one of the most assiduous select committee watchers, had the ingenious idea of adapting the Mercalli scale for earthquakes as his means of measurement. After all, Mr Norman St-John-Stevas, midwife of the new bodies when Leader of the House, had made great claims for them as "the most important parliamentary reforms of the century".

Mr Drewry placed their impact somewhere between I and V on the Mercalli scale (which stretches to XII): "Committees may produce some vibration, which causes delicately poised objects to sway and is felt by many indoors, but by few outdoors. Few are awakened".

"Small earthquake at Westminster, not many disturbed" is hardly the kind of headline Mr St-John-Stevas had in mind. But it is early days yet. A new Commons standing order creating a scrutiny capability is a licence for reform; it does not guarantee its achievement.

The concensus at Southampton, bar one or two pessimists, was that the St-John-Stevas reform cannot be undone. It is a promising basis on which to build. Although the committees have operated within traditional constitutional boundaries, delineating, for example, the kind of information it is proper to demand of ministers and civil servants. There has been more, but it was more of the same.



Mr Gavin Drewry: 'Assiduous select committee watcher'. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia.)

Mr Drewry, however, detected one important constitutional change stemming from the new committees: "It is significant to have civil servants' views and interpretations set out in cold print for purposes both of current policy debate and future reference ... [a] ... small dent in the minister's personal monopoly of answerability to Parliament".

The committees are still in the process of changing Civil Service culture, never an easy task. A sliver of such a transformation took place in Southampton.

One official, attending the seminar in a personal capacity and not as a government spokesman, disclosed that, in their first year of life, the committees had absorbed 12,000 Whitehall man-days, which, when converted into cash, amount to between £1.3m and £1.5m. ("Peanuts", a member of the Commons Clerks' Department said under his breath.) "But the burden fell on the same officials who were doing the work in the real world", the civil servant explained.

The language struck several non-Whitehall participants as revealing. It was pointed out that nowadays select committees were the real world and had already become a permanent feature of Civil Service life. Indeed, the official said, switching tone and vocabulary, the cost was reasonable, the committees were accepted as a part of government and staffing departments would in future have to reflect that. Mr St John-Stevas, had he been present, could have purred at that point.

Computer tells how to cut fuel bills

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Householders can calculate rapidly the savings on fuel bills through loft insulation, double glazing and other energy conservation measures by using a new personal computer program written for residential property.

A slightly more elaborate program has been designed for small offices and commercial buildings.

The procedure, called a "computerized residential audit", has been tested by the Association for Energy Conservation, in London. It was devised in the United States by a group of scientists at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, and copies are available from them for about £150.

Trials in Britain have been carried out on typical homes, such as a two-bedroom bungalow built 15 years ago near Manchester and a three-bedroom suburban house near London.

The computer analysis provides answers such as, "an increase in loft insulation from one inch to three inches will save £70 a year on fuel bills and the cost will be recovered in, say, five years".

Details about the house's construction and the climate are entered into the microcomputer in response to a series of multiple choice questions displayed on the television set into which the microcomputer is plugged. Some questions may require specific dimensions or information on air leaks.

When all the questions have been answered the computer will automatically figure out monthly and yearly heating and cooling energy consumptions, or suitable energy saving measures.

For example, if the householder sets a £500 spending limit, the microcomputer will say if it is worth doing anything at all.

Council staff to increase, survey finds

Many councils are facing a shortage of staff, according to a survey by the employment consultants Manpower Ltd. Most in demand are technical workers, office workers and skilled manual workers. The survey shows that nearly a third of councils expect to increase their staff numbers in the next few months. About 19 per cent report their staff numbers are likely to fall.

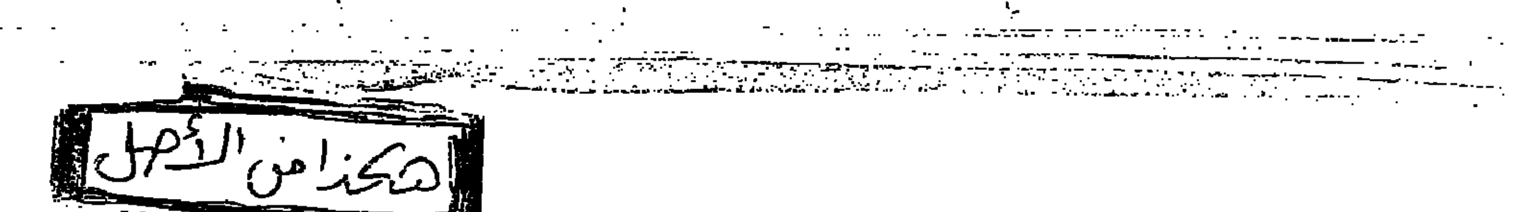
The results are bad news for the government. Its financial plan for councils assumes a substantial fall in council staff in line with spending cuts.

Man accused of abducting actress is held

A man accused of abducting the actress niece of Mr Winston Churchill, the Conservative MP, was remanded in custody by Horseferry Road Court, London yesterday.

Pierre Claudius Louis, aged 25, unemployed, of Heath Road, Battersea, south London, is accused of taking and detaining Miss Georgina Wilson by force and against her will, with intent that she should have unlawful intercourse with another person.

He is also accused of abduction, assault, unlawful imprisonment and robbery.



Walesa goes back to his job fearing May Day rally arrest

Gdansk (AFP) – Mr Lech Walesa said yesterday that he believed he might be arrested for taking part in counter-demonstrations on May 1 called for by the underground leadership of Solidarity, the outlawed union that Mr Walesa heads.

Mr Walesa, in remarks to foreign correspondents as he reported to the Gdansk shipyards for his first day at work in seven years, said:

"I will be there, along with the working masses, but this demonstration could be a big trap for me," he said. "I run the risk of being arrested, not on May 1 but very soon afterwards, on the second, for example."

Mr Walesa later reported at the shipyards for a compulsory medical examination, before being allowed to return to his old job as electrician, for the first time since he was dismissed for union activities in 1976.

In the interview, Mr Walesa also said his return would "help rather than hinder" his activities as a union activist.

He confirmed that he would not join any of the new unions, which the authorities have tried to impose on the workers in the six months since Solidarity was outlawed. "I have taken an oath to remain faithful to Solidarity" he said.

He was asked about the arrest of Mr Jozef Pinior, one of the five underground Solidarity leaders and head of the Wroclaw region. "It is one of the risks of the job", he said, "but there is no need to worry. There are plenty more Piniors."

Mr Walesa was accompanied by his bodyguard. Despite a crowd of journalists and cameramen his arrival at the medical centre went almost unnoticed. The workers had already clocked in.

He said he was very happy to be allowed back to work and he expected a hearty greeting from fellow workers. He was later due to report for a health and safety training session.

● WARSAW: Polish authorities claim to have dealt Solidarity a severe blow by arresting Mr Pinior, who is its chief organizer in the industrial region of Lower Silesia, Reuter reports.

The official news agency PAP reported his arrest one week before the mass demonstrations called to mark May Day, the first major appeal for street rallies since martial law was suspended in December.

PAP said the arrest of Mr Pinior, one of five fugitive officials who make up a national coordinating commission, should make other underground figures think about their own future.

The arrest followed a secret meeting two weeks ago between the commission and Mr Walesa during which Mr Walesa said they coordinated their positions.

PAP did not say when Mr Pinior was detained. His arrest was a timely boost for the authorities' campaign of police action and propaganda to prevent independent May Day celebrations and a boycott of official marches.

● Glemp warning: Cardinal Jozef Glemp has given a warning that May Day rallies called by Solidarity could get out of control and lead to trouble, the pro-government Catholic daily Slowo Powszechne said yesterday.

The Primate issued the warning in a speech to more than 30,000 people in Gniezno on Sunday, it said.

It was the first authoritative comment by the church on an appeal by the underground for people to boycott traditional Communist marches

The Primate was quoted as saying: "The church has never determined the way the working people's holiday is celebrated. But it is our duty to warn you against a danger, for wherever manifestations take place events not intended by the organizers may occur."

Cardinal Glemp quoted the Pope, due to visit his Polish homeland in June, as "expressing the hope that, as a nation and state, we would move away from unrest in the direction of peace."

Austrian general election

Greens robbed Kreisky of vital votes

From David Blow
Vienna

The losses suffered by the ruling Social Democratic Party in Sunday's general election have brought an era in Austrian politics to an end. Thirteen years of one party rule by the Social Democrats are over, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, aged 72, the man who put his stamp on the whole period, has announced that, in his own words, he is taking his hat and going.

Just before the election, Dr Kreisky said he would resign if his party lost its absolute majority. With only a few votes still to be counted, the final result looks like being 90 seats for the Social Democrats, 81 for the conservative People's Party, and 12 for the small Freedom Party. In the old Parliament the Social Democrats enjoyed an overall majority of seven.

The swing is a significant one for Austrian politics, where traditionally only very small changes are registered from one election to another. Dr Kreisky attributed the swing partly to the two new environmentalist parties, neither of which secured a seat, and to an insufficient turnout by Socialist voters.

But there is little doubt that proposed new taxes and the vigorous electoral campaign conducted by Dr Alois Mock, aged 49, Opposition leader, also did much to sway voters.

"It's cut us down to size", was how one Austrian described the result and the news of Dr Kriesky's departure. Whoever his eventual successor is, he is not expected even to aspire to emulate Dr Kreisky's international role. At present the most likely candidate appears to be Dr Fred Sinowatz, aged 54, who has been Education Minister since 1971 and has show no strong interest in foreign affairs.

But who the future Chancellor is depends on the shape of the new governemnt. Yesterday the leaderships of all three parties were taking stock of their position in the light of the election.


The strain shows: Dr Kreisky concedes defeat.

FINAL RESULTS

Party	1983 seats	1983 %	1979 seats	1979 %
SocDem	90	47.80	95	51.03
People's	81	43.21	77	41.90
Freedom	12	4.97	11	6.06
Communists	none	0.65	none	0.96
Utd Greens	none	1.88		
Alt List	none	1.27		

Dr Kreisky said he would stay on for the time being as leader of the Social Democrats and conduct any coalition negotiations. He is known to favour a coalition between the Social Democrats and the small Freedom Party and this is considered to be the most likely outcome.

However, some feel that the new Government should not exclude the only party actually to increase its votes in Sunday's election, the People's Party. The election was a personal triumph for the party leader, Dr Mock, who succeeded in reversing a steady decline in the party's electoral fortunes that had gone on since 1966.

Dr Mock yesterday described the election as "a historical turning point". He admitted that he had not achieved his principal goal of a relative majority, but added: "One achieves many goals in two stages". He said he would not insist that the People's Party be included in any immediate coalition. What mattered, he said, was that all the political parties should make a much greater effort to seek a common understanding than they had in the recent past.

Leading article, page 13

Nakasone under pressure for snap poll

Tokyo (Reuter) – Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, despite personal unpopularity with voters, may call a snap general election after the success of his party in weekend local elections, political analysts said yesterday. They said Mr Nakasone, whose small personal following has slumped after a series of controversial right-wing comments on defence policy, may have to yield to pressure for a general election from powerful sections of his conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

In mayoral elections in 145 cities, 99 of which were contested, LDP candidates maintained their previous record. But conservative independents backed by the LDP added eight more cities to the 94 they previously held.

The results will give Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister, who controls the biggest party faction, fresh ammunition for his demand for a lower house election in June to coincide with upper house elections which are already scheduled.

Mr Tanaka wants both elections held simultaneously to increase turn out, which in the past has favoured the LDP. He also wants to cement his position as Japan's most powerful politician in case he is convicted in a court judgment expected later this year.

Philippines, Part 2: The Church

What makes priests into revolutionaries

DAVID WATTS, *South-East Asia Correspondent, continuing his series of articles on the Philippines, reports from Bacolod on the poor state of relations between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church.*

A little more than two years since the Pope delivered a powerful oration in support of the sugar workers of Negros island, three of its priests and six lay workers stand accused of murder and incitement to rebellion.

The charges demonstrate the low point that relations between Church and Government have now reached in the Philippines. The very success of the Roman Catholic rural programmes has accentuated internal divisions in the Church and left it fragmented and tactically outmanoeuvred by the Government.

A strong pastoral letter earlier this year, responding to government attacks demonstrated that deep feelings can unite the Church. But unity was brief. The Government can now congratulate itself on dramatically dividing the more progressive elements, at least nominally headed by Archbishop Jaime Sin of Manila, from the rest of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines.

The Church has now broken off the regular meetings it had with the Government both at the national and provincial levels through the Church-military liaison committee, and there is little prospect of a *resumption at present.* If relations do improve they are likely to be on the Government's rather than the Church's terms.

The second Vatican Council's recommendation to tackle the issues of liberation and development is tailor-made for the Philippines especially at a time when national economic setbacks are hitting hardest at the rural poor. The basic Christian community concepts being taught by Father Brian Gore, an Australian, and Father Neil O'Brien, an Irishman – the two western priests charged with murder – are creating the will to resist oppressive conditions in the countryside and, by extension, the Government.


Archbishop Sin: Leader of progressive faction.

The Government brands such activities as subversive and is said to have bought witnesses against the two priests by promising jobs in the civilian home defence forces at double the regular salaries with extra rice supplies for good measure.

The attack on Father Gore and Father O'Brien is partly a provincial contest for influence between local politicians and the Church. But as its central theme of criticism, the Government now alleges that the Church and social action committees throughout the country are conduits for funds for the Communists from abroad. The recent arrests of Mr Carl Gaspar and a German colleague are principally aimed at proving this foreign connexion.

Given the unwillingness of the Government to offer the sort of support that the Church is able to provide and the self-interest of local politicians, the activist element of the Church has become the friend and ally of most people without powerful connexions both inside and outside the main urban centres. Nor is the revolutionary path an unusual one for Filipino priests: there is a wealth of historical precedent.

Six priests have joined the guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) in northern Luzon together with an unknown number of lay workers, while presidential commitment orders are out against at least 20 nuns and priests for similar activities. Two nuns are accused of involvement in the murder of an official in Batangas province.

The Government alleges that Mr Gaspar, an anthropologist *who heads a private concern,* Resources Development Foundation, in Davao, is running a front organization for the Communist Party. He has said that organizations from which he sought support have been the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development in London, Bread for the World in Germany and the Central Agency for Jesuit Financing of Development Programmes based in Holland.

The Marcos military is laying great stress on the amount of travelling that Mr Gaspar has done to solicit support, including a visit to an ecumenical meeting of Third World theologians in Europe in January and February.

Interest now centres on the outcome of these two highly publicized cases. In the case of Father O'Brien and Father Gore, who are accused of murdering Mr Pablo Sola, Mayor of Kabankalan a year ago, the Government failed in an application for deportation. Unless a fresh deportation application is made, the charges will now have to be examined in court, although the NPA has already claimed responsibility for the ambush which killed Mr Sola.

But whatever the outcome of either case, and those pending against three other Catholic and two *Protestant* clergymen, the fragmentation of the Church in the face of government pressures presents a bleak prospect at at time when abuse of human rights is again rising.

Next: After Marcos

Hanoi admits boat shots

Hanoi (AFP). – Vietnam admitted for the first time yesterday that its forces had fired on an unknown boat heading for An Bang in the Spratly Islands the day that West German yachtsmen said their craft, the Sidharta, was shot at and sunk. Two men were killed, and four wounded survivors, three West Germans and a Singaporean, were rescued by a Japanese-owned ship and taken to Hongkong on Friday. They had spent nine days drifting in the South China Sea without food or water.

An authoritative Vietnamese source said that a Vietnamese garrison occupying the island had sent several signals warning the boat, then was "obliged to send warning shots" because the yacht did not change its course.

Guerrillas hold the upper hand in El Salvador, American officials admit

San Salvador (NYT) – The past six months have been a period of steady military progress for guerrillas in El Salvador, according to Salvadorean and United States officials.

In a series of successful operations, the rebels have attacked military and civilian targets without suffering substantial casualties, and the army has failed to strike back.

The guerrillas have shown they can move freely, reinforcing the view of many Salvadoreans that the army cannot protect them.

Within the last month, they have attacked a food-processing plant belonging to a right-wing member of the constituent assembly in the western provincial capital of Santa Ana.

They have rampaged through the city of San Miguel where hundreds of soldiers are stationed, wrecking a sugar refinery, a bus terminal and two warehouses. The insurgents have attacked a gold mine in the eastern department of La Union, killing 10 soldiers, causing an estimated $1m damage and stealing an unknown quantity of dynamite.

An American diplomat said last week: "It's got a lot of people concerned, and it's the main motivation for Reagan's speech".

President Reagan, who is due to address a joint session of Congress tomorrow, is expected to urge approval of the Administration's requests for increased military aid to the country.

Mr Deane Hinton, the American Ambassador, has attributed the guerrillas's success to the reluctance of Congress to send aid to train and equip new army units.

An extensive tour of central and eastern El Salvador over the weekend showed that many people believe time is on the insurgents' side.

A 10-mile section of the coastal highway that connects San Salvador to the rest of the



country was in rebel hands on Saturday. Along part of the road, between the Lempa river and the town of Jiquilisco, rebels lay in wait for military vehicles. Burned out buses and lorries littered the roadside, and nearly half the utility poles along the highway had been destroyed or damaged.

In Jiquilisco, Lieutenant Manuel Cortez, the senior military offier, said his troops generally limited themselves to defending the village. Outlying areas were full of guerrilla camps.

Early this month, rebels killed 42 soldiers and captured 12 others in the fortified town of San Jose Cancasque in Chalatenango province. A week later, another guerrilla unit killed six men and captured more than 70 on the San Vicente volcano in the central part of the country.

A modest counter-attack by the army in Chalatenango produced little visible success, and an operation on the Guazapa volcano north of San Salvador, where hundreds of guerrillas were based, collapsed when troops withdrew before striking against rebel units they had apparently surrounded.

The army has been all but paralysed for the past three months by a continuing leadership crisis, which culminated last week with the resignation of General Jose Guillermo Garcia as minister of defence. American officials hope his successor, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, will change the command structure.

The army clings to the traditional tanda system of promotions, in which officers are given command only after they have served a given number of years. Resistance to promotion on merit remains strong.

Burt calls off visit to Greece

Mario Modiano
Athens

Relations between the United States and Greece took a sudden turn for the worse after the Greek Government publicly snubbed a senior State Department official and hardened its terms in the negotiations about the American military bases.

At the same time the Greek Communist Party manifested its support for the Government's stand by staging anti-American demonstrations in the centre of Athens. A crowd of 6,000 waving banners with slogans such as: "Out with the death bases". Marched to Parliament to demand the ousting of US bases from Greece.

A government spokesman said Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, had cancelled today's meeting with Mr Richard Burt. The US Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, who was due here last night.

The spokesman said that if Mr Burt did come, he would not see any ministers. He would be directed to the Greek diplomat in charge of the American desk at the Foreign Ministry and the Greek Chief of Staff. The US Embassy announced late last night that Mr Burt had cancelled his visit in view of the Greek Government's attitude.

Mr Burt who was on a familiarization tour of Ankara, Athens and Nicosia, apparently *offended the Greeks by stating* while in Turkey that the US Administration did not favour a seven-to-ten ratio in US military *aid to* Greece and Turkey.

A government spokesman last night announced Greece had set two conditions for the continuation *of the US-Greek* negotiations about the bases: that the agreement should have a terminal date and be non-renewable, and that the US Government should assume contractual obligations to safeguard the balance of forces between *Greece and Turkey.*

EEC will fight US 'trade imperialism'

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

EEC Foreign Ministers agreed *in Luxembourg yesterday* that they must work together to combat what one diplomat described as "American economic imperialism."

Several member states were concerned that the United States was seeking to dictate to them what EEC policy should be in certain key areas, particularly on trade with the Eastern block.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, started the subject off at the meeting by expressing his dismay at the failure of the Reagan Administration to respond to EEC pleas to alter new amendments to legislation designed to extend the control of US law *to cover overseas* subsidiaries of American companies.

This law, the Export Administration Act, as used last year by President Reagan to put an embargo on the export of technology for use in the *building of the Siberian gas* pipeline to Europe. Only after an acrimonious argument was this embargo lifted, although *talks are continuing between the* two sides on how to regulate East-West trade.

The Administration is meanwhile seeking to amend the Act next month to make it possible for it to be used to cover a wider range of circumstances.

Essentially, if it were passed, then the US would claim it had the power to stop any companies exporting American high technology to the Eastern Block, and any company which disobeyed would not be allowed to export to the United States.

Britain has only a trickle of regular trade with the Soviet Union and would suffer little in financial terms from an embargo. But like other EEC companies it is increasingly worried by American attempts to increase its extra-territorial influence.

The EEC Commission is to continue to raise the matter in *Washington, while* member states are to join the campaign in an attempt even now to force a change of mind. Contacts so far have not been particularly auspicious, however, and the subject may well be raised at the Williamsburg summit

Last week Mr Lawrence Brady, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was reported to have said that unless EEC countries tightened up *control* of technology exports to the Eastern block the United States would "reconsider military *commitments.*"

Although the State Department has since denied that this is America's policy, the EEC believes that there are a growing number of hawks in the Administration who would be prepared to cut back spending in Nato if they disapprove Community policy.

UK sets steel example

From Our Own Correspondent, Luxembourg

Britain has succeeded in proving to other *EEC* states that it has done more than its share towards cutting community steel capacity. Mr Patrick *Jenkin. Secretary of State* for Industry, claimed in Luxembourg yesterday.

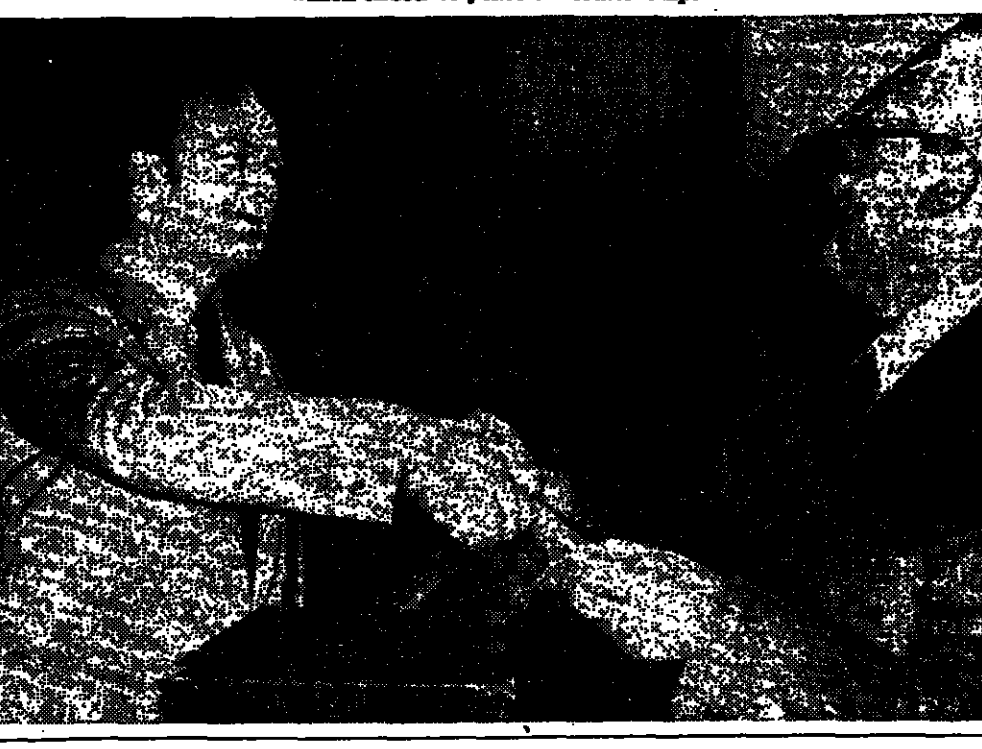
After a special Steel Council meeting he said that he found that there was a new attitude on the part of other countries – *notably Italy and West Germany.* They now accepted the need to make substantial cuts of their own if the Community steel industry was to be successfully restructured.

Mr Jenkin also claimed that the heavy sacrifice already paid by Britain was now likely to bear dividends. This was because *in* working out new production quotas, the Commission has been instructed to take completed restructuring *into account.*

Portuguese leaders vote



Polling day: Senhor Mario Soares (above, left), leader of the Socialists, and Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao (below), the outgoing caretaker Prime Minister, casting their votes yesterday in Portugal's fourth general election since the revolution of April 25, 1974 which ended 48 years of dictatorship.



Spy wanted 'laser secrets'

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Lieutenant-colonel Yevgeniy Barmyantsev, the Soviet diplomat expelled last week, was trying to gather information on one of America's most sensitive secrets, military laser technology, according to *Newsweek* magazine.

Mr William Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said in a statement on the expulsions of four Soviet officials that the FBI had foiled separate attempts by them to obtain classified US government information.

But his statement concerning Colonel Barmyantsev, described as a Soviet military intelligence (GRU) officer, did not specifically refer to military laser technology. It said that on the night of April 16 Colonel Barmyantsev was detained by FBI agents as he tried to remove material from a "dead drop" hidden at the base of a tree in a rural area of Maryland.

"It consisted of eight rolls of undeveloped 35mm film containing photographs of classified US Government documents."

A story in *Newsweek* under the heading "The Soviet spy sought 'Star Wars' secrets" said that the film contained photographs of classified documents concerning the present tate of US laser technology.

● BONN: A parliamentary *panel will debate today whether* West Germany should join other Western countries in expelling Soviet and East European spies, Reuter reports.

Rifkind raises prickly questions in Moscow

Moscow (Reuter) – Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, held talks in Moscow yesterday aimed at improving Anglo-Soviet relations which have been strained by recent expulsions and spying allegations.

Mr Rifkind, making the first visit by a British minister to Moscow in three years, met Mr Georgy Kornyenko, Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, for two and half hours of what British sources described as businesslike talks.

They concentrated on arms control, an issue dominating Moscow's thinking, but the British minister also raised the prickly questions of Afghanistan and Poland, British Embassy sources said.

Britain's expulsion of three Soviet citizens on spying charges last month set off a series of tit-for-tat expulsions which threatened to plunge relations to new depths.

Referring to the stalled Madrid conference on European Security and Cooperation, Mr Rifkind also pressed the case of the jailed dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, whose wife appealed to him before leaving London to intervene in the case.

Jews held after pro-Israel rally in Soviet forest

Moscow (Reuter) – Eleven Soviet Jews were detained for questioning by KGB security police who seized them during a pro-Israeli political meeting in a forest outside Leningrad.

Mr Leonid Kleinman, one of the participants, said here yesterday that he and his friends had gathered to discuss the Soviet attitude to Middle East politics and wanted to urge the Kremlin to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

"The KGB knew our meeting was taking place but not exactly where. So 25 of their men and police searched the wood until they found us," he said. The meeting was on April 17.

Mr Kleinman said an Israeli flag was confiscated and the group were held for four hours for questioning but no charges were made against them.

Zanu denies Nkomo men defected at gunpoint

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Members of Zimbabwe's main opposition party are being forced by armed men to register *support for the ruling Zanu (PF)* party, opposition leaders here have claimed.

The allegations were promptly denied by *the Government,* which has claimed mass defections from the Patriotic Front after recent security force *operations in the strife-torn* province of Matabeleland. The denials also included an implied threat to Mr Josiah Chinamano, *acting president of the Patriotic* Front.

At a rally in Bulawayo, mr Chinamano defended the Front against charges that *it* was supporting dissident violence in an atempt to gain power unconstitutionally. He said banning the party, as has frequently been threatened, would be counter-productive. The front would shock Zanu (PF) by winning the next election.

Mr Chinamano echoed claims by Senator Joseph Msika, the Patriotic Front secretary-general, that party members were being coerced into joining Zanu (PF). Mr Msika told a central committee meeting in Harare at the weekend *that in areas* of Matabeleland and the Midlands armed men were confiscating party membership cards and *issuing Zanu (PF) cards in* their place.

Patriotic Front sources say that peasants who winessed atrocities and brutality by the security forces during anti-dissident operations in February, are joining Zanu (PF) in the hope that membership cards will confer protection

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, minister for Home Affairs, who has wide-ranging powers of detention, added: "I am looking into the law which might enable me, on behalf of the Government, to weed out or discourage liars like Mr Chanamano."

Senator Msika reiterated that the dissident troubles *in* Matabeleland were not inspired by the Patriotic Front but stemmed from "frustration, lack of security and employment," and lack of careful planning in demobilizing former guerrillas.

China seeks to improve its Eastern block ties

From David Bonavia
Peking

China is putting out feelers to all the Warsaw Pact countries for an improvement of mutual relations. Two high-ranking diplomats will visit East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria next month, around the same time as Mr Hu Yaobang, Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Romania and Yugoslavia.

Mr Chen Xizhen, head of the Department of Soviet and East European Affairs and a Deputy Foreign Minister, will go to East Berlin, Warsaw, and Budapest, while one of his deputies will visit Prague and Sofia.

Although these visits will be sheduled as "embassy inspections", the two men will be available for talks with their counterparts or more senior leaders in the Warsaw Pact countries.

China now officially recognizes those countries as "socialist" after a period of nearly two decades when they were viewed as mere pawns of the "revisionist" Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia, Romania (and until a few years ago Albania) were China's only friends in East Europe in the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution, and it is natural that Mr Hu should visit them early in his tenure as head of the Chinese Communist Party.

A new trend is the cultivation of the five other countries, with which China is again opening cultural, commercial and sporting ties. These are seen as a prelude to the reopening of inter-party relationships, if the Soviet Union permits it.

Whereas Moscow is in pursuit of improvements in its own relations with Peking. It may not approve of China's going "behind its back" to be friendly towards the satellite countries.

On the other hand, Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, may want to avoid an appearance of dictating the degree of relations with China which the East European states may have.

The Kremlin would object strongly to any other member of the Warsaw Pact achieving the degree of equidistance which Romania has established between Moscow and Peking. So the most likely prospect is a gradual improvement of relations between China and East Europe in ways considered harmless to the cohesion of the pact.

China has need for much East European industrial equipment, and can pay for it with canned foodstuffs, textiles and other consumer goods.

Cultural links with East Europe will also serve well to assuage the mental hunger of Chinese intellectuals

Archangel's statue to take wing – for repair

Rome – The famous statue of the Archangel Michael which dominates Castel San Angelo in Rome, will take wing in June. It will be swept away by helicopter for a year's restoration work, Peter Nichols wites.

The statue is too big to carry through the staircases and chambers of the castle without damaging ceilings and walls.

It was placed there in 1752 and is at least the fourth known to have existed since Gregory the Great had his famous vision in AD 590 of the archangel sheathig his sword, which marked the end of a period of plague in the city.

Malta warning to British

Valletta – Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, the leader-designate of the Malta Labour Party and Mr Dom Mintoff's potential successor as Prime Minister, has warned British workers that it was they who would suffer if they attempted to keep British ships from using the Malta drydocks for repairs.

Maltese workers would boycott British goods, he said, pointing out that Malta imported many millions of pounds worth of British goods annually. He was referring to the Cunard Countess which is to be refitted in Malta.

Angolan mines kill Zambians

Lusaka (Reuter) – At least 295 Zambians have been killed this year by mines planted by Angola along its border with Zambia in the war against Unita rebels, the *National Mirror,* a publication of an ecumenical church group, said.

It quoted a medical officer in the north-western Zambian town of Zambezi as saying that 70 bodies had been delivered to the local hospital in the past month. Hospital staff at Mwinilunga, also near the border, said they had recorded a further 70 deaths from mine explosions.

Italy rules out bare bottoms

Rome (Reuter) – Bare breasts on the beach are fine for women as well as men but nakedness below the belt still upsets or excites the public, Italy's Supreme Court ruled.

The judges upheld a lower court decision clearing two topless women sunbathers but fining two others, a man and a woman, who revealed all on a Tuscan beach in 1978. They ruled that total public nudity should remain as likely to cause "unease, repulsion . . . or erotic excitement in an observer of normal sensibility".

Coalition search



Helsinki – President Koivisto of Finland has asked Mr Kalevi Sorsa (above) the outgoing Prime Minister, to form a new centre-left coalition government. Last week, Mr Sorsa, a Social *Democrat,* held preliminary discussions and recommended a four-party centre-left coalition including three non-socialist parties.

Court dress

Los Angeles – Although Mr John De Lorean, who is accused of cocaine smuggling, claims he *is on the brink of financial ruin,* his actress wife Cristina Ferrare, the actresss and model, has commissioned a New York designer to make her an 18-piece wardrobe to wear at his trial in August. According to the *San Diego Union,* the cost of the outfits range from $200 to $1,500 (£130 to nearly £1,000).

Watches ban

Basle (AP) – A Swiss court issued a temporary injunction forbidding the display and sale in Switzerland of Hongkong-made watches and bracelets alleged by Swiss watch manufacturers to be copies of their models. They were seized at an exhibition after complaints by six Swiss firms.

Greens gain

Zurich (Reuter) – Switzerland's "Green" party has won seats for the first time in the regional parliament of Zurich, the country's most populous canton. It won four seats last night when Sunday's election results became final.

First edition

Jakarta (AFP) – The first issue of a new English-language daily, the *Jakarta Post,* appeared yesterday in an eight-page edition and with an initial circulation of 10,000.

Lebanon withdrawal first priority for Shultz

From Robert Holloway
Cairo

There was a hint of a modest change in American attitudes towards the Middle East yesterday when Mr George Shultz *began his maiden tour* of the region as Secretary of State. Officials accompanying Mr Shultz confirmed that his first priority was to try to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, which the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, in a statement to the press, described as "a test of American credibility."

Speaking to reporters at Cairo airport, *Mr Shultz confined* himself to generalities. He did not refer to Mr Reagan's plan for self-determination for the *Palestinians in association* with Jordan, but US officials said that the Reagan Administration now recognized that Lebanon was "the place to start" *if* the plan were to succeed.



Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, with Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister (right), at Cairo airport.

Israeli radio yesterday quoted Mr Shultz as telling reporters on is aircraft that he was willing to remain in the Middle East so long as there was any hope of obtaining an agreement on an Israeli withdrawal. But officials here suggested that the Secretary's sights were not set quite so high. *He* was prepared to work at it, they said, provided there was hope of accomplishing something reasonably soon.

If the Shultz mission turns into a shuttle reminiscent of the Kissinger days, the Secretary of State will doubtless travel to Damascus, despite the hostility of official Syrian statements to date. "The American emissaries can bring only disaster and destruction." *Tishrin,* the organ of the Syrian Government said ominously yesterday. "The United States is comforting itself with illusions."

US officials accompanying Mr Shultz declined to comment on reports from Tunis that the central committee of Fatah, the dominant guerrilla group within the PLO, had voted in favour of reactivating talks on the Reagan plan between Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO and Fatah leader, and King Husain of Jordan.

● JERUSALEM: Less than 48 hours before Mr Shultz was due to make his first official visit to Israel, the deep differences inside the country over the expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank were exposed yesterday during a special session of the Knesset; Christopher Walker writes.

The debate coincided with the disclosure that the rapidly expanding Israeli infrastructure in the West Bank is to be further strengthened over the coming 12 months by new Communications Ministry plans to install 17 telephone exchanges which will add thousands of lines to settlements in the area.

The 120 seat parliament was recalled after the main opposition Labour Party tabled a *motion* condemning the Government's decision to use the thirty-fifth anniversary of Israel's independence last week *to inaugurate* a new Jewish suburb near Nablus, the biggest Arab town under occupation.

Mr Yaacov Tsur, Labour deputy, angrily accused the ruling Likud coalition of abandoning any remaining pretence of moderation and of making the establishment of new settlements deliberately ostentatious.

Defending government policy, Mr Moshe Arens, the new Defence Minister – an outspoken hawk – claimed that Israeli settlement in the heart of the West Bank was a strategic necessity which was neither an obstacle to Jordanian participation in the peace process nor an action which closed off future negotiating options.

Mr Arens, who will play a key role in the talks with Mr Shultz's delegation which open here tomorrow claimed that it could not be argued that the setlements prevented Jordan from joining the negotiations.

● PARIS: The guerrilla organization led by the Palestinian, Avu Nidal, has indicated in a rare interview with Western journalists that it will continue attacks on what it called its Zionist enemies and Palestinian traitors, Reuter reports.

Written replies to French journalists in Baghadad published yesterday, the group, which is believed to be responsible for some of the bloodiest bombings and shootings in *Western Erurope* in recent years, said it would not attack French of Italian interests. However, the group was ready *to attack Jewish targets*

French criticize Washington on Namibia linkage

Paris (Reuter, AP) – France yesterday strongly criticized the United States and South Africa for demanding that independence for Namibia should be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

M Claude Cheysson, External Relations Minister, speaking at the opening of a conference on Namibia here, said France could not accept the demands and pretexts being placed in the way of independence for the South African-ruled territory.

"It is not appropriate that the Namibian people should serve as hostage to enable neighbouring countries to deal with other matters, however important they may be", M Cheysson said.

France, which like the United States is a member of the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia, has never concealed its opposition *to the* linkage issue.

Acknowledging increasing African impatience with the *slow progress made by the* contact group, he said: "Frustration is gathering, despair is mounting. Tomorrow the violence could spread."

Gunmen murder police chief at Sikh holy shrine

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

Sikh extremists shot dead yesterday Mr Avtar Singh Atwal, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in Amritsar *outside the Golden Temple,* the holiest Sikh temple.

A passer-by was also hit by bullets and killed as the gunmen came out of the temple firing bursts from their Sten guns.

The police officer's six-year-old son was also *injured in the* shooting, but his wife escaped unhurt.

Mr Atwal was on the extremists *hit-list* because he was conducting inquiries into various acts of violence by militant Sikhs.

The police officer's assassination comes in the wake of a ban by the highest Sikh spiritual *authority on all* types of arms within the Golden Temple premises. The Government believes that the Golden Temple is being used by the extremists, who are campaigning for religious and political concessions, to hide their arms and to shelter culprits.

هكذا من الاجل

Change of heart on grain for Russia indicates Reagan may run again

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's surprise announcement that he is reversing his ban on negotiations over a long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union is seen here as a further indication that he intends to seek another presidential term next year.

The grain-producing states of the Mid West are of crucial electoral importance for anyone seeking the presidency. In 1980 President Carter fared badly in this area because of the embargo he placed on grain sales to the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan.

Although this embargo was lifted by President Reagan, he forbade a resumption of talks on a new long-term pact in protest against the Soviet Union's involvement in the military crack-down in Poland.

American farmers, faced with huge grain stockpiles and depressed producer prices, have been pressing the Reagan Administration to stop using grain as a political weapon. They now appear to have succeeded.

However the President's announcement, made late last Friday, has been greeted with some cynicism by European allies as it comes when they are again coming under American pressure to curb trade links with the Soviet Union. The whole issue of East-West trade is likely to be a contentious issue at next month's Williamsburg economic summit.

Last year the Europeans raised objections because the United States was continuing to sell large quantities of grain to the Soviet Union while imposing sanctions on European suppliers of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline.

By making his announcement on Friday night, the President hoped to attract as little media coverage as possible, particularly in Europe. The timing was also intended to avoid criticism in the United States that a new long-term grain deal would send the wrong signal to Moscow.

Mr Reagan said his intention was to "reaffirm the United States' reliability as a supplier of grain". Because of the Administration's refusal hitherto to negotiate a new long-term deal, the Soviet Union has turned for its grain supplies to other countries, notably Australia, Argentina and Canada. As a result, its purchases from the United States have declined from about 23 million tons in 1980 to six million tons last year.

This is the minimum that the Russians are obliged to buy from the United States under the existing agreement. This agreement was signed in 1976 and expired in 1981 but was extended for one year for each of the past two years.

Last year President Reagan said he would not authorize a new long-term agreement "until the Soviet Union indicates that it is prepared to permit the process of reconciliation in Poland to go forward and demonstrates this desire with deeds and not just words".

Administration officials have been at pains to emphasize that the President's latest announcement was not linked to the situation in Poland. "We continue to be deeply concerned about developments in Poland," one official said.



Temple tour: Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips guided by a Shinto priest in the precinct of a 360-year-old Toshogu shrine at the mountain resort of Nikko, about 70 miles north of Tokyo. They were on the second day of their visit to Japan. Earlier they had visited the Imperial Stock Farm at Takanezawa, 30 miles away, and last night attended a banquet at the British Embassy, AP reports.

Prince lays wreath in honour of Anzac dead

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

The royal tour took a suitably solemn turn yesterday when the Prince and Princess of Wales attended an Anzac Day ceremony in Auckland.

Anzac Day commemorates the New Zealand and Australian participation in the abortive Gallipoli landing in 1915, and is a day of remembrance for all the country's war dead.

The Prince, in the uniform of a commander of the Royal Navy, laid the first wreath at the cenotaph below the steps of the imposing Dominion War Memorial Museum. It was a grey overcast morning with intermittent showers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, giving the main address, said Gallipoli was not all tragedy and folly. The place pointed to a certain nobility of the spirit. "War always signals a failure in human society," he said. "But as Christians we believe there is some soul of goodness in things evil, would man observingly distil it."

He added "Even if we get our economic policies wrong we shall not perish as a people, but if we get human relationships wrong and lose our respect for other people and admiration for those who have given up life, health or their future for others we shall destroy ourselves."

Later in the day the rain lifted for a royal garden party at Government House in Auckland attended by a hundred guests.

Thai democracy back after 51 years

Bangkok (AFP) – After 51 years of military domination, Thailand began functioning as a total democracy yesterday with the opening of a new Parliament. However, the threat of restoring constitutional amendments favouring the Army in national affairs still looms over the tough negotiations between partie trying to form a ruling coalition.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej opened the first regular session of the Parliament elected on April 18, marking the arrival of a regime freed of the "special clauses" that had given the Army control over the last Government. These clauses expired last week, in spite of the Army's efforts last month in Parliament to have them extended.

So far, the military has not intervened in the talks to form a coalition, but has made no secret in the past weeks of its intention to do everything possible to amend the constitution in its favour.

The parties opposing military intervention in politics, the Social Action Party and the Democratic Party, topped the voting in the April 18 election but failed to win sufficient seats to form a viable coalition.

Two figures have emerged as leaders of the rival factions trying to create a new government to succeed the third coalition of General Prem Tinsulanonda, who has been Prime Minister since March, 1980. General Pramarn Adireksarn, aged 69, is head of the Thai National Party, and the other contender is Mr Kukrit Pramoj, aged 72, a former Prime Minister.

Radicals try to oust US mayor

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

In the last few months Mrs Diane Feinstein, San Francisco's first woman Mayor, raised nearly $500,000 (£318,000) to support a campaign aimed at keeping her in office.

It was to combat a recall election today spurred by a radical band of self-styled communists who scraped together $5,000 (£3,100) to throw her out of office.

It may sound like taking a sledge-hamer to crack a nut but the Mayor, considered a rising star in Democratic Party politics, was taking no chances. She was leaving no stone unturned in her effort to fight off the challenge to her leadership coming mainly from a group calling itself the White Panther Party.

The Panthers, a small band of social mavericks, surprised everyone by coming up with 35,000 signatures – twice the number required on petitions seeking to oust the Mayor.

The recall move was begun in opposition to Mrs Feinstein's sponsorship of a tough gun control ordinance, which was passed but later overturned by the courts.

The group said they needed arms as protection against the police who harassed them because they were trying to practice their communist-type beliefs in the city.

At on time the Panthers gained support from the city's huge homosexual population who were angered by Mrs Feinstein's veto of city benefits for live-in lovers, as well as a



Mayor Feinstein: A valuable rehearsal.

tenant rights organization seeking stronger rent controls; and small groups with various complaints against the Maior.

But that support fell away in recent weeks mainly because the Panthers refused to work with anyone who did not regard gun control as the key issue. This diluted the opposition's efforts as big business rallied to support the Mayor with big donations to keep her in office.

So far, 70,000 absentee ballots were sent out – and 45,000 have been returned. "We would like to see the Mayor win 60 per cent of the vote," one of the Mayor's top campaign strategists said.

Mayor Feinstein's stock in San Fsancisco is very high. Last week, she jubiliantly announced that the city had landed the plum 1984 Democratic convention, which means millions of dollars in income for the city.

Tonight, the Mayor is expected to be still in office and observers here say the recall may not, after all, be such a waste of time for her. Many consider it a valuable rehearsal for November, when she intends to seek another term

Prisoners of conscience

Pakistan: Irshad Rao

By Caroline Moorehead

On February 18 Mr Irshad Rao's third prison sentence in Karachi Central Jail ended but the former editor of the banned weekly paper *Al-Fatah* is still being held and there is no news about his release.

He has had two nervous breakdowns in prison and his sight is failing. Doctors report that he cannot be given adequate treatment in his present conditions.

It is now more than two years since plainclothes policemen raided Mr Rao's home and the offices of *Al-Fatah*, confiscating papers.

Mr Rao, who had once been chief executive in charge of publications for the banned Pakistan People's Party, was arrested under a martial law order that prohibits political activities and the "excitement of disaffection toward Pakistan's armed forces".

The first five months of Mr Rao's imprisonment were spent in solitary confinement, during which he was reported to have been interrogated so violently that he had a nervous breakdown, resulting in hospital treatment.

In September, 1981, he was at last tried: the court found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment on charges of printing objectionable literature and creating unrest.

Since the spring of 1982, Mr Rao's health has been deteriorating rapidly. Though only 36, his nervous system is said to be paralysed as a result of the harshness of his imprisonment. During a second nervous breakdown, he lost consciousness and stopped breathing.



Mr Rao: Two nervous breakdowns in jail.

Two Swissair pilots stand trial for Athens crash

Athens (AP) – Two Swissair pilots went on trial here yesterday accused of negligence in the death of 14 passengers on their airliner, after overshooting the runway at Athens airport four years ago. A total of 154 were on board.

Charged with multiple manslaughter and endangering air traffic are a former Swissair captain, Fritz Schmutz, aged 54, and his co-pilot Martin Devringer, aged 37. If found guilty they could be sentenced to up to five years imprisonment.

This is the first time for foreign airline pilots to go on trial in Greece after a fatal air accident. A Swissair spokesman said: "It is the first such legal proceeding Swissair has faced in its 52-year history".

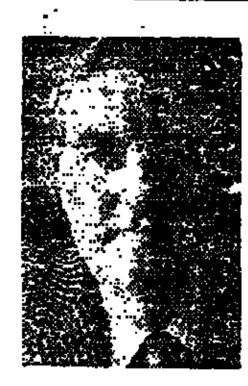
The accident occurred on October 17, 1979, when the Swissair DC8 airliner arriving from Zurich landed in heavy rainfall, overshot the slippery runway and burst into flames. Fourteen of the passengers trapped in the rear of the aircraft died in the flames and another 19 were injured, several seriously.

The official inquiry report laid blame mostly on alleged pilot error, but it pointed out that lights on the runway did not conform to international civil aviation patterns and could have confused the pilots.

The report also alleged that firefighting crews arrived late, and failed to enter the aircraft to rescue the trapped passengers.

The trial continues.

SPECTRUM



In an extract from his new book, **Paul Johnson** identifies the emergence of the Third World as a political force, reinterpreting the UN role in Suez and the Congo

The priest of relative morality

The new entity, which progressive French journalists were already terming *le tiers monde*, was based upon verbal prestidigitation, the supposition that by inventing new words and phrases one could change (and improve) unwelcome and intractable facts.

There was the first world of the West, with its rapacious capitalism; the second world of totalitarian socialism, with its slave-camps; both with their hideous arsenals of mass-destruction. Why should there not come into existence a third world, arising like a phoenix from the ashes of empire, free, pacific, non-aligned, industrious, purged of capitalist and Stalinist vice, radiant with public virtue, today saving itself by its exertions, tomorrow the world by its example? Just as, in the nineteenth century, idealists had seen the oppressed proletariat as the repository of moral excellence – and a prospective proletarian state as Utopia – so now the very fact of a colonial past, and a non-white skin, were seen as title-deeds to international esteem. An ex-colonial state was righteous by definition. A gathering of such states would be a senate of wisdom.

The concept was made flesh at the Afro-Asian Conference held between April 18 and 24, 1955 in Bandung, at the instigation of Indonesia's President Sukarno. Some 23 independent states from Asia and four from Africa were present, plus the Gold Coast and the Sudan, both soon to be free. The occasion was the apogee of Nehru's world celebrity and he chose it as a brilliant opportunity to introduce Chou En-lai to the world. But the many other stars included U Nu of Burma, Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, Kwame Nkrumah, Africa's first black president-to-be, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, the black Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

It was calculated that 1,700 secret police were in attendance. Some of those present were subsequently to plot to murder each other; others to end their lives in jail, disgrace or exile. But at the time the Third World had not yet publicly besmirched itself by invasions, annexations, massacres and dictatorial cruelty. It was still in the age of innocence when it was confidently believed that the abstract power of numbers, and still more of words, would transform the world.

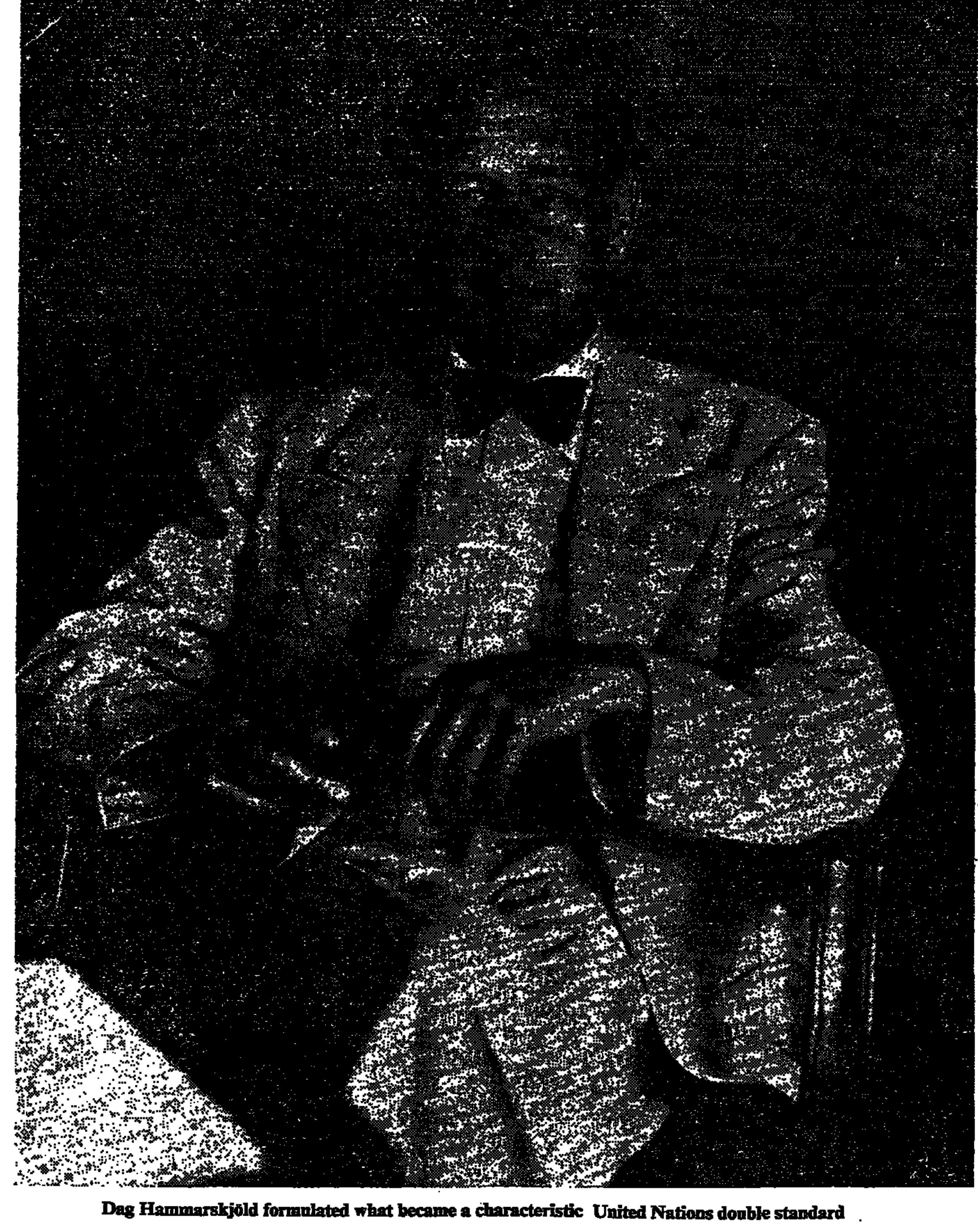
Among those present was the Egyptian president, Gamal Abdul Nasser, a handsome newcomer to the new humbug but already an accomplished rhetorician in his own right. He was an archetypal member of the "Bandung generation": adept at words, but not much else.

Once in power, Nasser was soon corrupted by it. Bandung completed his corruption, as it did for other young nationalist politicians. Why sweat at the thankless task of keeping a poor country fed and clothed when the world stage beckoned? Bandung opened Nasser's eyes to the opportunities the age offered to an expert publicist and sloganizer, especially one prepared to play the anti-colonialist card.

Suez is often said to have dealt the final blow to Britain's status as a great world power. That is not true. The status had been lost in 1947. Suez simply made it plain for all the world to see. The real loser in the long term was the United States. Eisenhower appeared to act decisively, and he got his way fast enough. Britain came to heel. He preserved his reputation as a man of peace. But in the process he helped to prepare a mighty scourge for America's own back, in the shape of the tendentious concept of "world opinion" now, by Eisenhower's own act, transferred to the UN.

Until the early 1950s, the Americans had controlled the UN. Their first mistake was to involve it in Korea, especially through the forum of the General Assembly. Korea broke Trygve Lie, the Norwegian Secretary-General, who was loyal to the principles of the old Western alliance. He resigned when the Russians boycotted him and got the left to stir up his own secretariat against him. At this point the Western democracies should have dropped the UN and concentrated instead on expanding Nato into a worldwide security system of free nations.

Instead, after much bad temper, the powers appointed a senior Swedish diplomat called Dag Hammarskjöld. A worse choice could not be imagined. He came from a highly successful family of public servants in a nation uneasily aware that it had grown immensely prosperous by staying out of two world wars. He was guilt personified and he was determined that the West should expiate it. Severe, well-read, humourless, unmarried, he exuded a secular religiosity.



Dag Hammarskjöld formulated what became a characteristic United Nations double standard

It was characteristic of him and of the advanced Fifties good taste he faithfully reflected that he transformed the old UN Meditation Room, a plain and unpretentious chamber, into a dark and dramatic cavern, with striking perspective and lighting and, in its centre, a vast rectangular block of iron-ore illuminated by a single shaft of light. What did it symbolize? Relative morality, perhaps. It was Hammarskjöld's manifest intention to cut the umbilical cord which linked the UN to the old wartime Western alliance, and to align the organization with what he regarded as the new emergent force of righteousness in the world: the "uncommitted" nations. When Eisenhower turned on Eden at Suez, broke him, and handed the whole problem to the UN, he gave Hammarskjöld exactly the opportunity he had been waiting for.

The Secretary-General set to work to oust the Anglo-French force and the Israelis and replace them with a multi-nation UN peacekeeping contingent. He saw a role for himself as a world statesman, driven by the engine of non-alignment. Hence, though affecting impartiality, he threw his weight entirely behind the Afro-Asian camp. That meant treating Israel not as a small and vulnerable nation but as an outpost of imperialism.

There was on record a 1951 UN resolution, passed before his time, calling on Egypt to allow Israeli vessels through the Canal. At no point did Hammarskjöld make any attempt to get the resolution implemented. He repeatedly declined to condemn Nasser's seizure of the canal, and other arbitrary acts. So far as he was concerned the Israeli attack and the Anglo-French intervention were wholly unprovoked acts of aggression. The Soviet invasion of Hungary, which took place under cover of the Suez crisis, he treated as a tiresome distraction. His friendliness to the Egyptians throughout, and his cold hostility to Britain, France and Israel, made it plain where his emotional sympathies lay. He set his heart on the public humiliation of the three powers and he got it. In deploying the UN emergency force, to move into the vacuum created by the three-power withdrawal, he insisted that its presence was by grace and favour of Egypt: as he put it, "the very basis and starting-point has been the recognition by the General Assembly of the full and unlimited sovereign rights of Egypt". It had therefore to be withdrawn at Egypt's simple request, a right exercised by Egypt in 1967 as soon as it believed itself strong enough to destroy Israel.

Hammarskjöld thus bequeathed another Middle Eastern war to his successors. More important still, however, was his demonstration of the way in which the UN could be used to marshal and express hatred of the West.

On May 30, 1967, Biafra seceded from Nigeria in a tragic conflict which divided Africa. Only Tanzania, Zambia, Gabon and the Ivory Coast backed Biafra. The other African states supported the Nigerian regime, most of them because they feared similar secessions which they calculated would work to the advantages of the "imperialists". The political philosophy of African nationalism was based upon a theory of colonialism which was not merely false but fundamentally and systematically misleading. It was bound to lead to disillusion and war.

Unfortunately, in the watershed years 1959 to 1960, when the colonial powers began to pull out of Africa at a rapidly accelerating rate, this false theory became the prevailing wisdom of the UN. The critical moment came when Belgium was persuaded against its better judgment to pull out of the Congo on June 30, 1960. Belgium had run this vast and valuable though primitive region with excessive political paternalism but, from 1920 onwards, with increasing success.

What the system had produced, in its last frantic years of impending abdication, was a crop of professional politicians, all concealing deep tribal affiliations beneath a veneer of European-style ideology. The three most important, Joseph Kasavabu, the President, Patrice Lumumba, the Prime Minister and Moise Tshombe, premier of Katanga, the richest of the provinces, were bitter tribal and populist rivals. All three were volatile personalities but Lumumba was by far the most unstable. He was a former postal clerk and brewery worker turned full-time political agitator, and now Minister of Defence as well as head of the government. The Belgian legacy was fragile enough but it might conceivably have lasted a few years. Lumumba, however, chose the independence ceremonies to make a rabble-rousing attack on white rule; five days later on July 5 the garrison in Leopoldville, the capital, mutinied and threw out its white officers, prior to surging forth to loot, rape and kill Europeans and Africans alike.

The Belgians waited for five days, while the terror spread and increased, and while Hammarskjöld, at UN headquarters in New York, did nothing, though his own UN staff in the Congo were thrown out of their hotel rooms at gunpoint by the exultant mutineers. Only on July 10 did the Belgians send in their own troops to restore order. Immediately Hammarskjöld saw his chance, turned angrily and decisively on the Belgians, and on July 13, in front of Security Council, denounced their troops as a threat to peace and order.

If Hammarskjöld had done nothing and allowed Belgium to restore order, the crisis might have been quickly resolved, with the minimum of bloodshed. Instead the Secretary-General immediately set about creating and deploying a UN army, taken not from the Security Council powers (as the UN Charter clearly intended) but from the non-aligned states from whom Hammarskjöld drew his following.

In this forlorn endeavour, Hammarskjöld paid scant regard to the lives, black or white, he was risking. Cold, detached, consumed by an overwhelming ambition masquerading as an ideal, he thought in terms of a political abstraction, not human beings. He formulated what became a characteristic UN double-standard: that whereas the killing of Africans by whites (as at Sharpeville in South Africa on March 21, 1960) was of international concern and a threat to peace, the killing of Africans by Africans (or of whites by Africans, or of Asians by Africans or all three races by Africans) was a purely internal matter outside the purview of the UN. Thus the UN became identified with a form of inverted racism, which was to cost an incalculable number of African lives over the next two decades.

Even in Hammarskjöld's time the toll was heavy. His UN army became a source of further instability rather than the reverse. His protégé, Lumumba, tried to set up his own secessionist state, fell into the hands of the Congolese army, now controlled by a former NCO, "General" Mobutu, was tossed to the Katangese and murdered.

The Secretary-General lost his emotional detachment and became obsessed with the need to revenge the death of the king he had failed to make by using his UN troops to expel the whites from Katanga and change its regime, the first instance of what might be termed imperialism by international bureaucracy. But in the process he made the error of leaving the abstract make-believe world of his UN offices and descending into the real world of the Congo basin. It cost him his life when his aircraft hit a tree near Ndola in September 1961.



Left: Hammarskjöld is warmly greeted by Colonel Nasser during a visit to Cairo in the midst of the Suez crisis of 1956

Centre: The scene moves to the Congo. General Mobutu meets Hammarskjöld at Leopoldville a week before the latter's death in 1961

Right: Lumumba, Hammarskjöld's doomed protégé, captured by Mobutu's troops in December 1960, three months before his death

Paul Johnson's A History of the Modern World from 1917 to the 1980s *will be published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson on April 28, price £16.50*

Just one Canaletto, give it to me

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

Having just come back from a first visit to Venice, I can testify that the place is not nearly so depressing as you might think from reading *Death in Venice* or anything by Ruskin, listening to Wagner's *Tristan*, the last nine acts of which were composed in Venice, or watching *Don't Look Now*.

In fact, I encountered in Venice perhaps the most cheerful set of people I have ever come across in many years of wandering through the airport lounges of the world. There were eight of them, and I first saw them in Harry's Bar, a cheerful but expensive spot off St Mark's Square where guests from the exclusive off-shore Cipriani's Hotel can go straightaway upon landing without having to look at Venice.

At first sight they were no different from any other group of eight people paying a lot of money for a good time; what attracted my attention to them was that after having dined, paid and left, they came back again half an hour later for another equally cheerful dinner. Bemused by the idea of anyone, no matter how well-heeled or hungry, going through a meal twice in one evening, I ventured to ask one of them if they were part of some gourmet or perhaps gourmand dining club, or even engaged in some wager.

"You could say that," he answered in a soft American accent. "We're a research team for a new American publication."

Testing a new anti-dyspepsia pill? Seeing if you can get into Italian restaurants without booking? Trying to get a discount on a dinner, if you eat twice?

"No," he said. "We are doing research for *Europe on $10,000 a Day*. It's a new up-market guide aimed at the very rich and very choosy. The only reason we came back for another meal is that we haven't spent our quota for the day yet. Waiter – champagne ancora!"

Apparently there is a small but significant part of the market which is still prepared and eager to spend a lot of money, the kind of person who thinks nothing of going by the Orient Express or putting in a challenge for the America's Cup. *Europe on $10,000 a Day* (price £300) will be for them, when the research is complete.

"For instance," said my informant, "we aim to cut out all the weary trudging round the churches of Venice by buying an exclusive church. We were having a look at Santo Domingo della something or other this morning, and it seems like a nice little place for our readers: one Tintoretto, one Carpaccio and a little old lady praying. She said she'd be quite happy to do it full-time. If the deal goes through, we purchase the church, and open it only to owners of the guide."

But surely the readers won't be spending anything like $10,000 if they just go in the church and come out again?

"You haven't seen the offertory box. It takes only $1,000 bills."

Among other plans they have for Venice are to buy their own small fleet of gondolas and motorise them up to international speedboat standard; to take over a palazzo on the Grand Canal and convert it into a hotel as a more chic alternative to Cipriani's; to arrange special facilities at the best restaurants whereby guests will be charged 300 per cent service; and to buy a canal.

"Buying a canal is proving trickier than we thought, as the title deeds are in some confusion and the present owner of the one we're after seems to have died in 1587. It's sort of tough dealing with extinct families, as they don't take Diner's Card like most people."

The eventual aim of the group is to ensure that when their members come to Venice, they can see all they want to see without encountering a single other tourist or indeed a Venetian, apart from waiters, if indeed there are any Venetians apart from waiters and gondoliers, he added. Promising to buy a copy of the book if it ever came out, I left him, feeling somewhat thoughtful.

I encountered the group once more, passing merrily over the Accademia Bridge carrying a large package.

"Hi!" said my friend. "We've been tackling the art heritage problem this morning."

"You mean, you're buying the bridge, bit by bit?"

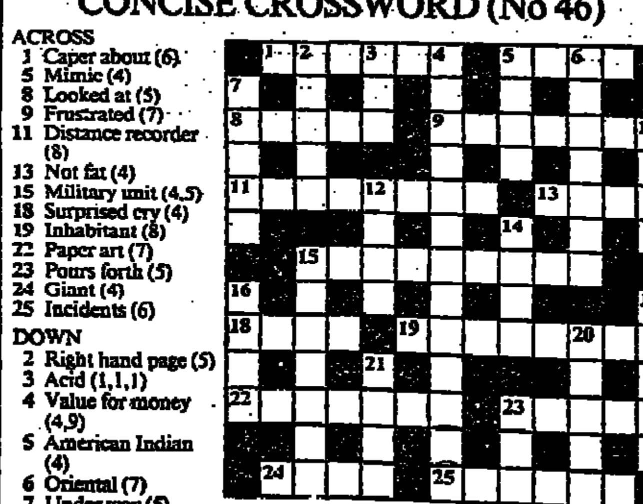
"No, no. But you know how when you go round an art gallery you really only look at one painting properly? Well, for advice on how to spend $10,000 a day, we've come up with a new idea: go round an art gallery and *buy* a painting."

"But surely, if the paintings are bought, nobody can look at them?"

"They can if they stay at our hotel. One in each bedroom, that's the rule."

Say what you like, American know-how is still the best in the world.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 46)



ACROSS
1 Caper about (6)
5 Mimic (4)
8 Looked at (5)
9 Frustrated (7)
11 Distance recorder (8)
13 Not fat (4)
15 Military unit (4,5)
18 Surprised cry (4)
19 Inhabitant (8)
22 Paper art (7)
23 Pours forth (5)
24 Giant (4)
25 Incidents (6)

DOWN
2 Right hand page (5)
3 Acid (1,1,1)
4 Value for money (4,9)
5 American Indian (4)
6 Oriental (7)
7 Under way (5)
10 Means (4)
12 Not difficult (4)
14 German wife (4)
15 Striking lightly (7)
16 Alone (4)
17 Angry (5)
20 Not suitable (5)
21 Renown (4)
23 Understand (3)

SOLUTION TO No 45

ACROSS: 1 Communicant 9 Quickie 10 Ratio 11 Lad 13 Ides 16 Area 17 Oil can 18 Amid 20 Plus 21 Stripe 22 Elks 23 Tons 25 She 28 Abode 29 Dormice 30 Neuroticism

DOWN: 2 Olive 3 Mike 4 Noel 5 Card 6 Natural 7 Equilateral 8 Solar system 12 Arabic 14 Sod 15 Clutch 19 Irksome 20 Pet 24 Obits 25 Seer 26 Edit 27 Uric

هكذا من الاصل

Mail Order Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Postman's knock with that touch of class

Mail order in Britain is as much a class divider as how you hold your knife or how you speak.

The figures are vast and indigestible like the glossy catalogues. One in three adults in Britain buys from a catalogue each year. Total sales add up to two thousand million pounds. In 1979, mail order outpaced retail sales in department stores. One in four parcels handled by the Post Office is a mail order item.

Yet I would wager that virtually no *Times* reader ever sees one of the hefty catalogues from the big six groups which account for 80 per cent of mail order sales (which have actually been hit hard by the recession).

Upper-class mail is the new and growing sector. It means small companies selling directly to the public and not offering the credit facilities which were the orginal point of mail order and the reason why it is dominated by the C and D classes, who don't have friendly bank managers and credit cards.

Middle-class mail order sells on a different kind of credit: on the good will generated by small companies, mostly fulfilling a particular need (especially in the children's clothes or for awkward sizes). These customers are then in the words of Finn Kennedy of Clothkits "looked after and cherished".

The secret of selling directly to your public is to find it. Getting (or sometimes buying) a list of likely customers is essential and that is where the shops that are already in the market place can score.

This season sees the launch of Laura Ashley's first image-building catalogue for their clothes (as opposed to the existing furnishing catalogue). Against a suitably pastoral backdrop, and interleaved with pictures of Welsh washerwomen pegging out sheets (you can buy those too), this is a catalogue to underline the Ashley image of rural escape. You buy it from their shops or from bookstalls for 50p.

Ever since Terence Conran succeeded in turning the Habitat catalogue into an arbiter of taste and style (annual sales 750.000 at 85p), shops and stores with an image and a name, have seen the potential of producing an editorial product. This season also sees the launch of a glossy magazine from Harrods, sent out free to their 80.000 account customers and for sale at £1.25. For that you get general articles on royalty, wine or dieting, a lot of full page ads, and extensive and expensive mail order. They are already boasting a circulation bigger than that of *Vogue*.

At a less lavish level, there is the "newsletter" sent out to existing customers, often to encourage them to come into the shop, rather than actually to order by post. Paddy Campbell in Gees Court, London, who runs a small shop based on personal service, her personality and her own designed clothes, sends out newsletters inviting customers to send for samples of fabric and ultimately garments – if they cannot come in to browse.

A pack of high fashion "postcards" showing men's and women's clothes and their well-known leather accessories is a new mail order idea from Mulberry. (Send a large sae to Mulberry Company mail order, Chilcompton, Bath.) Inca, those specialists in Peruvian knitwear, have also just started a mail order service with a brilliantly coloured leaflet of knits, accessories and rugs. (Send large sae to Inca, 45 Elizabeth Street, London, SW1.)

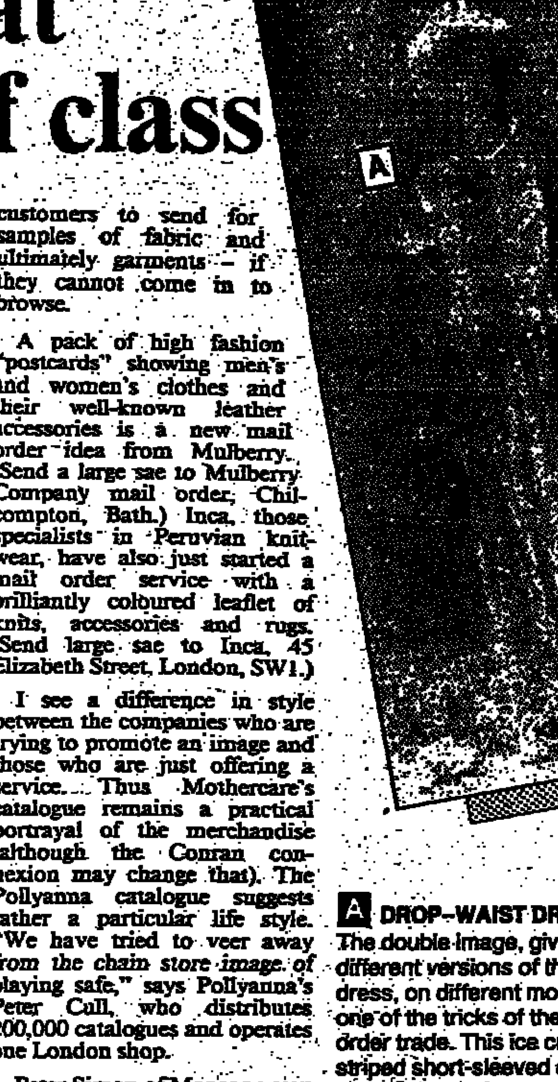
I see a difference in style between the companies who are trying to promote an image and those who are just offering a service. Thus Mothercare's catalogue remains a practical portrayal of the merchandise (although the Conran connexion may change that). The Pollyanna catalogue suggests rather a particular life style. "We have tried to veer away *from the chain store image of* playing safe," says Pollyanna's Peter Cull, who distributes 200,000 catalogues and operates one London shop.

Peter Simon of Monsoon says that his catalogue is deliberately designed to draw customers to their 15 shops. This season shows a radical change from the gently photographed ethnic clothes in romantic locations that was the hallmark of the first three catalogues, and Mr Simon admits that he will be going back to image-building for next season.

One strong thread links the varied brochures and catalogues aiming at the middle-class market: they all rely very heavily on sophisticated clothes photographed in rural settings, with more straw per picture than I see in a year. This country bias partly reflects the county customers.

Lady Northampton's upper-class waterproof boots (sold first by mail through magazines) is just one example of the well-born doing well out of things they want themselves and then sell to their friends.

"We realized very early on that we were a middle-class business", says Finn Kennedy, who set up Clothkits mail order kits business for children 15 years ago and now prints half a million catalogues and has a turnover of £4m. They now have four shops – in Lewes where they are based and in the unashamedly county towns of Bath, Guildford and Oxford. Mr Kennedy admits that Clothkits has stuck to a slightly ethnic image that reached the crest of the fashion wave in the Seventies. The 130,000 loyal customers who keep coming back for more (including grown-up as well as children's clothes) aree a testament to their success and also its key.





A DROP-WAIST DRESS
The double image, giving two different versions of the same dress, on different models is one of the tricks of the mail order trade. This ice cream striped short-sleeved cotton dress has a square-cut top and dropped gathered mid-calf skirt. In two colour variations of pink/mauve/blue with white or green/yellow/mauve with white. Self-coloured belt not shown. Sizes eight to 14, from the Monsoon Diffusion range £14.85 from Monsoon shops in South Molton Street, Covent Garden, and London NW3, W.8, Cambridge, Guildford, Oxford, Salisbury, Bath. Colour catalogue available from 75 Filmer Road, London SW6.

"We like to think that our clothes are for happy, scruffy families, who see themselves as part of a club", says Mr Kennedy.

"They tell us that if they see someone else wearing Clothkits, they wave happily to each other because they recognize a bond".

I was brought back to the idea of people wearing clothes as a badge of their lifestyle that I wrote about last week. Many of the smaller catalogues are presented by people who have seen a market gap. As shops withdraw from lines that can't be put into mass production, small businesses take over the service of producing a hand-smocked child's dress or dance leotards for tall women. (Brochure from Long Tall Sally 21 Chiltern Street, W1. Send sae).

We are becoming not a nation of shopkeepers, but a nation of fashion individualists. And as a mail order supplier says, it is far cheaper to make your clothes and print a simple brochure than to set up shop with fixed overheads and not enough help from your friends.

B SPECIAL OCCASION DRESS
Full-length floral dress with flounced sweetheart neckline in speedwell blue or shell pink flower print. In machine washable cotton lawn with lined bodice and flounce. Sizes 10 to 16. Price £45.95 plus £2.50 p and p from Laura Ashley Limited, Mail Order Department, Box 5, Carno, Powys, Wales, SY17 5LQ. Catalogue 50p from Laura Ashley shops and bookstalls.

C This dress is the quintessential Laura Ashley image which is echoed throughout their new full-colour catalogue which contains 16 outfits in a variety of different styles and colourways. There are also sections on linen, home accessories, patchwork packs and toiletries; all photographed in rustic settings and locations to give a magazine flavour.



D HAND KNIT WOOL SWEATER
Textured knit man's sweater with ribbed shoulder detail. Made by hand in Wales, £47 90 in cloud grey, natural, navy and brick red in chest sizes of 36 to 44. From a selection of men's sweaters in the Naturally British catalogue available from 13, New Row, Covent Garden, London WC2. Send large s.a.e. Naturally British, in their shop in London and in Boston USA deliberately aim to sell handcrafted goods in natural materials. Their first colour catalogue, new this season, has a selection of knitwear and hand-made Victorian lace blouses for women. There are also a wide range of other goods from Floris toiletries to oak refrectory tables. The selection includes jewelry and home accessories, toys and even books. Some aimed at high class tourists.

A small list of specialist children's mail order.
Please send large sae.

SCALLYWAGS, The Glebe, Nash Road, Whaddon, Milton Keynes NK17 0NQ. Practical but interesting clothes, many of them reversible, designed by mother of five Maggie Stewart. Ages one to six.

SUNDAY BEST, The Old Rectory, Stoodleigh, Tiverton, Devon EX16 9PJ. Hand-smocked dresses and baby suits in Liberty fabrics with classic smocked party dresses from £22.10. Run by two partners with five girls between them. Ages six months to 10 years.

PRECIOUS LITTLE, The Old Coach House, Binfield, Nr Bracknell, Berks. Classic children's wear in quality cottons or viyella with hand-smocking and fine details. Also made to measure and will make up customers' own fabric.

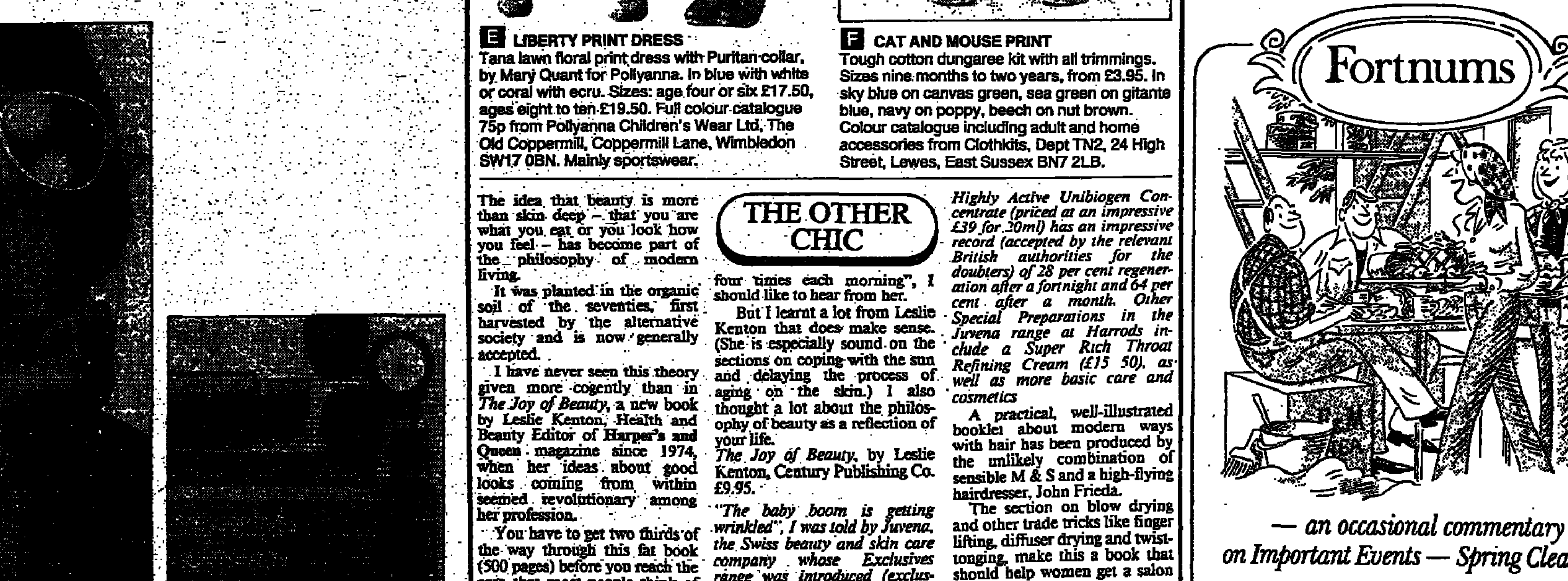
MADCAP KITS, 53 Head Street, Colchester, Essex CO1 1NH. Tough dungarees and pinafores with a rough and tumble country flavour. All in kit form with ready-made coordinates. Six months to 12

COSY COMFORT, 27 St Nicholas Street, Ipswich. Either kits or ready-made tough and practical children's clothes from six months to 13.

ROSALIE LANE, Wayside, Sweethaws, Crowborough, Sussex TN6 3SS. Unusual quilting and appliqué as kits or ready-made. Especially waistcoats and jackets. Children from four and adults.



E LIBERTY PRINT DRESS
Tana lawn floral print dress with Puritan collar, by Mary Quant for Pollyanna. In blue with white or coral with ecru. Sizes: age four or six £17.50, ages eight to ten £19.50. Full colour catalogue 75p from Pollyanna Children's Wear Ltd, The Old Coppermill, Coppermill Lane, Wimbledon SW17 0BN. Mainly sportswear.



F CAT AND MOUSE PRINT
Tough cotton dungaree kit with all trimmings. Sizes nine months to two years, from £3.95. In sky blue on canvas green, sea green on gitante blue, navy on poppy, beech on nut brown. Colour catalogue including adult and home accessories from Clothkits, Dept TN2, 24 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2LB.

THE OTHER CHIC

The idea that beauty is more than skin deep – that you are what you eat or you look how you feel – has become part of the philosophy of modern living.

It was planted in the organic soil of the seventies, first harvested by the alternative society and is now generally accepted.

I have never seen this theory given more cogently than in *The Joy of Beauty*, a new book by Leslie Kenton, Health and Beauty Editor of Harper's and Queen magazine since 1974, when her ideas about good looks coming from within seemed revolutionary among her profession.

You have to get two thirds of the way through this fat book (500 pages) before you reach the area that most people think of in terms of beauty: the face and how to cherish and adorn it.

Leslie Kenton says she is writing about beauty of the body and of the spirit and her theory is that you should find a happy way of living, a comfortable way of standing and learn the secret of coping with stress – before you start on the powder and paint.

This theory is very persuasive, and the format of the book – discussing first your feelings about yourself and exercise for the body – is sensible.

The author tends to offer every theory going. Surely medical opinion discounts the idea that vitamin supplements are necessary for western women eating a normal diet? If any woman has ever lost weight after having "cold water sprayed up and down the fronts and backs of her legs and hips four times each morning", I should like to hear from her.

But I learnt a lot from Leslie Kenton that does make sense. (She is especially sound on the sections on coping with the sun and delaying the process of aging on the skin.) I also thought a lot about the philosophy of beauty as a reflection of your life.

The Joy of Beauty, by Leslie Kenton, Century Publishing Co. £9.95.

"The baby boom is getting wrinkled", I was told by Juvena, the Swiss beauty and skin care company whose Exclusives range was introduced (exclusively to Harrods) last week.

Whatever you do about your soul to improve your appearance, you need to stop your skin looking like old shoe leather. Juvena makes some strong claims for "Unibiogen", the biological activator in their skin care products. The aim is to accelerate skin regeneration, and thus make an aging skin function as a younger one. Their Highly Active Unibiogen Concentrate (priced at an impressive £39 for 20ml) has an impressive record (accepted by the relevant British authorities for the doubters) of 28 per cent regeneration after a fortnight and 64 per cent after a month. Other Special Preparations in the Juvena range at Harrods include a Super Rich Throat Refining Cream (£15 50), as well as more basic care and cosmetics

A practical, well-illustrated booklet about modern ways with hair has been produced by the unlikely combination of sensible M & S and a high-flying hairdresser, John Frieda.

The section on blow drying and other trade tricks like finger lifting, diffuser drying and twist-tonging, make this a book that should help women get a salon style at home.

I was surprised that men are given so little space, although there are some brief but sensible words about getting children's hair cut. John Swannell's glamorous photographs and especially Judith Cheek's graphic illustrations (see below) spell out a clear message. *Hair Care* by John Frieda, £1.50 from Marks and Spencer stores.



Two hairstyles to conceal a narrow forehead

THE ARTS

Galleries

Hidden talent in the second division

The Neglected National Gallery
National Gallery

Stephen Cox
Nigel Greenwood

Young Blood
Riverside Studios

William Wegman
12 Duke Street

During the press preview of The Neglected National Gallery, a show which temporarily transfers 25 pictures from the "secondary collection" in the basement to the Board Room in the – we hope – unneglected part upstairs (until May 31), someone suggested to the director, Sir Michael Levey, who is responsible for the selection, that the distinction between primary and secondary pictures is "Primary is pictures I like; secondary is pictures other people like". Sir Michael demurred: "Actually, I often tend to feel that it is the other way round." If we are honest, we must all sometimes have felt that. While we are dutifully trying to produce the prescribed response to some warranted masterpiece by Raphael or Rembrandt, we secretly recognize that this Vuillard or Sargent really means a lot more to us. Of course we are not saying therefore that the painters' order in the accepted hierarchy should be reversed, but all the same....

All the same, what? Are we accepting that there exists some objective criterion, above and beyond individual judgment, which dictates that this is a great painting, like it or not, and that is a charming minor work, even if, given your choice at the end of the day, that is what you would rather take home with you? I suppose the weight of history is behind the division between those paintings now considered worthy of a place on the main floor of the National Gallery and those tucked away downstairs. But at least in the National Gallery they are all on view; there is, strictly speaking, no reserve collection. We can all, if we wish, make up our own minds. And of course tastes change with the times.

Delaroche's once-famous painting of *The Execution of Lady Jane Grey* was supposed to have been completely wrecked in the Tate flood of 1928, but it was so intensely unfashionable at the time no one bothered to make sure until the 1970s, when it proved to be very little damaged and was grandly replaced up aloft in the National Gallery along with the Ingres and early Degas. The large Israels of *Fishermen Carrying a Drowned Man* which is almost the first thing you see in the *Hague School* show at the Royal Academy comes straight from the National Gallery's basement, and it will be interesting to see if it goes straight back there.

It would be a mistake, however, to see the present show as one of candidates for elevation to the first division, secondary about to become primary. It is, rather, another stratagem for getting us to look with fresh eyes at what is, or could be, already familiar. Cleaning has brought ter Borch's *Portrait of a Young Man* up a treat, so in a sense it is not familiar. But such pretty things as Boudin's *Laundresses by a Stream*, Lepine's *Nuns and Schoolgirls walking in the Tuileries Gardens* or (my own favourite) Otto Scholderer's slightly Whistleresque portrait of his wife, a harmony in greys, have been transformed only by a change of context. The small painting of *Narcissus*, heavily influenced by Leonardo and possibly by a follower of Boltraffio (or even, after cleaning, by Boltraffio himself) is strange and haunting whoever painted it, and makes very well the point that finally authorship does not matter so much. Never mind primary or secondary: do you enjoy it? That, at least, is something we should all be able to decide without looking at the labels.

It can be one of the advantages of looking at very recent art in London's commercial galleries that the same lack of preconception applies. Naturally, if we are looking at a show of, say, recent Henry Moores, we have a fair idea that we are supposed to be impressed, because everyone knows he is the greatest living sculptor (though of course we still have every right not to care for these particular examples). But, with most artists younger and less enshrined, we are left to our own devices. We can check in the catalogues (if there is a catalogue) on the track record, but in the end it comes down to the same questions: Do you enjoy it? Would you like to live with it? Does it provoke any emotion in you, even of outright hostility?

In this connexion, I have been most struck of late by the exhibition of recent sculptures by Stephen Cox at Nigel Greenwood in Sloane Gardens until May 14. It is entitled *Fragments from a Grand Tour, Italy 1981-83*, and represents the artist's responses to a whole complex of stimuli, sensuous and intellectual. One part of Cox's design, apparently, was to work in all the stones mentioned in Vasari's *Lives*. Another has been to reexamine the works of classic sculptors, from Ancient Rome to the Counter-Reformation, and evoke it through the distorting glass of Cox's own sensibilities.

Thus in the *Ecstasies* series we have the characteristic deep red and intricate mottling of Rosso di Verona used to suggest some detail from a baroque altarpiece – flying draperies, clouds upon which cherubs might perch, or in *Disc* the flaming egg of creation. Other stones suggest something less excitable: the cool greyish surface of worked Calecata gives rise to the shattered *Tondo: Nuvole*, while the honey-coloured honeycomb of Travertine summons up visions of wrecked villas with murals worn away by time. In *View from the Loggia* – a sort of museum installation putting the surviving fragments in their original relationship to one another – there is a further teasing touch of illusionism, for is the view itself that we glimpse a piece of mural decoration or a modern artist's rendering of what lies beyond the fragmented architecture? Beyond the objects themselves there are resonances, created by a well-stocked mind as well as a very sharp eye. Cox's is the kind of art that does not go, as it were, in one eye and out the other, but stays around afterwards to tease and haunt the memory.



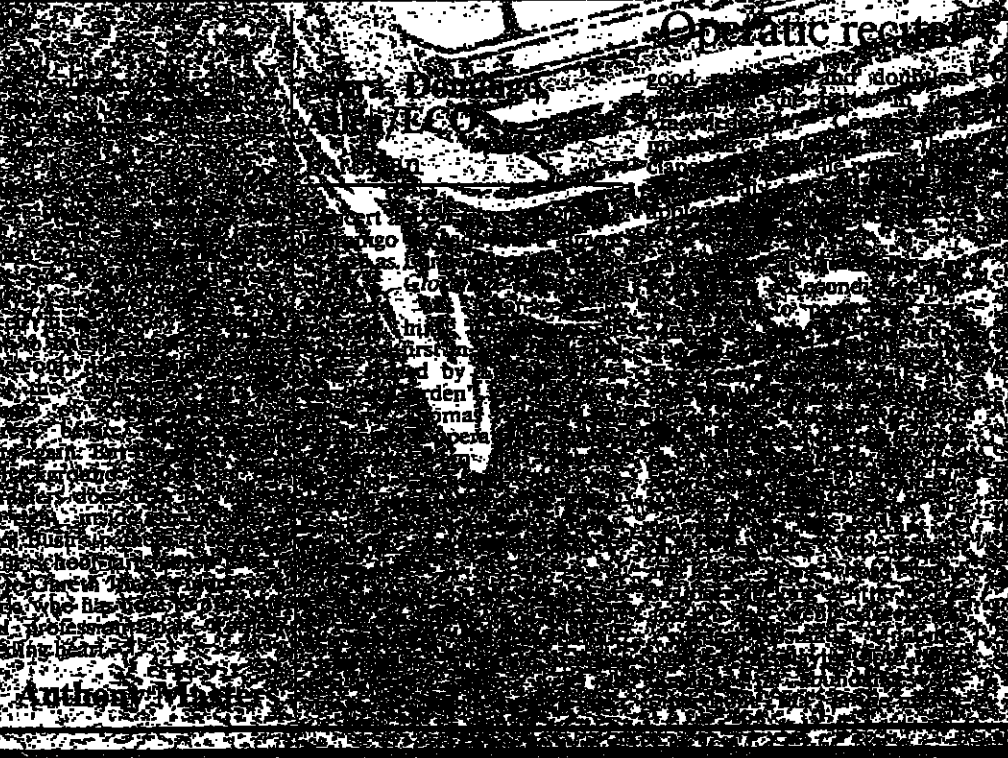
The strange and haunting *Narcissus* by a follower of Boltraffio at the National Gallery

I am not so sure about all the artists in the Young Blood show which encouragingly reopens the Riverside Studios after their recent problems (until May 15). The notes which accompany the show become almost apoplectic in their efforts to find some kind of links in this, on the face of it, very disparate group of young hopefuls. But it hardly seems necessary; on the whole the work speaks for itself, though one cannot always feel quite clear about what it is saying. I am not at all sure, for instance, about the intended meaning of Jonathan Froud's installation *Like Papa Used to Make*, which spreads a map of Italy across the floor and up a wall, made entirely out of uncooked spaghetti and the packets it came from; certainly one cannot be certain whether the faintly obscene effect of a bloated Sicily spewing out spaghetti at the rest of Italy is intended, or merely in the eye of the beholder.

Still, the overall effect of the show is undeniably lively. Jefford Horrigan puts together tiny clay heads in odd corners of the gallery, like so many miniature Mount Rushmores. David Leapman does odd, large, wispy drawings-on-canvas with indecipherable titles which leave one none the wiser about the possible content. Julian Opie makes illusionistic sculptures which look at a glance like assemblages of books or paint-brushes, and leave one wondering whether all the misspellings on the books' spines are deliberate and, if so, what they signify. David Mach's assemblages-cum-paper sculptures are equally puzzling: you think one of them looks like a row of submarines surfacing, then find out that it is called *Lurkers of the Deep* – so on the one hand you congratulate yourself, and on the other begin to wonder, yet again, why. Perhaps this is the elusive link – the artists' teasing, always questionable relationship with representation. Whatever it is, though, *Young Blood* certainly makes you think.

Finally, an artist who seems to be there just to make us all happy. The New York photographer William Wegman is hardly known in Britain. [illegible] book of pictures devoted to his dog Man Ray, *Man's Best Friend*, has amazingly not found a publisher over here, in this nation of the dog-besotted. The ghost of Man Ray, who went to happier hunting-grounds a couple of years ago, still hangs over the Wegman show at the 12 Duke Street Gallery (until May 6): that dog really had star quality. But then so has his owner, for it takes a really extraordinary [illegible] of tact and talent to photograph a dog in all kinds of [illegible] and set-up situations without ever, once, being [illegible] photographs [illegible] the same sort of thing [illegible] effectively, with humans. And downstairs the [illegible] photographs [illegible] pen [illegible] Beerbohm [illegible] approved and in this case [illegible] you cannot say better than that.

John Russell Taylor

Stephen Cox's use of Rosso di Verona in *St Agatha* from his *Ecstasies* series "to suggest some detail from a baroque altarpiece – flying draperies, clouds upon which cherubs might perch..."

Television

Everyone's problem

It is easy to see why Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome makes the American Right feel so smug. AIDS, otherwise known as gay cancer or the Gay Plague, seems to be striking those who pursue sex for (biblically proscribed) pleasure rather than for procreation. The Killer [illegible] (BBC2) presented a string of pitiful cases from the homosexual ghettos of New York and Los Angeles: emaciated figures propped on pillows, despair in their eyes. Average age 35; average hospital bill – before they die – $100,000.

But the finger of fate now apparently points to three other social groups beginning with "h" – heroin addicts, Haitians and haemophiliacs – and thence on, by inexorable extension, into the general population.

I did not quite understand the Haitian angle, but everything else in this film by Alec Nisbett made disturbingly sound sense. Beginning at the beginning, he recounted the medical sleuths' labyrinthine search for the reason why a type of TB traditionally carried by birds, and a form of pneumonia traditionally restricted to transplant patients, should suddenly spread to healthy people. He ran through some of the hypotheses put forward for the spread of AIDS through the sexually promiscuous homosexual community – that by regularly fighting so many infections their immune system is exhausted, and that the disease is transmitted when blood vessels burst in violent anal penetration – and he catalogued the "opportunistic infections" which duly rush in.

Blood is thought to be the key. One (non-gay) heroin addict filmed had hepatitis, an intestinal parasite, severe eye [illegible], oral thrush and acute diarrhoea, and had lost 40 pounds in weight. A haemophiliac, taking his daily infusion of a clotting agent made from the blood of untraceable donors, spoke of the fear to which he and his co-sufferers were now prey. "Each day I wonder if this is the one that's going to give me cancer."

There is now evidence that AIDS can remain latent for over a year. Given the rate at which the American deaths are accelerating (450 so far, with 1,300 cases of severe secondary disease), and add to that the fact that AIDS has now been discovered in Britain, you have a situation which ought to induce careful thought well beyond the confines of the gay community (where monogamy is coming back into fashion). The DHSS had better wise up on all this, and fast.

World in Action (Granada) was for once downright cheerful. It brought tidings of an American scheme whereby entire communities combined to fight burglary, then it went to Bristol to watch a similar scheme being set up (the locals cannot wait to link arms with the police) and then it went to Newcastle to watch burglars being made to confront their victims and to make reparation. About time.

Michael Church

Concerts

Sense of theatre

LPO/Lopez-Cobos
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Of all the great settings of the Mass for the Dead, Verdi's is surely the one that makes least pretence of being a ceremonial for performance in church. So Jesus Lopez-Cobos certainly had right on his side in directing a keenly theatrical account of the Requiem on Sunday, oscillating between the dramatic knife-thrust and the certain relaxation to allow soloists or ensembles to flower.

It was a forward conception that penetrated the orchestra. Even at the beginning, the violins were in the spirit of the thing, making their phrases sound at once sobs and questions. Later they seared and raged with Verdi's protesting lamentation, and there was good work, too, from other departments of the London Philharmonic Orchestra: a brass group alive with snarling disillusion and a timpanist hammering home some deathly thuds. A few passages, though, were left with room for improvement before tonight's repeat performance. The great ladder of string arpeggios at the start of the Offertory, for instance, ought to be a surer staircase to heaven.

Still, as in any opera, the main burden falls on the solo singers and the LPO had assembled an intriguingly assorted group. The two established Verdi interpreters among them – Livia Budai, Covent Garden's current Eboli, and Giuseppe Giacomini – turned out to be less successful than the other two non-specialists. Miss Budai was particularly unfortunate to have her efforts capped over and over again by Margaret Price, who showed in every imitative ensemble exactly how a phrase could be floated up with minimum effort and maximum beauty.

Of the men, Mr Giacomini had unsettling ill luck in his wavering under pressure, while Robert Lloyd gave the work a human grounding to balance Miss Price's angelism. There was an apt naivety, as in his quivering with shock and dread at the word [illegible], but there was, too, a [illegible] that allowed [illegible] step back occasionally from awestruck involvement to a [illegible] kind of reflection. [illegible] Philharmonia Chorus [illegible]

[illegible]ths

Vlado Perlemuter
Queen Elizabeth Hall

[illegible] Vlado Perlemuter [illegible] Ravel's *Tombeau de Couperin* [illegible] proof of his total [illegible] the easy life. The programme reminded us that he studied Ravel's piano music under the composer himself, and was among the first to [illegible] complete in his [illegible] recitals. [illegible] from the [illegible] Sunday, Mr [illegible] his mentor [illegible] texture and [illegible] tone than [illegible] recital, and [illegible] sentimental [illegible] nevertheless [illegible] "Forlane" [illegible] underlying [illegible] less than [illegible] Chopin's *Trois* [illegible] in which the [illegible] Even in the [illegible] projected [illegible] B flat minor [illegible] moments of [illegible] Perlemuter [illegible] with his right [illegible] not in the [illegible] unpedalled [illegible] *tour de force* [illegible] was proud [illegible] stronger for [illegible]ato.

[illegible] Chissell

Operatic recital

[illegible]

Theatre

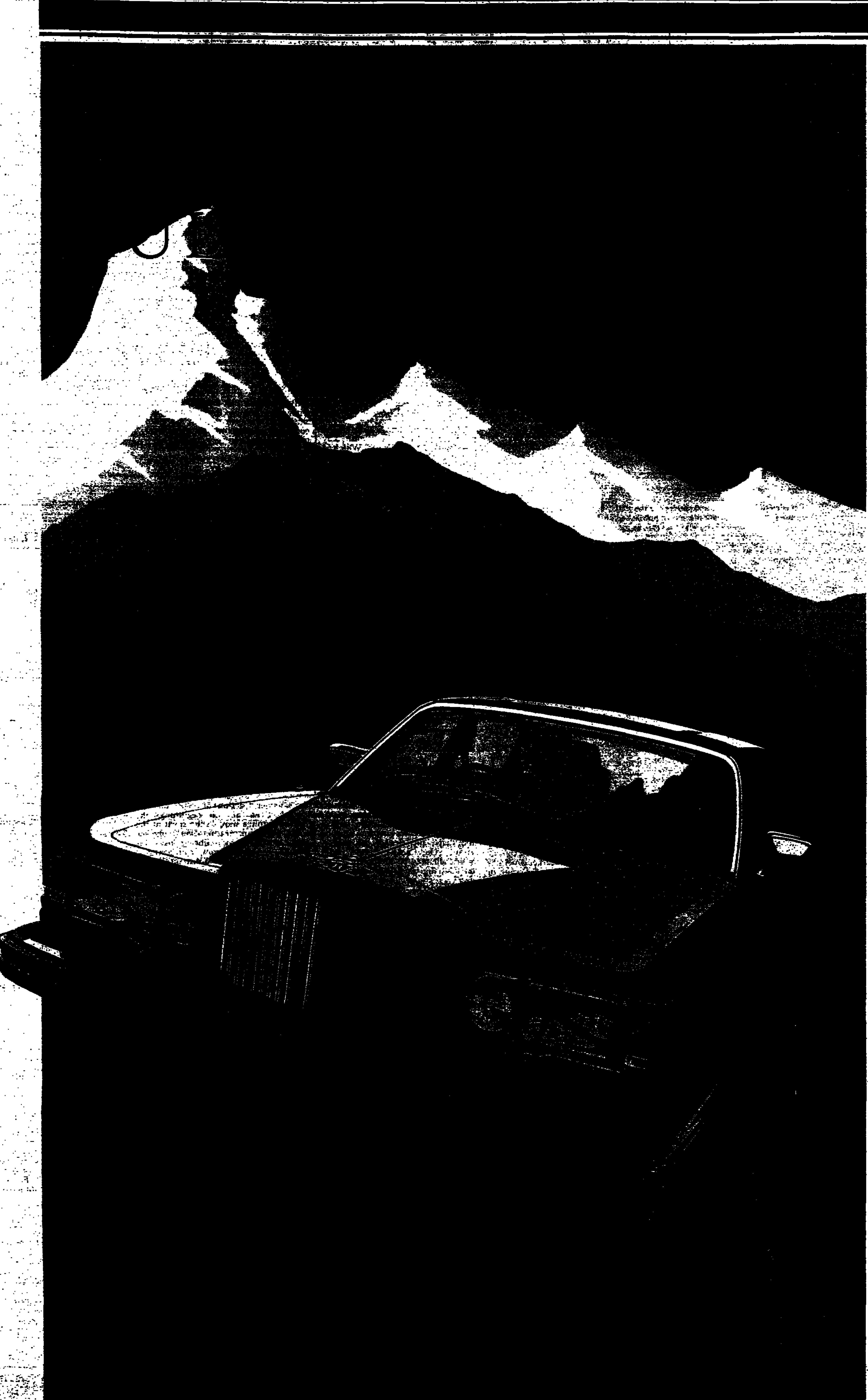
Hard Knocks
Theatre Upstairs

The bride is pregnant. The bridegroom has a broken head and is wrapped up like a mummy. The best man, who only has a bandaged hand, is sulking because he wanted the bride. "I knew this was a mistake", says the bridesmaid, referrring to the nine foaming layers of baby-blue lace on her frock and not, as she well might, to the fact that she is currently committing bigamy.

Stephen Wakelam's play is rich in grim humour, and he clearly enjoyed writing parts that the Activists Youth Theatre (under the Royal Court's Young People's Theatre Scheme) could get their teeth into. The eight Tufnell Park kids he studies are almost all unemployed, trapped in a round of boredom and supermarket pilfering. Colin and Paul got their wounds in a stag night binge when they bashed an old man on the head with a bottle. Just as well that their mate Mark has a girlfriend working for a fast young fixing solicitor who might employ Mark and even get the lads off, but is after Mark's body. Paul beds the girl too, just to be on the safe side, but only the discovery that his favourite black rent-boy is also one of their crowd induces the solicitor to pull out all the stops: ill health, widowed mother, youthful high spirits. [illegible]

That will convey some of the complications. And the cynicism. Ten years in the law have convinced Tony that the world is full of knaves and fools, and that even love can only be bought. The quiet winners in this play are the self-sufficient Colin's self-employed hairdresser sister, and Danny whose sweetness and strength (beaut[illegible]

Anthony [illegible]



The Guardian said of the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo that it is "almost indecently fast."

It travels from 0 to 60 m.p.h. in 7 seconds. It will travel from 60 to 90 just as quickly.

It will push you back in the seat even when accelerating through 100 m.p.h. to its top speed in excess of 135 m.p.h.

Such a remarkable performance is obtained by increasing the light alloy V8 engine's power output by 50% with a single turbocharger.

Consequently, Avon had to develop 235/70VR rated tyres specifically for the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo.

And a unique electronic knock sensor, which listens continually to the engine, was specially engineered and fitted to the car to prevent detonation.

Yet for all its increased power, the engine runs not one revolution faster and the traditional refinement of the car has not been compromised.

It is as quiet to travel in as a Bentley has ever been.

It is also as comfortable at 135 m.p.h. as it is at 50.

To say the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo is rare is understatement. No more than 125 people in Britain will own one by the end of this year.

If it is standing still, you will recognise it by the famous radiator. This is the only Bentley ever to have its radiator painted the same colour as the body of the car.

It may also display discreet 'turbo' badges on the front wings. If not, rest assured, the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo will go just as fast without them.

Enthusiasts for the marque say this car truly reflects traditions created by Bentley at Le Mans, Brooklands and Montlhery.

The makers simply state that in the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo, the Silent Sports Car returns.

A Vickers company

THE TIMES DIARY

Douane roaming

If the threat of a strike by customs officers at Dover is carried through, do not be deluded. Stories of a free run for smugglers are put about only to tempt the gullible. In November 1977, as consumer affairs correspondent of this paper, PHS was dispatched to France for the express purpose of returning with as much duty free booty as a Citroen GS could carry. Orders were taken around the office, and I loaded up with 170 litres of French wine, 17 litres of spirits and a whopping bundle of cigars and cigarettes. No one else on the ferry would believe my claim that there would be no customs on duty when we arrived at Dover; and they were right. When we docked I was met by three senior officers who had patriotically remained on duty. They checked the size of every bottle, weighed the cigars, measured the cigarettes, and I ended up with a bill for £238. My whisky cost twice what it would have done at home.

Hermetic

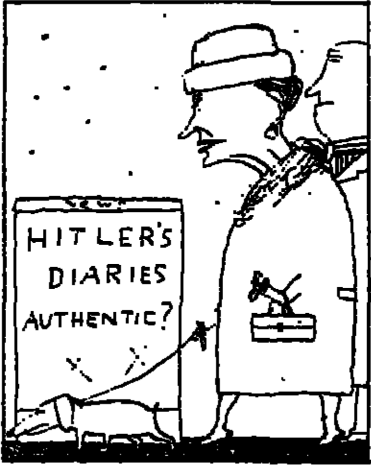
An incident, about which the Ministry of Defence is curiously reticent ("we will neither confirm nor comment") occurred when the carrier Hermes was on its way back from victory in the Falklands last summer. Passing the mother ship to a Soviet fishing fleet, the Hermes crew were astonished to see their Russian counterparts lining the decks and raising a cheer as a professional salute for a job well done. "The incidens is neither recorded nor recalled by anyone on board the ship", the MoD says – but I know otherwise.

● *More from the National Trust shop: a pottery mug, decorated with a perfect, but blue, cowslip and with a minute label on the bottom, "Made in Japan".*

At the mouth?

I do not know who or what they have been pushing out of TV-am most recently, but it has had a dire effect on the water of Camden Lock. Yesterday it was covered in a repulsive head of white foam. The official explanation was to lay the blame on "a load of rubbish", which is what some people have thought of the show so far.

BARRY FANTONI



'Of course they are. How else could he and I both share the same view of that frightful Goebbels?'

Plane song

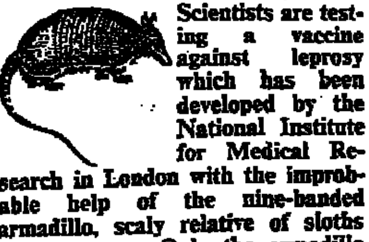
Announcing their new open-air season in Regent's Park yesterday, officials of the New Shakespeare Company were apprehensive about plans to stage two eighteenth-century English operas there for the first time. The generic classification of the works as "pastoral" does away with the need for scenery, but if the heavens open what about the harpsichords, sackbuts, psalters, and tinkling cymbals? Prophetically, much of the ceremony announcing the new season was rendered *inaudible by birdsong and overflying aeroplanes.*

No flap

Walter Slezak, the actor, whose obituary we published yesterday, was bequeathed an immortal title for his autobiography, published in 1962, by his father, the Czech tenor Leo Slezak. It was the most famous of all lines of unscripted Wagnerian dialogue. Slezak sang his *Lohengrin* aria greeting the swan drawing the boat which would transport him to heaven, turned to step into the boat and found that it had already gone. Turning to the audience he demanded: "What time's the next swan?"

No kidding

A class of nine-to-ten-year-olds in a Surrey middle school were given a vocabulary exercise, naming the female and offspring associated with words such as: Ram? – Ewe, lamb. Fox? – Vixen, cub. Negro? – to which a pupil replied: "Negress, child." "Child" was struck out, and the teacher substituted "Piccaninny".



Scientists are testing a vaccine against leprosy which has been developed by the National Institute for Medical Research in London with the improbable help of the nine-banded armadillo, scaly relative of sloths and anteaters. Only the armadillo shares with man the susceptibility to leprosy, whose bacillae cannot be cultured in laboratories. Such incidents of cosmic serendipity (for man, if not armadilloes) are the best reason I know for saving any species of anything, however humble, obscure or bizarre. PHS

Howard Davies on the wider issues raised by the White Paper on cable TV

Do we really need the BBC?

The much-delayed, yet comprehensively leaked White Paper on cable television is due to appear on Thursday. It will show that the free-market sentiments which, for the most part, informed the Hunt Report have overridden Home Office caution and the Home Secretary's own instinctive feeling for paternalist regulation. Though there will be a cable television authority, the principles guiding its actions will be far from those of the BBC charter.

But important though the green light for cable is, the White Paper, far from closing the issue, has *sparked off* a more wide-ranging debate on the future of broadcasting. Already the case for the dismemberment or even abolition of the BBC is gaining ground among the Prime Minister's advisers. And the Central Policy Review Staff (think tank) has been asked to consider the future of broadcasting policy. For once the analysis will go further than a sterile debate about the size of the licence fee.

The argument within the Government on cable has become the most public manifestation of the struggle between those in the Conservative Party who want to extend the principles of the market into other, hitherto controlled, areas of national life and those more traditional Tories who see state control of broadcasting as part of the maintenance of standards. Mrs Thatcher herself sits uncomfortably across this divide.

In the case of cable the winner was never in doubt. Cable is, after all, newfangled, or hi-tech, depending on your vocabulary. It was hard to make a case for standards in something that has never existed. And even the most interventionist Tories doubt that the Government can successfully manage innovation.

The BBC is another can of worms. Though its self-serving arguments against unregulated cable were rightly rejected by the Government, an outright assault on the monopoly is a more tricky proposition. Yet it is not easy to see a rationale for the position we shall soon reach, with essentially unregulated "narrowcasting" and monopolistic broadcasting.

The authors of a recently published Institute of Economic Affairs pamphlet* on the economics of cable television point out that many of the arguments used against government control of cable are applicable to the BBC in its current form. They recommend an independent review of the present method of allocating frequencies, which should consider the economic case against the BBC.

What is the essence of this case? Its proponents argue first that it is incumbent on those who support a monopoly to make a case for it. They point out that the original reason for establishment of a national system was one of administrative convenience. The argument that the BBC was necessary to prevent interference was always bogus: it is quite possible to auction frequencies so as to avoid this problem.

The opponents of the present BBC structure argue that there are only two possible economic justifications for state control of broadcasting.

The first is that the market, left to itself, may not generate the type and quality of broadcasting desired by the population as a whole because broadcasting benefits those who do not pay for it. This is what economists call an externality argument. In other words, because the benefits from broadcasting do not flow only to those who pay for them, the cost-benefit analysis on the part of the payers may cause them to pay for too little of the service, since they do not capture the benefits that flow elsewhere.

Such an argument may apply, for example, to education. Even if your neighbours do not pay to educate their children it may be in your interests to do so if they are less likely to break your windows as a result. Yet you are unlikely to be willing to do so directly because it is hard to qualify the extent to which your windows benefit, as opposed to those of others in the street. So the end result: unless the local authority takes a hand and makes every one pay, is less education than people actually want.

It is possible to imagine such a case for news broadcasting. A democratic society should benefit from an informed electorate. The quality of decisions made by your fellow electors may be higher if they know what is going on around them. Yet the argument is thin. A private newspaper industry provides adequate coverage at very low cost to the individual. Television and radio are clearly inferior media for the wide dissemination of detailed information and sequential argument. Television, in particular, in placing emphasis on performance skills in politicians, may well lower the quality of public figures and the electoral decisions made about them.

But in any event, the argument can apply only in the case of news and current affairs. What possible "externality" can be attached to the transmission of *Blankety Blank* at public expense?

The second argument for public broadcasting is that it is "a non-excludable public good." In other words, because it is practically impossible to prevent others watching – free – programmes for which one has paid, there is a heavy disincentive to pay. The result is, again, that the free market generates less broadcasting than the sum of individual wishes would imply. The licence fee – with the law behind it – resolves this problem.



Suresh Karadia

Broadcasting House, headquarters of the BBC. Throughout the world it is a *symbol of the high standards of public-sector broadcasting – but can it* continue to uphold this role as cable television nears?

But it is hard to maintain that this leads inexorably to the creation of a monopoly. With cable, the argument clearly falls because a pay-per-view system is perfectly possible. And in a system funded by advertising, potential free-riders pay through their purchases of advertised goods.

Furthermore, what reason is there to suppose that the BBC provides anything approaching an optimal level of broadcasting now either in terms of cost or viewer preferences? It may have some success in matching ITV but this hardly answers the question of whether it is spending its programme budget, which was more than £470m in 1981-82, in a way that viewers or listeners want. What is clear, though, is that the costs of different types of broadcasting bear no relation to their audience appeal.

Many consider this entirely laudable. But they should be clear about the essence of the economic transaction they favour. The BBC's cultural output is funded by a licence fee levied evenly on all television set owners. This is a most regressive form of taxation. The poor are obliged to pay a higher proportion of their income than the better-off, to fund the unconstrained artistic endeavours of BBC drama producers, which largely benefit the middle classes.

The principal beneficiaries of the arrangement are, as with any monopoly, its employees. Which is why the voices of these otherwise indefatigable guardians of the interests of the oppressed are seldom heard raised against this inequitable arrangement.

The economic arguments are, therefore, unpersuasive. We are left with the view that there are wholly unquantifiable benefits, in terms of "standards".

No one seriously doubts that it is possible to make money out of broadcasting in this country, but would an entirely commercial service be one of which a government responsible for it would be proud? Cable will soon provide us with an operating model of an alternative broadcasting system. It has already revolutionized television in large areas of the US. And, as the *IEA authors point out*, the choice available to viewers in Manhattan, in quality and variety, makes a nonsense of the traditional "quality" argument for the BBC unless one is prepared to restrict viewers' choices simply to make them more likely to watch the "quality" product.

It seems that if Mrs Thatcher has a second term there will be a radical reappraisal of public-service broadcasting. The present structure – conceived in an era of optimistic collectivism – is creaking, expensive and out of touch with its taxpayer-viewers.

Stuart Young, Mrs Thatcher's newly appointed Chairman of the BBC Governors, would do well to establish his own position now on the shape and size of the corporation. The next assault from Whitehall may be more fundamental than the usual sniping.

The author, until recently an official in the Treasury, is a London management consultant.

**Choice by Cable*, by C. G. Veljanovski and W. D. Bishop is published by the IEA, price £2.50.

Making the punishment fit the victim

One of those seismic changes which occur in government policies every 50 years or so is under way in the criminal justice system. It follows a growing belief that the forces of law and order are losing the fight against crime and that a new strategy is needed.

In the changes being contemplated, such measures as the Criminal Justice Act and the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill now before Parliament are visible single outcrops in a shifting landscape.

Statements by key figures involved in the criminal justice system provide clues to the strength of the forces now at work. The Lord Chief Justice has said: "Neither police nor courts nor prison can solve the problem of the rising crime rate. By the time that the criminal falls into the hands of the police, and in particular by the time he reaches court, it is too late. The damage has been done. The remedy, if it can be found, must be sought a great deal earlier."

Speaking to the Howard League for Penal Reform, Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said there should be less focus on the offender and more on the potential victim and his environment.

In a more recent lecture, Mr David Faulkner, the senior Home Office official responsible for crime policy planning, said there cannot be "an indefinite expansion of the system." Apart from being expensive, it would not have a proportional effect on the level of crime.

Those key statements together imply official recognition of the need for a shift of emphasis from concentration on the offender to a stategy designed to reduce crime and therefore the need for many to become involved in the criminal justice system.

For the present system has not worked effectively in spite of massive investment. In real terms, taking inflation into account, there has been a threefold increase in overall spending on law and order in the past 20 years. The number of police officers has risen from 78,000 in 1962 to just under 121,000, with heavy investment in equipment and technology. Numbers of prison officers have risen from around 6,300 to about 17,000 and probation officers from fewer than 2,000 to about 5,700.

Yet recorded crime has risen by 200 per cent in relation to population size in the past 20 years. The police clear-up rate has fallen from 44 per cent in 1962 to 37 per *cent in 1982. Even so, the number of* offenders found guilty of offences of all kinds has increased from one and a quarter million in the early 1960s to well over 2 million in 1981. The prison population has risen about 50 per cent in the same period, with a consequent increase in tension, overcrowding and the need to use police cells to hold men for periods much longer than intended.

Up to now, the main thrust of policy by successive governments has been to strengthen and extend the power of the courts and other agencies dealing with offenders and to make extra resources available to them. This has been accompanied by legislation and effort to achieve the reform, or at least the rehabilitation, of the individual offender.

But, as Mr Faulkner says, the development of non-custodial penalties has not reduced the proportionate use of custody. It has, he says, become increasingly questionable whether custodial sentences do in fact have any deterrent effect on the individual offender, or whether imprisonment can reform character or change behaviour.

"The police, probation service, the courts and prison service are all facing fundamental questions about their purpose and objectives."

That questioning has already led to proposals within the prison service to replace Rule one – the very buttress of the present system – which seeks to encourage offenders to lead a good and useful life.

The change from concentration on the offender to efforts to deal with the situation in which crime arises – the key to the seismic disturbance – is reflected in Sir Kenneth's report to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, on his action plan for the Metropolitan Police.

One of the aims is to shift the emphasis from a fire brigade role against crime after it has been committed to a more "pro-active" role. This has come to mean intervention by police with the involvement of other agencies and the community to reduce the opportunities for crime and to seek to identify and deal with the situations in which it occurs. One example is the neighbourhood watch scheme, in which people look out for suspicious behaviour and liaise with police. Recognition by police that housing allocation policies, truancy or bad housing design can contribute to crime opens the way to inter-agency cooperation.

That is being matched at national level by a standing committee of officials from all the separate government departments whose policies can either encourage or prevent crime.

That cooperation springs from a new awareness that is finally overcoming traditional interdepartmental rivalry. It is now becoming accepted that the Home Office, the police, prisons and courts cannot by themselves, acting singly or in concert, carry out effective law and order policies. There is also the realization that all the pressures and perhaps policies in recent years have forced the law and order agencies into making a "demand-led response" – a phrase first articulated by Sir Brian Cubbon, Permanent Under Secretary, at a meeting of 60 civil servants and others, including Sir Kenneth Newman, in 1980.

Subsequent Home Office and police thinking has been directed to reducing demand. Thought is now being given within the Home Office to achieving that aim by new approaches in legislation.

An example is the Telecommunications Bill now before Parliament under which CB radio enthusiasts using illegal equipment would have to forfeit it rather than be taken to court for any criminal offence. The use of fixed penalties for a wider range of traffic offences is made possible by the Transport Act 1982.

Another use of fixed penalties might be for non-payment of television licence fees. In 1981 there were 70,000 convictions for non-payment. A surcharge might be made for non-payment of VAT instead of prosecution. New ways of dealing with social security frauds are also being considered.

Mr Faulkner said at a Southampton University lecture in January: "I have sympathy with the view that the scope of the criminal law has grown, is still growing and should be reduced." The most promising approach, in his view, is to question vigorously all proposals for new criminal offences. Anything up to 200 or more may be created in a single parliamentary session.

There are also cases in which civil rather than criminal action could be taken. But, as was shown recently in the most publicized example so far, the Exit case, where civil action was taken instead of criminal, there can be controversy.

There is also scope, if limited, for de-criminalizing certain offences or, as in the Criminal Justice Act, reducing the use of custody. It stops immediate imprisonment for vagrancy and soliciting.

In many parts of the criminal justice system enthusiasm is growing for greater use of compensation or reparation by criminals to their victims, perhaps with the aid of a mediator. Alongside greater concern and aid for victims, experiments in reparation are going on in several places.

The Criminal Justice Act also embodies a change on similar lines to a concept of British justice going back to the twelfth century. The Act accepts the principle that the court's duty in a wide range of cases is to the victim rather than to the state. The Act breaks with precedent in allowing courts to make compensation orders instead of dealing with offenders in any other way. Previously the order could be made only in addition to another form of punishment.

That important change and the prospective use of civil action instead of criminal modifies the notion – developed by Henry II – that injury between people is not simply an offence against the victim but a breach of the King's peace and a threat to the security and well-being of the whole of society. Over the centuries, the Crown has taken more and more responsibility for dealing with offenders on behalf of the victim and punishing them.

"Privatizing" such legal action would seem to be well in keeping with the philosophy of the Thatcher government, as does neighbourhood watch, a return to the virtues of self-reliance.

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent



Sir Kenneth Newman: less focus on the offender

Mr David Faulkner: is prison really a deterrent?

Roger Scruton

You've just got to have a nice day

New York has asked to be celebrated, and what man or woman who knows the city can refuse? Some love it for its vitality, some for its charm; some for its modern offices, some for its Victorian factories; some for its culture, some for its vulgarity. A place that is loved for every reason is loved for none in particular. It is a mirage, whose pleasant prospect derives from our own subjective craving. By its universal permission, New York lends zest to appetite, and gratification to every small desire. It counts nothing human alien to itself, and makes only negotiable demands. You can take or leave the city, but it is adamant that you should take it of your own free will. Hence, behind the bustle and boldness of New York, the visitor experiences a rare kind of tranquillity. This New York peace is of special interest, now that the term "peace" has been captured by people with a motive to conceal its meaning.

New York peace is founded on conciliation. It arises because people actively pursue their own advantage, while propitiating those who are similarly minded. There is a common principle which urges the citizen to agree terms, even with his opponent – indeed, especially with his opponent. Everything that happens, happens by agreement. And therefore a lot happens. The social structure is bent towards agreement, about matters not previously considered or decided. People move through the streets primed for agreeable encounter. They make rapid contact, and as rapidly detach themselves, their hands and faces mobile with excitement.

American courtesies are largely to be explained by this public pursuit of agreement. We may complain of the manners which permit the instant use of Christian names, the immediate revelation of personal details, the frank discussion of everything that could conceivably become a term in some hypothetical contract. Even preliminary gestures can seem to us impertinent or insincere. Surely, we think, the airline hostess cannot mean it when she tells us to "have a nice day".

And of course there is a sense in which she does not mean it. Only God could *mean* "have a nice day" to all and sundry, but in God's voice, these words would express, not conciliation, but a most terrible command. American courtesies are never commands; they are preliminaries to an agreement. Hence the hostess does not tell us to listen to the safety instruction. She does not even ask us. She says: "We of United Airlines should like to *share* some important information with you". In other words: "I bring you a gift of knowledge; how will you respond?" The American instinct for contract immediately answers: "With my second best attention. Terms agreed".

What I have just described might be expressed more pompously as "the phenomenology of the market". It is life experienced through the pursuit of rapid contract. Honesty is at a premium; so are openness, activity, and the rights of man. This peace is one of the consequences should not surprise us. For no transaction occurs without the consent of the parties. One may feel cheated, but never coerced, oppressed or terrorized.

People can squeeze you, freak you, or even gross you out; but they cannot try to get on your back without being thrown out for the jerks, finks and weenies that they are. When Milton Friedman exhorts his countrymen to get the state off their backs, he merely reminds them of the fundamental principle of American existence: nothing is to happen except by agreement.

Friedman is not the only economist to have praised the market for its efficiency, for its equilibrium, for the "tacit knowledge" that it contains. But even if he is wrong – even if the *socialists are right in their defence* of a "planned" economy – that would not alter my conviction that the market is the most acceptable mode of distribution. It is the means whereby peace is made real among strangers: and that is its value.

We should not worry if the market in equities or real estate does not appear quite like that. Those are merely the dubious out-growths of a minutely thriving organism. Ask yourself why auctions, cattle marts, fairs and markets are so attractive. *Ask yourself why people flock* to them, even when they have nothing to buy and nothing to sell. Ask yourself why these places have the character of festivals, in which expressions and gestures convey the highest animation and social readiness. The answer is simple. They are places where we enjoy the spectacle of multiple agreement, places where strangers cooperate, regardless of their individual interests and aims.

Of course the market is imperfect, as is every human thing. The socialists may be right, that it elevates freedom over justice, and means over ends. There is hardly a moralist who has not been offended by the profound amorality of the market; by its ability to transform every object of human affection into an object of exchange. To make the market economy into the cornerstone of politics, is indeed to simplify human existence beyond recognition. But to ignore its true merit – as the most widespread and immediate experience of human *peace – is to take a step in a* dangerous direction.

It is, I believe, no accident that those political systems which have abolished the market have also come to understand the term "peace" in a novel way: not as the ability to accept and conciliate one's opponent, but as the ability to silence him forever.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

Geoffrey Smith

Look left, look right – then dither

An election manifesto usually serves a *double purpose*: it is both a prospectus and a treaty. It aims to attract the votes of the public, and it seeks to provide a basis on which the different factions of the party can unite by setting out an agreed programme for government.

The Conservative manifesto will this time be much more a prospectus than a treaty, largely because of Mrs Thatcher's dominant position. The Labour manifesto, on the other hand, will be much more of a treaty because the party cannot take its unity for granted even in the heat of an election campaign. If the recent policy statement *The New Hope for Britain* is anything to go by, Labour's platform will be determined by the balance of power within the party rather than by the need to woo the electorate.

The Liberal-SDP manifesto will be different. It will have to be a treaty and it will also have to pretend to be a prospectus for government, because two parties are involved. But hardly anyone believes that the Alliance has a serious chance of forming the next government, so in this case the manifesto will also have to be a basis for negotiation if the Alliance holds the balance of power in the new Parliament.

Some of those who have been involved in the joint discussions between the two parties are well aware of this. But not all of them: for some it is quite enough to think about getting agreement with their Alliance partners, never mind about potential coalition partners in the future. Yet the greatest *significance* of any particular item in the joint programme for government is whether it would make it easier or harder for the Alliance to come to an arrangement with one of the other parties after the election, whether to form a coalition or some looser link.

Dr David Owen may have fluttered the dovecotes a bit last week by saying that Polaris should be extended until the end of the century as a British deterrent unless deep cuts in strategic forces are agreed at the Geneva disarmament talks. That is contrary to Liberal policy. But in saying what he did Dr Owen was not breaking an agreement, merely drawing attention to a disagreement. The two parties are united in their opposition to Trident; they both take the view that Polaris should be included in the Geneva negotiations, but they have only been able to agree to differ as to what should be done about Polaris if *there is no settlement there.*

That might in the longer term become a matter of great importance for Britain, but it is of much less immediate importance than whether cruise missiles should be deployed here. On this issue the Alliance negotiators have agreed to be indecisive. They propose that if there is no settlement at Geneva the attitude of the Alliance should depend upon how the talks broke down. This is a weaker position than the SDP adopted at its January council meeting in Newcastle: there is now no commitment to deploying cruise if the Geneva talks are unsuccessful. But it would leave the Alliance a free hand to agree with either Labour or the Conservatives.

On other issues the Alliance would find it impossible to do a deal with Labour on the basis of the policies set out in *The New Hope for Britain*. The Alliance could not go into partnership with a party committed to withdrawal from the EEC and to an industrial policy which provided for unlimited extensions of public ownership. Nor could it accept such a reflationary programme as is proposed in that document though that issue could presumably be fudged more easily.

The policy differences with the Conservatives would be less acute. The Alliance would certainly require some changes in Conservative economic policy and insist on a greater attachment to civil liberties. But the principal obstacle to a deal between the Alliance and the Conservatives would not be differences in policy at all: there would be strong resistance within the Alliance to becoming partners of the Conservatives, simply because they are Conservative. The Alliance would be reluctant to risk being tagged as right of centre.

There remains the possibility that the Alliance might do a deal with Labour on policies very different from those which seem likely to appear in the Labour manifesto. That would probably involve a further split in the Labour Party. It is what the Alliance would like best, but it is a long shot.

The way in which the manifestos are being prepared makes it much more likely that if there is a hung Parliament there will be a minority government, on which the Alliance would be able to exercise a moderating but only a negative influence – able to block the policies of which it disapproved, but not to insist on those which it wanted.

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THE STUFF OF DREAMS

In putting himself forward as "Prime Minister Designate" Mr Jenkins, aided by Mr Steel, has anointed himself with a constitutional nonsense. There is no such post, any more than there is, constitutionally, the post of Deputy Prime Minister. The post of Prime Minister depends on an ability to command a majority in the House of Commons, and not on any hypothetical projection of popularity in opinion polls or anywhere else.

However the origins of this nonsense are only too clear. They date from the halcyon days of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance when its members could dream of forming a government. At that time it was felt necessary to overcome the duality of the Alliance – not to mention the tetrarchical nature of the SDP – by identifying a single figure of prime ministerial calibre, without having to devise a method for electing him. Mr Jenkins seemed the obvious choice, even though the procedure itself contained its own inconsistencies, certainly when embraced by two parties which believe in proportional representation. Under proportional representation a Prime Minister would normally come from the leader of the largest party in a coalition, and not through such an old-fashioned process as "emerging", which used to be the Tory speciality until a leadership election was devised.

In the event many members of the Alliance, from both its constituent parties, feel that Mr Jenkins has not really earned the title which was put in his way. Mr Steel, on the evidence, can command more popularity, and would certainly fight a more inspired election campaign. That is now the more modest target of the Alliance, having implicitly discarded its hopes of forming a government.

This disappointment with Mr Jenkins may not be altogether fair, since in the art of government, as opposed to the art of popularity, he has infinitely more experience than Mr Steel. But the game of political popularity does not need to be fair or unfair and even if Mr Jenkins had found the House of Commons to which he returned an agreeable place, which he has not, he would still have had difficulty adjusting his ministerial style to that of the leader of an aggressive minority party in opposition.

Mr Steel presumably calculates that the Alliance would suffer in the forthcoming election if it had to field Mr Jenkins as its leader when all market research suggests that Mr Steel would make more of a splash. He has had to devise a method of projecting himself more prominently in the elections without reneging on the public commitment to Mr Jenkins's preeminence as a prime ministerial candidate. That preeminence, incidentally, which was used as a cogent argument by Mr Jenkins's canvassers in the leadership election may now be recalled ruefully by the supporters of Dr David Owen.

So Mr Jenkins will retain his dignity but it will be Mr Steel who is more often in front of the cameras. Behind him the two parties of the Alliance will fight on a joint programme of government, covering the essential issues which they would have to face as a government, and about which any potential supporter would be entitled to know. The parties also have separate shopping lists of policies for their respective *aficionados*.

That is the window dressing. Behind the counter, however, most members of the Alliance – Mr Jenkins included – will be struggling hard to retain their seats. In those circumstances Mr Steel is right to dominate the centre, secure not only in his hold over his constituency, but also in the knowledge that he is likely to be leading a larger group of MPs in the next Parliament than Mr Jenkins will. It may not be the stuff of dreams, but in his party political management, Mr Steel has never shown himself to be much of a dreamer.

A GAP IN EUROPE'S CENTRE

Dr Bruno Kreisky is seventy-two, not in the best of health, and has just lost his overall majority in parliament after being Chancellor of Austria for thirteen years. His decision to retire in these circumstances is understandable, dignified, and right. *But we shall miss him.*

Austria is a small, neutral country with a fairly homogeneous, well integrated society, an advantageous geographical position and a talented, hard-working population. Some would say it has got off rather *lightly in this century, considering* that it fathered Adolf Hitler, and accepted his embrace in 1938 with more enthusiasm than resistance. Unlike West Germany, it has never accepted any responsibility for Hitler's crimes, and unlike East Germany – indeed, unlike any other country in mainland Europe – it has seen the voluntary departure of Soviet troops. It is not, perhaps, a country from which the rest of the world should readily take lessons.

Yet Dr Kreisky has established himself as a world statesman enjoying almost universal respect. The fact that he, a Jew, could become Chancellor at all did much to allay foreign suspicions that Austria continued to harbour antisemitism or nostalgia for the Nazi past. Not content with that, he has taken an active interest in the Middle East, being one of a small but distinguished group of Jewish statesmen who have striven to bridge the gap between Israel and the Arabs by working for mutual recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples.

Dr Nahum Goldman and M Pierre Mendès France, both of whom died last year, also *laboured in this thorny vineyard.* But Dr Kreisky, as head of government for such a long period, attracted more of the limelight and, consequently, of the opprobrium involved. Many Israelis regarded his initiatives as inopportune, to say the least. But Dr Kreisky deserves the gratitude of Jews everywhere because he has done more than anyone to get across to the Arabs the fact that Jews, qua Jews, are not their enemy.

Similarly, as leader of a country in the middle of Europe, committed to neutrality by state treaty and to detente by obvious self-interest, Dr Kreisky has never made the mistake of supposing that detente meant crediting the Soviet block with benign intentions, dismantling one's defences, or making concessions on human rights. Austria's admirable policy of never returning East European refugees to their country of origin *has lately made our own* Home Office blush, and rightly so.

Dr Kreisky is also a Socialist who has never confused social justice with state control, but equally has not supposed that all could be safely left to the market. Under his leadership Austria has followed unfashionably Keynesian policies and largely got away with it, so that there is something paradoxical about the Austrian postmark on Professor Hayek's dire warnings. Undoubtedly, Austria is a special case: a specialized economy enjoying the backwash of West German prosperity, with an enviable record of moderation and good sense on both sides of industry. But it was not always so. Before the war, class conflict was as bitter in Austria as anywhere. Austria's specialness today is a matter of will more than of nature, and Dr Kreisky's leadership has been one of its more striking symptoms.

SETTING AN UNWORTHY EXAMPLE

The one-day strike that probation officers have called for tomorrow is over a narrow issue of trainee officers' pay. It is unlikely that many members of the service would have thought it worth striking over if wider discontent did not exist. Probation officers feel exploited and undervalued at a time when their services are more needed than ever before if the penal system is to be saved from crisis.

The prison population has passed the 45,000 mark again, and it is agreed on all sides that only changes in sentencing policy can relieve the overcrowding. The aggrieved officers are central to the operation of non-custodial alternatives like probation, community service orders and earlier parole. Their work has increased considerably, and although the Government has raised the number of probation officers and provided additional resources for further growth in the current year, many officers feel that there is no sufficient public recognition of the increased burdens that have been laid on them.

None of this has much to do directly with the issue in question tomorrow. The Government intends to reduce the pay of future recruits to the service while they are under training. Rewards were increased in 1970 when the service had problems with recruitment and with keeping officers in the service. Both problems have eased (there are now about 30 applicants for every place in training), and it is no longer thought necessary to offer such high inducements. The cuts are graded so that the position of mature entrants will be little changed, while the youngest eligible entrants will be nearly £1,000 a year worse off. This reflects the high value put on the wider experience that the former can often bring to the job: a potential applicant in his thirties is also likely to find that reversion to student status involves him in greater financial sacrifice than it would for a 22-year-old.

In themselves, these cuts scarcely warrant the unprecedented response of a strike. They do not affect the earnings of existing students nor of trained officers, and they can and should be reversed if the number of acceptable applicants is found to drop too far again. Like any other employer, the Government is justified in offering such inducements as the market requires, and public funds are too limited to be applied to students' pay if they can be more usefully applied elsewhere in the probation field. The disproportionate resentment aroused by the change seems to reflect a feeling that the service itself is being slighted. The issue is a symbolic one, and the one-day strike is no doubt meant as no more than a symbolic protest.

It will be that, and more than that. Much of probation officers' work – in the preparing of reports to assist courts in sentencing, for instance – is perhaps of a kind where a day here or there is of no great account. The work of supervising young delinquents and prisoners on parole is also a long-term affair. But it is one where the availability of the officer may on occasion be of urgent importance, both to the welfare of the client at a moment of stress and to the long-term relationship of trust and respect.

The symbolism of the stoppage is deeper than its promoters seem aware, for it represents the readiness of public servants with crucial responsibilities in the process of justice to interrupt that process because of a grievance which is in essence selfish. It is true that probation officers are hard-worked and not highly paid, and that without considerable dedication on their part their service could scarcely survive. They feel the tensions between their obligations to the courts and society, and to the disadvantaged or alienated people whom they counsel. They know the value of their work and naturally want to see society acknowledge and esteem it. But this desire topples over into self-righteousness when it leads them into action which lets down the courts, society, and their clients.

Deported Romanian

From Mr Alex Lyon, MP for York (Labour)

Sir, I refer to the letter from Karen Sturtivant (April 21) pointing out the possibility of an application to the High Court for judicial review in the case of Mr Papusoiu.

A judicial review is not an appeal on the facts so there is a substantial difference between the right of appeal to the appellate authorities, which can address itself to the specific issue of the asylum claim, and an application for judicial review, which may be accepted on a legal technicality whilst leaving the merits of the asylum claim unresolved.

In any event there is no guarantee that the application will be accepted by the High Court, which effectively destroys the procedure as a meaningful remedy for a refused asylum seeker. Further, there is no guarantee that legal aid will be available for asylum seekers who do not have the funds necessary to pay for these costly proceedings.

The United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service have in fact, a test case before the High Court at the present time on the interpretation of the 1971 Immigration Act as it affects the appeal rights of those refused asylum. It will not be until all asylum seekers have a right to a substantive appeal against refusal of asylum prior to removal, at no financial cost to themselves, that the current situation will improve. Applications by individuals for judicial review may in some instances be successful, and in others buy time, but they are not a solution to the problem.

Incidentally, it used to be the practice of the Home Office not to deport where the applicant was in danger of persecution merely because the news of his application had reached his home government. On that basis very few people were sent back to Eastern Europe. It seems that practice has been changed under the present government.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX LYON, Chairman,
United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Information and public records

From Lord Teviot

Sir, As the promoter of the Public Records (Amendment) *Bill* in the House of Lords, I feel I should respond to recent correspondence in your columns.

The Public Records Act 1958 did not relate to births, deaths and marriages: these remained the responsibility of the Registrar General. This is unsatisfactory because such records never become available for public inspection. Only the indexes are available to the public and in order to gain more detailed information it is necessary to purchase a certificate (cost £4.60 or, by post, £9.60), which will take 48 hours to prepare. There can, however, be no guarantee that every certificate will be the one required and the search must continue – at further cost.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to enable the Registrar General's records to be transferred, after 100 years, to the Public Record Office. That would mean that, on payment of a single fee, a family historian could, for a whole day, study and make notes of the records. In this way he might cover several weeks' work had he to use the present arrangements. The saving to the historian would, in every respect, be significant and the costs of the records office would still be covered.

One appreciates there is alarm about the fee which might be charged. It must cover all reasonable costs – including premises, equipment and staff – but some of the figures being bandied about appear excessive. Even if they were not, I suggest that the explanation I have already given shows that the inspection facility would give value for money.

My Bill has to retain the status quo during a period of 100 years. It is my hope that public opinion will become sufficiently relaxed, in due course, to allow this period to be shortened and the benefit extended. However, in response to Mr A. J. Camp's letter (April 15), it would not be practicable to burden local registrars with making their registers available to the public. We are dealing with what is essentially a central government function.

I am very grateful to the Lord Chancellor, his predecessor in the last government, the Registrar General and other senior civil servants for the support they have given to this Bill. It is not politically contentious and I hope that Mr Stan Newens, MP – himself a distinguished local and family historian – will receive equal support from all quarters in steering this small but valuable measure through the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
TEVIOT,
House of Lords.
April 21.

Lead in petrol

From Mr Nigel Haigh

Sir, Your Environment Correspondent (April 19) perpetuates a misunderstanding when he says "at present petrol in the EEC must contain at least 0.15 grammes of lead per litre". An EEC directive certainly sets an upper limit of 0.4 g/l but although it does not permit member states to insist on less than 0.15 g/l it does not prevent any oil company from marketing lead-free petrol if it wishes to do so.

This point could become important if the British Government wants lead-free petrol on sale before it can persuade other member states of the Community to amend the directive. There is a school of thought in Britain that holds that environmental matters are often best handled with good sense and by voluntary agreement. Getting lead out of petrol could be the acid test of the ability of industrialists, in this case motor manufacturers and oil refiners, to agree to act without compulsion on a matter of public interest.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL HAIGH,
Institute for European Environmental Policy,
10 Percy Street, W1.
April 19.

Hitler diaries: resurrection of evil?

From the Chief Rabbi

Sir, Not as a religious leader, but as a human being – victim and survivor of history's most monstrous tyranny – I protest vehemently against the publication of the so-called Hitler diaries. Whether they are authentic or not is quite immaterial to the outrage of resurrecting the incarnation of evil and his propaganda, rehabilitating him for a generation which knew not this master-gangster. His crime was against the whole of mankind, and against so many in this country who made the supreme sacrifice fighting in the cause of freedom and justice. Publicising his case is an unpardonable threat to our most elementary moral values.

From the hints already published it is clear that the diaries, even if they are genuine, are calculated to whitewash the blackest chapter in *the annals of man. The involvement* in the Hess mission, the feigned contempt for his henchmen, the admiration for Chamberlain, the implied attempt to save the British at Dunkirk and above all the "pains to distance himself" from the mass-extermination of the Jews which he ordered – all this must distort the gruesome record of history.

Hailing this find "as the biggest literary discovery since the Dead Sea Scrolls" is a sacrilege which only compounds the insult to the millions who perished and suffered under this tyranny. That such a brutal dictator, who was convinced that *his Reich would last for* a thousand years, should care to rewrite his history as "a testimony to posterity" seems implausible and preposterous.

It would be the cruellest irony if mercenary exploitation were to afford more tangibility to Hitler's principal murder weapon – his brainwashing propaganda – than to the obliterated human remains of his death factories.

In the name of decency, morality and truth, I call upon men of good will everywhere to prevent this proposed affront to the past and depraving threat to the future.

Yours sincerely,
I. JAKOBOVITS,
Office of the Chief Rabbi,
Adler House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
April 25.

From Mr D. Lister Newcombe

Sir, Would not one fingerprint thereon have a sufficient "expectation of life" to be verifiable?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. LISTER NEWCOMBE,
19 Woodside Road,
Northwood, Middlesex.

CND aims and Soviet propaganda

From Mrs Caroline Gourlay

Sir, I read your leading article today (April 21) with interest and feel myself that it is a pity that the CND is to be represented at the Prague World Peace Council, which will be little more than a Soviet propaganda affair.

I am glad, too, that you pointed out that the vast majority of the rising numbers of CND members are not from the hard left. I know many who are not even socialist, though next time round they might well vote for the Labour Party.

What you might also have explored is the reason for this expansion which, I would suggest, is directly related to the increasing anxiety felt over this Government's apparent lack of concern for the fact that the arms race is out of control.

If Margaret Thatcher is concerned to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons she has not managed to communicate as much to the general public. On the contrary, her record of voting against disarmament motions at the United Nations can only lead people to the conclusion that she does not take the negotiations seriously.

Yours sincerely,
CAROLINE GOURLAY,
Hill House Farm,
Knighton,
Radnor, Powys.

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, Mgr Bruce Kent's letter (April 22) commenting on your perceptive leading article (April 21) is characteristic of the disingenuous sophistry used by the leaders of the CND to conceal their real political aims from the rank and file of the movement.

The red herring about the END (European Nuclear Disarmament) Convention in Berlin is, of course, a typical device to divert attention from the important fact, which is that CND is now to be represented at a meeting of the World Peace Council in Prague in June. It is therefore important that members of the campaign should know something about the WPC.

It is the most important of the Soviet Union's front organizations. It is controlled by the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which also supervises the activities of the KGB. It was founded after World War II with the principal functions of promoting Soviet foreign policy aims by infiltration and control of activist organizations in Western countries. It has been expelled from France and Austria for subversive activities but now has its headquarters in Helsinki and operates in the United Kingdom through the British Peace Assembly.

It aims to attract non-communists to its meetings, so that they may be associated with resolutions laying the blame for the arms race entirely on the United States and the West. That a majority of the CND Council should, as Mgr Kent says, have taken the decision to attend this Russian propaganda occasion is not surprising since the majority of council members are either communists, extreme left socialists or Soviet sympathizers.

One can only hope that the many CND members who are *not* in favour of sponsoring Russian foreign policy will now make *their* views known to Mgr Kent.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords.
April 22.

From Mr Hamish Soutar

Sir, On April 20 you carried a report that CND is to send two observers to attend and address the Prague meeting of the World Peace Council. From this, your leader writer on April 21 draws the meretricious conclusion that CND is a "left-wing front", run by communists and in sympathy with Leninist doctrine.

Also on April 20, it was reported that Mrs Thatcher is sending one of her ministers to Moscow and Leningrad for "political discussions" with Soviet officials. Does this mean that she's a communist too? I think we should be told.

Yours sincerely,
HAMISH SOUTAR,
Firdene,
Whiteshoot,
Redlynch,
Nr Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Finance for films

From Sir John Terry

Sir, My friend Mamoun Hassan refers, in his letter of April 19, to the well known maxim of the American studios that only one film in 10 makes a profit. Today perhaps that might be one in six. In any event it is worthy of note that the National Film Finance Corporation has received profits from one in three of the feature films it has helped to finance, a record unequalled by any group in the private sector. So much for the charge of élitism!

The regrettable fact is that the corporation has throughout suffered, and is still suffering, from the very limited nature of its funds and it has therefore not been able to finance any of the large film enterprises which are the ones that from time to time show really exceptional profits.

Mamoun Hassan refers also to the fact that *Gandhi* would not have been made without government support through the National Film Development Corporation of India. As I have been advising that body concerning *Gandhi* for over two years, I can confirm that it provided over one third of the production finance required and that a very substantial profit already seems assured.

What a pity that the size of our National Film Finance Corporation's resources did not enable it to contemplate a similar investment.

Yours very truly,
JOHN TERRY,
Denning House,
90 Chancery Lane, WC2.
April 20.

Aid to Third World

From Mr L. C. V. Walker

Sir, Professors Bauer and Yamey (feature, April 11) should visit Thailand to see refuted the attacks they make on foreign aid. The results of foreign grants and special loans are clearly to be seen in infrastructural improvements to the economy, higher productivity in agriculture and improvements in the health and welfare of all sections of the population, *especially the rural* poor.

These things would, without doubt, have happened without foreign aid, but they would have taken decades longer to accomplish. Foreign aid, properly and prudently applied by successive governments, has promoted industrial development, has relieved *rural poverty*.

Also, though the Thais look to the West basically because of their passionate belief in the freedom of the individual, the fact that they have received aid has undoubtedly strengthened the practical bonds between Thailand and the West. Economic stability and growth has helped provide the military strength that gives the clout to make them a friend of the West to be reckoned with in the turbulent regional political scene. General Marshall, who was in a position to judge, certainly did not share the professors' views on the military and security value (to the West) of aid.

Three of the professors' dogmatic statements are clearly disproved here. The fourth, that "aid is neither appropriate nor necessary for relieving unemployment in the West" is clearly debatable. The fact is, however, that this developing country is a substantially greater importer of goods from the West than it would have been without aid. Surely this must have benefited the exporting countries.

Their fifth point, that "aid is neither appropriate nor necessary for solving the so-called international financial crisis", is hardly to the point. The present crisis (so-called or not) is largely due to commercial loans made in the frenzy of competitive lending which characterized the intenational banking scene until comparatively recently. It is difficult to see the justification for dragging in this irrelevancy. Are the professors setting up an Aunt Sally so as to be able to knock it down, to somehow associate a commercial banking disaster with the aid they so clearly oppose in principle?

There is certainly a need for a reappraisal of the ways in which foreign aid is implemented in some, perhaps many, of the recipient countries. But the call is for a review *of methods and monitoring*. In many countries there is misuse and corruption – including the use of foreign aid for local political ends. This can be avoided by the mutually agreed monitoring of specific projects in place of unconditional handouts.

Aid by bilateral agreement, with representatives of the donor country becoming genuinely involved, would be better, in most cases, than that channelled through international agencies. The professors complain that "aid does not make friends for the West". But aid can and does make friends for Britain – or Germany or Sweden or wherever – if the British or Germans or Swedes are involved. People can relate much more strongly to specific countries and people than to the impersonal "West" represented by an international agency staffed by polyglot bureaucrats.

New methods of implementation *should be examined and tried*. An emphasis on specific projects, where marginal viability can be made positive by a combination of outright grants and soft loans, could be a promising route to follow. The use of guarantees rather than grants or loans is another.

International aid is one of the great concepts of the postwar world and in spite of many failures has benefited enormously the West and the recipient countries. A certain degree of cynicism about it and about the ways in which it has come to be implemented is understandable and, indeed, desirable. But to call for its abolition or curtailment seems to justify the classic definition of a cynic as "someone who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing".

Yours faithfully,
L. C. V. WALKER,
2/1 Soi St. Louis 1,
Sathorn Road South,
Bangkok 12,
Thailand.
April 16.

Getting it right in industry

From the Bishop of Lincoln

Sir, Your leading article, "Recovery without inflation" (April 16) suggests that there are two economic alternatives for this country – low inflation with unemployment above "the natural rate" or fuller employment with higher inflation.

But in between these two abstractions are millions of people in managements, trade unions and on *shop and office floors*. The *paradoxically* almost-Marxist determinism of your article seems to ignore the factor of industrial relations – ie, the understandings and agreements and bargains these millions can make between themselves and the atmosphere of trust or distrust that can be engendered between them to the good or ill of productivity.

Your article states ". . . the Government cannot in the long run do anything – except by improving the workings of the labour market – to promote full employment anyway. . . . ." But surely a Government can and should promote at least fuller employment by encouraging more enlightened industrial relations.

Leaving it all to the market will simply result in the old, irresponsible see-saw of whoever gains the tactical power on the shop floor getting what they want – management with unemployment, workforce when employment is full. This is because the market is a place full of people and not an abstraction in economists' minds. There is a politics and not just an economics of recovery, and this your article seems to ignore.

One would have hoped that the severity of the recession might have wonderfully concentrated the minds of all parties in industry to establish better mutual arrangements and that any Government would energetically encourage and support them. Present Government labour legislation seems a distraction from this central issue.

Some current troubles look just like the old ones we are so wearily used to. At the same time companies which are seriously trying to grasp the nettle show signs of being the ones that will prosper themselves *and benefit the community*.

Yours faithfully,
†SIMON LINCOLN,
Bishop's House,
Eastgate,
Lincoln.
April 21.

Post-coital pill

From the Chairman of LIFE

Sir, Professor Glanville Williams (April 13) stoops to the tactic of attributing juvenile ideas to us "out-and-out anti-abortionists" in order to mock them.

We pro-lifers do not argue that the fertilised ovum must be protected "because the soul entered with fertilisation". We do not talk theology (interestingly, it is he who invokes a rather silly report by one of the innumerable working parties of the British Council of Churches!). We simply accept the massive evidence of modern science that human life begins at conception (fertilisation). As embryology, the astonishing recent development of genetics and equally astonishing achievement of so-called "test-tube" babies prove, fertilisation is the only event of which one can say, "that is when I began being me – and I have been me, a human being, ever since".

Modern science finally makes it impossible to propose any alternative *starting-point*. *Implantation* (like "quickening" and birth) is an incident in a unique human life already begun. It can successfully occur only and precisely because what is implanted is already a living human being.

We do not call a newly fertilised human embryo a "child" *simpliciter*. But it is a human being – an embryonic person, a child (and an adult) in the making. We do not call an acorn an oak. But once it has started to sprout it is becoming a tree.

Professor Williams wants the law to be "sensible" (i.e. to agree with him). But the law does not discriminate against the small and the young. It and democracy reject the idea of second-class, "sort of" human beings and says that human life is human life, regardless of size and age. Hence the law should provide just protection before as well as after the incident of implantation.

The alternative is to abandon justice and democracy, as well as to fly in the face of modern science. On this occasion, as always before, is not abortionism muddleheaded and retrogressive?

Yours faithfully,
J. J. SCARISBRICK, Chairman,
LIFE,
7 Parade,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
April 13.

Buying British

From Mr Doré Silverman

Sir, This letter is typed on a Japanese-made typewriter, purchased after vain attempts – visiting five shops – to buy a British one. The first patent was taken out by an Englishman – Henry Mill – in 1714.

Yours etc,
DORÉ SILVERMAN,
9 Compayne Gardens, NW6.
April 15.

Endangered species?

From Mr John Brennand

Sir, Lord Cudlipp (April 22) regards the fact of six editors of the *Daily Express* within six years as evidence of an endangered species. Surely it suggests a population explosion.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRENNAND,
1 Brompton Terrace,
Perth.
April 22.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 25: The Prime Minister of Fiji had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George.

The Prime Minister of Fiji and Adi Lady Lala Mara had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

Princess Anne will visit Haverhill Meat Products, Suffolk, on July 11.

The Princess of Wales will open the new admission unit at St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, on July 12.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will open the new premises of the British Academy at Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, on July 12.

Princess Anne will open the 23rd British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Birmingham on July 12.

The Queen will present a guidon to the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers at Tidworth, Hampshire, on July 15.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, will preside at degree congregations at the university on July 15.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will take the salute at the Royal Tournament at Earls Court on July 18.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Police Foundation, will give the foundation inaugural lecture at Guildhall on July 18.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal International Horse Show at White City on July 19.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a rock gala, in aid of the trust, at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, on July 20.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for players and sponsors of the Duke of Edinburgh's Cup golf challenge event in aid of the award programme for young people, on July 21.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Royal Welsh Show at Builth Wells on July 21.

Princess Anne will open the Nailsworth and Forest Green scout troop headquarters at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, on July 21.

The Queen will attend a service at Brecon to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the diocese of Swansea and Brecon on July 21.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the graduation ceremony in HMS Thunderer, RN Engineering College, Plymouth, on July 22.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel in Chief, will present new colours to the 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Highlanders at Tidworth, Wiltshire, on July 23.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Birmingham on July 26.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a luncheon given by the Variety Club of Great Britain in aid of Sunshine Coaches, at Guildhall, on July 21.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception at Guildhall to mark the 75th anniversary of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London on July 28.

Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, will visit the St John cadet camp at Glanusk Park, Powys, on August 1.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the appeal for the rebuilding of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, will open the new centre at Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury, on August 3.

The Prince of Wales will open the World Petroleum Congress at the Albert Hall on August 28.

The Prince of Wales will attend the dairy farming event at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, on September 21.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit Boys' Clubs in West and South Yorkshire, on May 26.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the tenth anniversary concert of the London Oriana Choir at the Albert Hall, London, on May 26.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Silver Jubilee Trust, will unveil a walkway indicator in Trafalgar Square, London, on May 31.

A memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, will be held in Truro Cathedral at noon on Thursday, May 5th, 1983. No tickets will be required.

A memorial service for the Earl of Arran will be held tomorrow at St Bride's, Fleet Street, at noon.

A memorial service for Brigadier H S Hopkinson, late of The Blues and Royals, will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks on April 28 at noon.

Luncheon

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir David Scott, chairman, and members of the Central Council of the Royal Over-Seas League entertained at luncheon at Over-Seas House yesterday [illegible] High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs Jamieson.

Service luncheon

Gallipoli Association
The annual reunion luncheon of the Gallipoli Association was held at Chelsea Barracks yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of the first landings at Gallipoli in 1915. Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Hancock, president, presided.

Reception

Gloucestershire County Council
Lieutenant-Colonel W A McLellan, Chairman of the Gloucestershire County Council, held a reception at the Judges Lodgings, Gloucester, yesterday evening for the Gloucestershire rugby team in honour of their winning the county championship. Mr J V Smith, President of the Rugby Football Union, was among those present.

Dinners

HM Government
The Prime Minister was the principal guest at a dinner given by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, at the Welsh Office last night.
Those present included: [illegible]

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board entertained Chief Admiral O. S. Dawson, of the Naval Staff, Indian Navy, at a dinner at Admiralty House last night. Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, presided. Those present included: [illegible]

Insurers' Company
Alderman Sir Edward Howard, Lord Mayor Locum Tenens, and Lady Howard, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs Alan Traill, were present at a dinner given by the Insurers' Company at Mansion House last night. Mr Robert Sloan, Master, was the host.

Lord Parry
Lord Parry entertained the Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management Association at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at Grosvenor House last night at which Mr Don Cockell was the guest of honour. Mr Henry Cooper was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Harry Carpenter, Mr Dickie Henderson and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Freight Transport Association
Mr F Dallison, president, presided at the annual dinner of the Freight Transport Association held at the Hilton International Hotel last night. The principal guest was Mr K Durham.

Durbar Club
Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, and Mr Peter Lane, chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, were the chief guests and speakers at a Durbar Club dinner held on Thursday, April 21, at the Institute of Directors. Mr Nariodar Saroop, chairman of the club, presided, and 30 members and guests were present.

Battisborough School, Holbeton, Plymouth

Open Day this summer will be on Wednesday, July 6, when Mr John Kempe will be the school guest. Johan Grape is the guardian. Term ends on July 8. The governors have confirmed the appointment of Mr Simon Gray as headmaster.

Dean Close School

Summer Term begins today. The academic scholarships will be held on May 16, 17 and 18. Prizegiving and commemoration is on June 4 and 5 when the speaker will be Miss Rachel Trickett, Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, and the preacher at the Commemoration Service, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev John Yates. The Old Decanian Society dinner and gaudy will take place at the school on July 9. The Rev C. C. H. M. Morgan is leaving for a parish in the City and the Rev Daniel Young takes over the chaplaincy in May. Term ends on July 7.

Felixstowe College

Summer Term begins today. The open day for preparatory school heads will be on May 3, the leavers ball on July 8 and the Old Girls' reunion on July 9. The new sixth form centre will be officially opened by Princess Anne on July 11. Term will end with parents' day on July 15 when the preacher at the leavers' service will be Canon C. M. Ruston.

Kent College, Canterbury

Summer Term starts today and ends on Saturday, July 9, which is also speech day and the Old Canterburians' reunion. Elizabeth Chubb and Mark Jones continue as head prefects and Tim Lund is captain of cricket. The confirmation service will be held in the school chapel on Friday, May 6.

Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate

Summer Term at Queen Ethelburga's begins today and will end with speech day on July 16 at which the chief guest will be Mr Pat Cook, Local Ombudsman. The French exchange party from Toulouse will visit Queen Ethelburga's from April 27 to May 10. Thanksgiving service for the life and work of Miss Eleanor Kerr (Headmistress 1950-66) will be held in the school chapel on O E Day, Saturday, May 7. The school concert is on May 22, and half term is from Thursday, May 26 to Tuesday, May 31.

Roedean School

Summer Term at Roedean School begins today and ends on Sunday, July 10. Long leave is from May 27 - 31 inclusive. Reunion and open day will take place on Saturday, July 9 and the school concert on Sunday, July 10.

Westminster School

Election Term begins today. There are 785 members of the school, 594 in the great school and 191 in the under school. D. R. Poole (Rigaud's) continues as captain of the school. Mozart's *The Magic Flute* will be performed on May 19, 20, 23 and 24. The challenge will be held on May 23 to 25. The exeat is May 26 to 31. The election dinner is on July 15 and term ends on that day.

Cardinal's challenge over unity

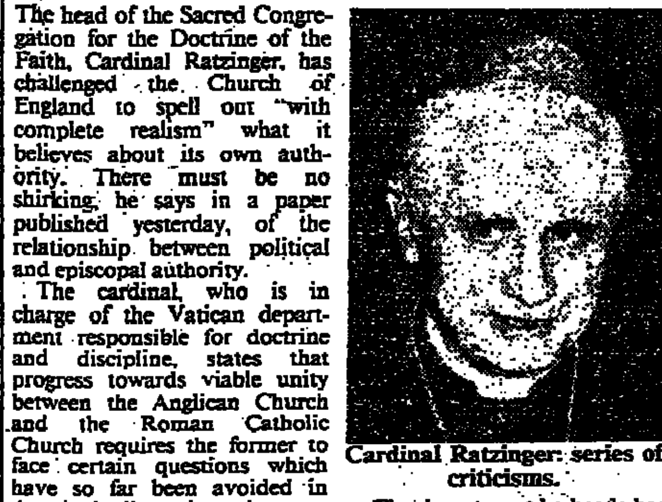
By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The head of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, Cardinal Ratzinger, has challenged the Church of England to spell out "with complete realism" what it believes about its own authority. There must be no shirking, he says in a paper published yesterday, of the relationship between political and episcopal authority.

The cardinal, who is in charge of the Vatican department responsible for doctrine and discipline, states that progress towards viable unity between the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church requires the former to face certain questions which have so far been avoided in doctrinal discussions between the two.

He quotes an enactment of the English Parliament in 1640, by which the ancient convocations of the Church of England were brought under full parliamentary control, and points out that in 1927 Parliament rejected a proposed revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

He raises these aspects of the legal Establishment of the Church of England in a criticism of the final report of the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission, published last year.



Cardinal Ratzinger: series of criticisms.

The department he heads has published its official comments, expressing dissatisfaction with certain features of the final report: Cardinal Ratzinger's latest contribution is in reply to various critics of that official response, although he extends the discussion into new areas. It is published in the ecumenical journal, *Insight*.

The Commission's report on authority in the church, he states, was one-sided when it criticized the way authority was exercised in the Roman Catholic Church. He accepts that there is room for such criticism, but the same attention should have been paid to the theory and practice of authority in the Church of England, which is also not beyond criticism.

The commission should have explored that fully, he states, and suggests that the growth of the international Anglican Communion might be a significant modification, which he views favourably, of the idea of authority in Anglicanism. "History itself has helped to rectify history."

Cardinal Ratzinger gives every sign of having followed in detail the debate among theologians about the commission's final report, and he protests at the way he has been selectively quoted by some theologians.

The spirited tone of his article is by no means entirely negative, and he ends with an optimistic assessment of the future relationship between the two churches.

Viable unity, he maintains, will not be achieved if certain issues are avoided, and he is concerned that they should not be.

To reach a theological understanding with Anglicanism, the Roman Catholic Church cannot deny what it has always understood itself to be, even if the expression of that understanding has developed and been reinterpreted.

He suggests that Anglicans have too limited a view of tradition, seeing it as "a recognized heritage of texts from the past" rather than a continual process of development stretching to the present.

But he also makes an emphatic statement about the authority of scripture: "It is a universal tenet among Christians that scripture is the basic standard of the Christian faith, the central authority through which Christ himself exercises his authority over the church and within it."

He concedes that Roman Catholic theologians can and must agree to the idea of "reception", that a doctrine needs to be assimilated into the life of the church. Both those points have in the past divided Anglicans from Roman Catholics.

Canon Christopher Hill, Anglican secretary of the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission and the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplain for Roman Catholic relations, is to reply to Cardinal Ratzinger in the next edition of *Insight*.

Insight is available from the Vicarage, Weston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, £2.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr M R L Denny and Miss J Jameson
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Sir Alistair Denny, Bt, and Lady Denny, of Abercrombie, Fife, and Junemary, daughter of Mr R E Jameson, of Durban, and Mrs P Jameson, of Johannesburg.

Mr R. Blackford and Miss R. Horwood-Smart
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr Deryk Blackford and of Mrs Leslie Stanley, of Franklins Row, SW3, and Rosamund, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Horwood-Smart, of Cheveley, Newmarket, Suffolk.

Mr C J Burton and Miss S J Bailey
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs W E Burton, of Uckfield, Sussex, and Sharon, daughter of Mr and Mrs B Bailey, of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Mr M. P. Olive and Miss D. A. Henderson
The engagement is announced between Michael Pelham, son of Mr Gabriel Pelham Olive, of Great Cheverell, Wiltshire, and Mrs Eileen M. Olive, of Cucklington, Somerset, and Deborah Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs I. A. N. Henderson, of Brechin, Angus.

Mr K R Thygesen and Miss J J McGillivray
The engagement is announced between Kjeld, son of Mr and Mrs Georg Thygesen, of Durban, South Africa, and Jessica, younger daughter of Mrs Ann Wetherall, of Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, and stepdaughter of the late Robert Wetherall.

Marriage

Mr J. Yardley and Miss M. Matheson
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at the Church of St Mary and St Lawrence, Great Waltham, between Mr James Yardley and Miss Mary Matheson.

Birthdays today

Sir Richard Cave, 71; Sir John Clayden, 79; Mr David Coleman, 57; Major-General Harry Knutton, 62; Mr John Lyle, 65; Sir Oliver Millar, 60; Professor J. E. Morpurgo, 65; Professor J. R. Sutherland, 83; Major-General Sir Leslie Tyler, 79; Mr Morris West, 67; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Worthington, 80.

Action Research for the Crippled Child

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will be guests of honour at the Sutton Place *Bal Masque* to be held on June 20 in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. The Marchesa de Francisci and Mr Roger Chubb are co-chairmen of the ball and Mrs Timothy Nicholas is vice-chairman.

Latest wills

Mr Walter Raymond Weale, of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, left estate valued at £46,030 net. He left all of his property to St James Church, Chipping Campden.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cole, Mr Donald, of Great Dalby, Leicestershire, managing director £282,640
Dodd, Mr James Stewart, of Sheringham, Norfolk £232,741
Fison, Mr Jonathan Carter, of Lode, Cambridgeshire £935,714
Fletcher, Mr Edward Joseph, of South Littleton, Evesham, Hereford and Worcester, Labour MP for Darlington £97,358
Gordon, Mrs Erica Maria, of Kensington, London £452,244
Haji-Kakou, Mr Panos Kyriacou, of Plymouth, Devon £210,237
Jardine, Mr Christopher Willoughby, of Chelsea, London, assistant secretary at the Monopolies and Mergers Commission £239,463

The Hon Mrs James MacManus, Emma Soames, the journalist, with her daughter, Emily, born in Israel 10 days ago. Emma Soames is the daughter of Lord and Lady Soames and granddaughter of Sir Winston Churchill. Her husband is Jerusalem's correspondent of *The Guardian*.

Gothic miniatures sold for £556,380

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A hitherto unknown group of 77 English Gothic paintings, miniatures illustrating an *Apocalypse* manuscript, were sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £556,380.

They came from an album of illustrations cut from different medieval manuscripts which was put together in the years immediately after the French Revolution for Daniel Burckhardt-Wildt, a Basle silk ribbon manufacturer and connoisseur, by Peter Birmann, a dealer who spent much time in France.

The album, which contains 475 illuminated cuttings, was bequeathed to his descendants by Burckhardt-Wildt when he died in 1819. The family, however, never decided how the album should be divided between them. It was deposited with a small Swiss family bank in the nineteenth century and remained there virtually unseen until last year.

Sotheby's were approached by the bank for advice on how to divide the album. The number of co-heirs is believed to run into hundreds.

Sotheby's advised that it would be much easier to divide cash rather than the album on the basis of valuations, hence the sale. The album brought a total of £853,000 of which the heirs are likely to see about £680,000 when commission and other charges have been deducted.

The *Apocalypse* miniatures, painted in York around 1270 probably at a workshop which had links with the designers of the stained glass in York Minster, were dispersed among a large group of dealers and collectors.

Maggs paid the top price of £49,500 (estimate £18,000 to £22,000) for three full-page miniatures. The lowest price was £4,400 (estimate £7,000 to £10,000) for a single double-sided miniature.

Sotheby's described the sale as the largest auction of cuttings from medieval manuscripts since the Celotti sale of March 1825. "But we do not wish to encourage such vandalism", Mr Christopher de Hamel, the expert in charge, said yesterday.

Most of the rest of the sale was made up of single leaves from the collection of Esther Rosenbaum, a Chicago advertising executive who died three years ago. The sale totalled £958,836 with two per cent unsold.

The star pieces sold for exceptionally high prices while the lesser items were often below estimate. Cheaper miniatures were generally lotted together but the average price was often under £100 a piece.

H. P. Kraus, the New York manuscript dealer, paid the top price of the sale at £93,500 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) for two rare Byzantine miniatures from a thirteenth century Sicilian manuscript.

Church news

The Rev J M Dry, Priest-in-charge of Hatherden with Tangley and Weyhill and Penton Mewsey, diocese of Winchester, to be Assistant Priest in the parishes of Headbourne Worthy and King's Worthy, same diocese.

Canon H T P Evans, Vicar of St Mary Magdalen with St Guthlac, Knighton, diocese of Leicester, and Rural Dean of Christianity South, to be Warden of Launde Abbey (Leicester diocesan retreat house and conference centre) and Priest-in-charge of Loddington, same diocese. He ceases to be Rural Dean of Christianity South.

The Rev S A Foster, Curate of St Paul with St Luke, Tranmere, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of St Andrew, Grange, same diocese.

The Rev A Griffiths, Vicar of Birchencliffe, diocese of Wakefield, to be Chaplain of Kingston Hospital, diocese Southwark.

The Rev R B M Griffiths, Priest-in-charge of St Matthews, Fulham, diocese of London, to be the incumbent of St Pancras and St John, Chichester, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev G C Handford, Vicar of Kneesall with Laxton and Priest-in-charge of Wellow, and Rural Dean of Tuxford and Norwell, diocese of Southwell, to be also Bishop's adviser on ecumenical relations, same diocese.

The Rev P Harding, Vicar of St Cyprian, Clarence Gate, diocese of London, to be Area Dean of Westminster (St Marylebone), diocese of London.

The Rev R H Horne, Chaplain of Strasbourg and Stuttgart with Heidelburg, diocese in Europe, to be Chaplain of Holy Cross, Palermo and St George, Taormina, Sicily, same diocese.

The Rev W W Jacobson, Team Vicar in the Clyst Valley Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be also diocesan press liaison officer, same diocese.

The Rev D F King, Assistant Priest of St Michael and All Angels, Andover, diocese of Winchester, to be Priest-in-charge of the same parish, same diocese.

The Rev D C Knight, Team Vicar of West Slough and Deputy Minor Canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector of St Lawrence, Little Stanmore, diocese of London.

The Rev J Mackey, Vicar of St Martin, Low Marple, diocese of Chester, to be Rector of St Michael, Coppenhall, Crewe, same diocese.

The Rev T J Nottage, Vicar of St Mark, Harlesden, diocese of London, to be also Priest-in-charge of St Martin, Kensal Rise, same diocese.

The Rev J D Potter, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Smethwick, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of Burton, Stoke upon Trent, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev J P Richardson, Priest-in-Charge of Christ Church, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham, to be Chaplain of North East London Polytechnic, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev Dr W M Rumball, Curate of South Molton, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Holy Trinity, South Hetton and St Paul's Haswell, diocese of Durham.

The Rev K L Still, Assistant Curate of St John the Baptist, Harborne, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Mansfield, diocese of Southwell.

The Rev K W Sheppard, Vicar of South Ossett, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of All Saints, Newmarket, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev J S Wood, Curate of Haverhill, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Curate of Whitton with Thurleston and Akenham, same diocese.

The Rev P K Warren, Vicar of Langho, diocese of Blackburn, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Blackburn and Resident Chaplain at Whalley Abbey, diocese of Blackburn.

Preb J F Parkinson, Vicar of Kenton with Mamhead and Powderham, diocese of Exeter, to be also diocesan communications officer (instead of public relations officer).

The Rev T M W Pinner, adult education officer, diocese of Lichfield, to be Senior Anglican Chaplain in the higher Education Chaplaincy, Southampton, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev M J Butler to be full-time director of the Chichester Diocesan Board for Social Responsibility on May 1.

Resignations and Retirements

The Rev D R Brandon, Priest-in-charge, Newton Kyme, diocese of York; resigned on April 1 owing to ill health.

The Rev A L Jones, Vicar of Potten End with Nettleden, diocese of St Albans: to resign on May 31.

The Rev R G Piggott, Priest-in-charge of Lynch with Iping Marsh, diocese of Chichester; to retire on April 30.

The Rev L M Norton, Vicar of St Peter, Dulwich Common, diocese of Southwark: to retire on July 31.

The Rev R S J Sanger, Vicar of St Mildred, Lee, diocese of Southwark: to retire on September 30.

The Rev R F Shaw, Parish Priest of St Michael and All Angels, Lower Sydenham, dioceses of Southwark: to retire on May 3.

Judge holds court in gold mine

From Our Correspondent, Dolgellau

A judge changed his judicial robes for a sweater, anorak and yellow safety helmet yesterday to take a jury and court officials into a Welsh gold mine.

Judge Morgan Hughes was hearing a case involving two former directors of the Clogau St David's gold mine near Dolgellau, who face deception charges involving mining equipment valued at £80,000.

He agreed to a prosecution request that they should visit the mine where the gold was obtained for royal wedding rings. The party travelled the 45 miles by coach from Caernarfon Crown Court to Dolgellau and transferred to a fleet of police vehicles.

Outside the mine the judge held a meeting in chambers with counsel as the clerk took notes while leaning on a fence.

Once inside, the judge and jury inspected vehicle tracks and an area where there had been drilling for gold. The jurors, in wellington boots, were given police torches for their quarter-mile trek into the mine.

The court was later reconvened at a car park near by where Mr Gerry Williams, a mining expert, continued his evidence in the open air. The party returned to Caernarfon Crown Court after lunch.

Anthony John Salford and Raymond Sackwell plead not guilty to deception charges. The case continues.

Somerset win at bridge festival

By a Bridge Correspondent

There was a record entry for the fifth Gartmore Jersey Festival of Bridge. A large contingent of players from the mainland occupied the leading places in the Channel Islands pairs championship.

Past winners, Douglas Romain, of Jersey, and Gerard Faulkner, of Essex, had established a commanding lead at half-time, but then fell away so badly that they finished nearly 200 points behind the winners, who were G. J. Heal and T. E. Girdlestone, of Somerset.

Championship pairs: 1, G J Heal, T E Girdlestone (Somerset) 1,488; 2, Mr and Mrs C A Morris (Warwickshire) 1,483; 3, S Mitchell, F C Herd (Surrey) 1,446; 4, Mrs J M Thomas, Mrs P B Hallett (Devon) 1,404; 5, Mrs J E Wheeler, Mrs E Adams (Surrey) 1,377; 6, D King, R Fawcett (London) 1,368.
St Helier Trophy: 1, Mr and Mrs J E Holman (Devon) 1,324; 2, Mr and Mrs E Cohen (Surrey) 1,321; 3, Mr and Mrs L C Bell (Devon) 1,282; 4, Mr and Mrs L E Falls (Surrey) 1,276.

Dutch prince to study in Wales

The Hague (AP) – Prince Willem-Alexander, eldest son of Queen Beatrix and heir to the Dutch throne, will attend Atlantic College, near Cardiff, from September, it was announced yesterday.

The mixed boarding college is housed in St Donat's Castle at Llantwit Major. The prince, who celebrates his sixteenth birthday tomorrow, will join students from about 40 different countries.

University news

Essex
The university will confer the honorary degree of doctor of the university on the following:
Sir Andrew Carnwath DL, former treasurer of the university; Lord Carrington, former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Dame Cicely Saunders, founder and medical director of St Christopher's Hospice; Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls; Professor Sir David Phillips, FRS, professor of Molecular Biophysics, Oxford University; Professor G H N Seton-Watson, professor of Russian history, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London University.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr John Woodcock, Chief Constable of South Wales, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary from July 1. He will be responsible for forces in the Midlands and South Wales.

Mr Colin McGarrigle, headmaster of Bramcote Preparatory School, Scarborough, to be headmaster of Queen Margaret's School, York, in September, in succession to Mrs Patricia Valentine, who is retiring.

OBITUARY

SIR RALPH TURNER

Major contributor to Sanskritic studies

Sir Ralph Turner, MC, one of the leading orientalists of his day, died on April 22 at his home in Bishop's Stortford. He was 94. For some 34 years he was at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, and from 1937 to 1957 was its Director. He made many important contributions to Sanskritic studies.

Ralph Lilley Turner was born on October 5, 1888, and educated at the Perse Grammar School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He took a first class in both the Classical Tripos and the Oriental Languages Tripos and won the Brotherton Memorial Sanskrit Prize. He was given a Fellowship at Christ's in 1912.

He joined the Indian Educational Service and at the close of 1913 was appointed Lecturer in Sanskrit at Queen's College, Benares, which soon after was transformed into the Benares Hindu University. In 1915 he joined the Indian Officers' Reserve, was attached to the 2/3rd QAO Gurkha Rifles and won the MC. This experience attracted him to a close study of Nepali, and some years later he compiled a *Comparative and Etymological Dictionary* of that language.

In 1923 Turner retired from the Indian Educational Service. A few months earlier he had begun his long connexion with the recently established School of Oriental and African Studies in London, as head of the department of Ancient India. Among the studies which he contributed were *Gujarati Phonology, The Position of Romani in Hindu-Aryan,* and *The Gavimath and Palkigundu Inscriptions of Asoka.* He also edited *Indian Studies*, presented to Professor E. J. Rapson, and *Indian and Iranian Studies*, presented to Sir George Grierson.

Sir Denison Ross, the first Director of the School, retired in 1936, and Turner was appointed his successor. He combined the directorship with the Chair of Sanskrit of the University, which he held continuously from 1922 to 1954.

The 1939-45 War imposed a heavy strain upon the School because of the need for intensive and necessarily brief linguistic studies for fighting officers and men designated for Asia and Africa. But the requirements were met and Turner also did valuable work as a member of the Linguists' Committee of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. He was knighted in 1950 and in the same year became an honorary fellow of Christ's. He became Professor Emeritus of Sankskrit in 1954.

Turner was a Fellow of the British Academy, and held honorary degrees from several universities. He was President of the Philological Society from 1939 to 1943. From 1952 to 1955 he was President of the Royal Asiatic Society and was awarded its triennial Gold Medal in 1953.

He married in 1920 Dorothy Rivers, who died in 1972. They had one son and three daughters.

ROLF STOMMELEN

Rolf Stommelen, who was killed at the wheel of a Porsche 935 Turbo at Riverside, California, on April 24, while taking part in an IMSA GT race, was among the top echelon of German racing drivers, whose race results frequently failed to match the quality of his natural talent.

Born in 1943, the son of a Cologne garage owner, he began his racing career when he was 21, driving a Porsche, a make of car with which he was to be most closely associated throughout his career.

At first, while undoubtedly very fast, he was at times a little erratic, but his qualities so impressed the Porsche factory that he was offered a place in the works team for 1967; and immediately repaid the compliment by sharing the winning car that year in the Targa Florio with the Australian driver Paul Hawkins.

Long distance sports car racing was to prove his most successful pursuit and he was to share the victory in the Daytona 24 Hours no fewer than four times – in 1968, 1978, 1980 and 1982 – always in a Porsche. He was also successful at the Nürburgring on two occasions and he was a regular competitor at Le Mans from 1966 onwards where, although he was the unofficial lap record holder on one occasion, outright success in the French classic always eluded him.

However he finished second with Dick Barbour and Paul Newman in the 1979 race, having previously been placed fourth in the 1976 event, on both occasions winning his class.

His Grand Prix career, during which he competed 52 times from 1970 to 1978 in no less than six makes of car – Brabham, Surtees, Eifelland, Lola, Hesketh and Arrows – brought him limited success and was interrupted in 1975 by a tragic accident in the Spanish grand prix at Barcelona, when his Lola, which was leading the race, broke its rear wing and went out of control, charging into and over a guard rail and killing five spectators who had infiltrated into an out of bounds area beyond.

One of a small number of top drivers who competed wearing spectacles, Rolf Stommelen will be remembered as a man of considerable charm and good manners, who was one of the most popular people in the paddock and whose versatility and experience was so often hidden behind his natural modesty.

DR MARY ELLIS

Dr Mary Jenny Lake Ellis, Senior Medical Officer in HM Prison Service, and a leading figure in adolescent psychiatry in this country, died on April 19, aged 62, a few months before retirement.

She was born Mary Taylor in London but spent the first four years of life in India: she often spoke of these early years and how they did much to colour and influence her vital approach to life. She was educated at the Hall School, Weybridge and read Medicine at the Royal Free Hospital, London School of Medical Women, throughout the war years, qualifying in 1944 and taking her degree in 1946.

In 1947 she became resident surgical officer in the Neurosurgical Unit at Bristol, working with and inspired by Diana Beck, the first woman Consultant in Neurosurgery in England. Marriage and children soon followed with further interruption to her career when she contracted poliomyelitis in 1957 which left her with some residual disability in the right leg. She decided to specialize in psychiatry and following clinical appointments at Powick Hospital, Worcester, she took the Diploma in Psychological Medicine in 1965.

No doubt inspired by her sister-in-law, Dr Charity Taylor, and her outstanding contribution as Governor of HMP Holloway, she decided to join the Prison Medical Service. Her full-time appointment was to HM Borstal Institution at Feltham, Middlesex where she remained throughout her 18 years of service.

Following her medical examination for admission to the Prison Service it was recommended that she should not be posted to a prison as the exhausting duties involved in climbing up and down stairs to reach all areas on the various landings and galleries of the Victorian buildings housing the adult male population would be too taxing. Because of this a whole generation of adolescent delinquents benefitted from her expertise in the training, management and treatment in an institutional setting.

One of her favourite quotations came from Dr Johnson: "I dogmatize and am contradicted and in this conflict of opinion and sentiment, I find delight". She was the innovator and architect in the thinking and planning of the new Feltham Borstal which will emerge over the next decade – a lasting memorial to her vision, enthusiasm, vitality, intelligence and humanism.

She was Chairman of the Association for the Psychiatric Study of Adolescents (APSA) and Editor of the *Prison Medical Journal* from 1971-1975 and again from 1978-1982. She shared with the founder and co-editor of the journal this absolute necessity and importance of communicating, via their written contribution with colleagues, the need to share methods of care and treatment in the special prison environment. Her innumerable reports to Home Office Committees, and Annual reports are buried in official documents in the Prison Department and will be a source of constant reference over the years.

Her other great interest was Ornithology. She was a member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and her delight in bird watching took her to South America and Africa and only last month she was planning her next trip to Outer Mongolia to gaze upon and identify some rare bird.

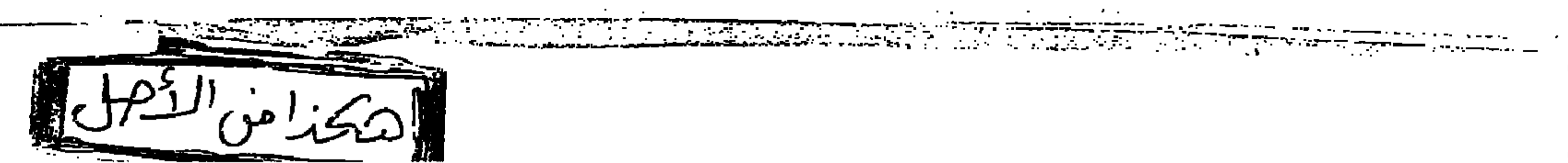
She is survived by her husband Mr Norman Ellis, and three children.

MR HUBERT OUGHTON

Mr Hubert Oughton, OBE, who died on April 5 at the age of 86, was a prominent figure in advertising. He entered the profession in 1912, was a founder member of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, became a Fellow in 1935, and was its President from 1951 to 1954.

He also won many of its awards. After succeeding Sir William Crawford as Chairman of the advertising agency of that name in 1950, he was awarded the highest distinction of the Advertising Association, the Mackintosh Medal, in 1954, and he served as President of the association from 1959 to 1962. He received the Publicity Club of London's cup, and was President of the Solus Club and the Thirty Club.

He was appointed OBE in 1960 for his service with the Board of Trade's Publicity Council and the Press Advertising Committee for National Savings.



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RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	129+1
Associated British Ports 25p Ord (112)	151
Baltic Leasing 5p Ord (108a)	247+6
Bensons Crisps 10p Ord (68a)	104
Booth C. 5p Ord (a)	18
Datastream 5p Ord (180)	223–5
Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
H B Electonics 10p Ord (38a)	88–2
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	38+2
Lorlin Electronics 20p Ord (80a)	128–2
Microgen Holdings 10p Ord (190a)	343+15
Miss World 10p Ord (60a)	128
Sinclair W. 25p Ord (100a)	80+2
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	258
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	23½
Toye Estates 10p Ord (10½a)	60
United Packaging 10p Ord (72a)	105
Wight Collins R Scott 10p Prd (150a)	259

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
100¾	92¾	Treas	9¼%	1983	99²⁵⁄₃₂	..	9.271	10.158
104½	96¾	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅞	• ..	13.252	10.034
101⅞	91¾	Exch	10%	1983	99¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	10.007	10.068
98	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	96⅞	..	5.678	10.046
103¾	91¾	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅞	+¹⁄₁₆	11.152	10.075
107¼	96½	Exch	14%	1984	103¾	+¹⁄₁₆	13.484	10.204
94⅝	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	94⅝	..	3.171	7.984

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Minster rally curbed

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, April 25. Dealings end, May 6. Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

Early enthusiasm for shares of **Minster Assets**, the financial and insurance group, was curbed by a cautious statement from the company about North Sea drilling prospects, released late yesterday.

Earlier, the shares were up by 21p to 117p fuelled by speculation that Minster was about to become a dawn raid victim and later by news of a North Sea drilling find.

However, Minster warned that further drilling would be required to evaluate significance of a find on block 29/5A in the North Sea and that a detailed seismic survey is planned to help define the discovery.

The shares were held back by the news and closed at 111p up by 15p on the day.

Oils were also in good form riding on the back of higher oil prices, with **LASMO** closing up by 17p at 323p and **Shell** by 10p at 502p.

The first day of the new account was also buoyed by the arrival of four newcomers to the USM. **Strikes Restaurants** closed up 26p on the day at 73p. **Spring Ram**, the furniture group, up by 31p at 136p, **Microlease**, up by 44p at 150p, while **Mnemos**, which was hived off from **Combined Technologies**, closed up by 18p at 65p on the striking price.

Elsewhere, the market was in a quiet, but firm mood with the *FT* Index closing the day up 5.3 points at 693.3, after a late surge brought about by the news of a prime rate cut from 10.5 to 10 per cent by St Louis Bank, in the US.

Gilts had another dull day, with light volume, although prices firmed reflecting both technical conditions in the market and the hopes for lower United States interest rates.

The American money supply figures on Friday had been better than forecasts, and the prime rate cut by St Louis helped sentiment. By the close the rises in the long end of the market were up to ¼ of a point, mediums were as much as ⅝ better – although the market did not test the tap and shorts were as much as ½ a point higher.

Among the leaders **GEC** again made most of the running after a bullish circular from brokers, Rowe & Pitman, and strong overseas buying, particularly from the US and Middle East. Analysts are now looking for pretax profits of £685m, against earlier forecasts in the region of £670m nd the shares increased by 12p to close at 248p.

Shares of Flight Refuelling, the Dorset-based aircraft, nuclear and electronics company, jumped by 7p to 299p yesterday ahead of today's results. Analysts are looking for £3.9m pretax, against £3.02m last time and also expect to hear some bullish new contract news.

ICI also continued its recent strong performance with the shares rising by 8p to 470p on the day ahead of Thursday's first quarter figures.

Mr Asil Nadir's **Polly Peck Holdings** was in the news again after doubts were raised about the profit potential of a new bottling plant and television manufacturing interests.

After a shaky start which saw the shares fall by £5¾ to £13¼, a soothing statement from the company helped the shares rally to close at £17½. Sister companies fell in sympathy: **Cornell Dresses**, down 27p at 141p, and **Wearwell**, down 6p at 57p.

In the property sector shares of **Bairstow Eves**, the estate agents, stayed firm at 155p after news that members of the board had sold a 4 per cent shareholding to reduce the stake held by directors from just below 20 per cent.

Continuing excitement about the prospects for **Telerate**, the electronic information service, helped bolster shares of **Exco**, which was up by 45p at 713p and **British & Commonwealth**, which ws up by 40p at 870p.

In contrast **London & Liverpool Trust** shares remained *under pressure falling by 20p to close at 344p after continuing doubts about the group's Telejector pub video agreements.*

Poor results from **Simon Engineering** which managed pretax profits of only £20.66m, against £20.33m last year after a long track record of substantial *year-by-year profits growth.*

Banks were given a firm market with **Barclays**, down 2p at 483p, and **Lloyds** up by 3p at 521p.

Metal Box was a strong a feature, rising by 16p to close at 210p after favourable comment, while **Glaxo** a previous high-flyer was down by 4p to 881p.

Rediffusion continued as a strong market riding on the back of an anticipated announcement of bid terms by BET, with the shares up by 15p to 353p.

● **Standard Telephones and Cables** announces that it has completed the acquisition of certain businesses of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in the UK and that 10m ordinary shares of 25p each have been issued in consideration for those businesses.

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
258	136	Ass News	258	+5	14.9	5.8	12.2
86	43	Ass Paper	80	+1	5.4	6.8	6.1
73	34	Atkins Bros	62		7.1	11.5	6.4
160	77	Attwoods PLC	152	+2	2.9	1.9	27.4
40	26	Ault & Wiborg	27	+1	1.8	6.6	9.0
24	8	Aurora PLC	8		..e	..	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	34	–1	2.1	6.3	..
123	67	Avon Rubber	110	–2			
730	343	B.A.T. Ind	658	+13	32.9b	5.0	6.5
40	22	BBA Grp	36	+2	2.5	6.9	16.8
262	138	BET Dfd	233	+3	11.4	4.9	12.7
300	223	BICC	245	+15	15.1	6.1	10.7

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	86	Gripperrods	132	+2	5.0	4.1	7.7
159	83¼	Grosvenor Grp	131	–2	7.3b	5.5	17.7
187	107	GKN	162	..	11.4b	7.1	18.9
142	71	H A T Grp	127	–1	4.1	3.2	18.9
172	109	HTV	142	.	15.7	11.1	6.3
270	105	Habitat	260	..	5.7n	2.1	28.9
283	173	Haden	283	• +7	11.1	3.9	12.4
168	116	Hall Eng	156	..	10.9	7.0	6.4
242	178	Hall M.	234	–2	7.5	3.2	12.5
132	83	Halma PLC	121	..	2.3	1.9	23.5
11¼	8¼	Hampson Ind	11¼	..	1.1b	9.5	11.5
61	21	Hanimex Corp	28	..	..e	..	3.9

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
151	78	Marshalls Hfx	151	+1	7.1	4.7	12.3
268	125	Martin News	193	–3	8.3	4.3	8.6
288	213	Martonair	248	• –2	11.4	4.6	14.8
164	90	Matthews B.	152	..	7.5	4.9	5.3
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	325	+7	6.6	2.0	12.0
210	140	Metal Box	210	+16	16.5	7.9	13.1
147	100	Metal Bulletin	123	...	8.6	7.0	11.6
50	38½	Metalrax	47	..	3.3	7.0	10.1
49¾	14	Mettoy	44	+1	..e	..	..
140	56	Meyer Int	129	+1	5.0b	3.9	..
68	25	Midland Ind	42	+1	3.7	8.8	12.0

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
79	40	Silentnight	79	+3	3.6	4.5	8.0
431	328	Simon Eng	421	–10	18.0	4.3	8.3
193	113	Sirdar	165	–2	6.2	3.8	10.0
78	41	600 Group	68½	–½	7.5	10.9	11.6
423	240	Sketchley	407	+2	15.6	3.8	15.2
176	85¼	Smith & Neph	168	+2	5.3	3.2	19.6
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	246	..	8.6	3.5	15.8
57	31	Do "B"	51	..	1.7	3.4	16.4
435	318	Smiths Ind	393	• –3	15.7	4.0	11.1
84	44	Smurfit	82	..	5.3	6.4	7.3
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	37	..	..	..	..
31	14	Solicitors Law	22	..	..	..	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
291	130	McCorquodale	288	..	12.9	4.5	11.7
146	56	Macfarlane	139	..	5.6	4.0	14.4
48	23	McInerney Prop	46	+3	3.1	6.8	5.0
57	39	Mackay H.	57	+1	5.7	10.0	14.3
136	93	McKechnie Bros	130	• –3	10.4	8.0	10.2
86	41	Macphersen D.	61	+1	6.0	9.8	37.0
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	172	–4	5.4b	3.2	18.8
130	79	Man Agcy Music	113	..	12.5	11.1	10.3
220	108	Marchwiel	200	..	10.7	5.4	12.7
236	125	Marks & Spencer	209	.	6.7	3.2	22.8
73	35½	Marley PLC	63½	+½	3.6	5.6	27.0
51	29	Marling Ind	35	..	1.5	4.4	4.5
50	32	Marshall T Lox	32	..	..	..	..
48	23	Do A	29	...	..	.	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
234	131	Scapa Grp	234	+1	10.1	4.3	11.4
495	153½	Scholes G. H.	468	..	20.5	4.4	18.3
79	54	S.E.E.T.	72	..	4.7	6.5	4.0
107	77	Scottish TV 'A'	97	• –7	10.5	10.8	3.6
20¹¹⁄₁₆	9¹³⁄₁₆	Seaco Inc	£18¼	–¼	27.6	1.5	7.4
104½	53½	Sears Hldgs	89	+½	3.6	4.0	14.5
321	122	Securicor Grp	304	+3	1.9	0.6	49.4
317	113	Do NV	299	+5	1.9	0.6	47.0
312	139½	Security Serv	304	+3	3.5	1.2	28.3
299	137¾	Do A	299	+13	3.3	1.1	27.8
14½	8¾	Selincourt	13¾	..	0.0	0.1	..
57	57	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
29½	12	Shaw Carpets	24½	..	0.1e	0.6	..
322	166	Siebe Gorman	316	–2	12.1b	3.8	12.2

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
180½	120	Hill P. Inv	179	+1	9.9	5.5	..
362	240	Invest in Suc	354	..	7.4	2.1	..
173	99	Inv Cap Trst	164	..	4.8b	2.9	..
32	16	Japan Assets	29½	+½	0.1	0.4	..
191	128	Lake View Inv	191	+1	6.0	3.1	..
112	71	Law Deb Corp	112	..	6.4b	5.7	..
69	42	Ldn Merch Sec	57	+2	2.0	3.4	..

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

C – E

F – H

I – L

M – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 25	Market rates (close) April 25	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5536-1.5680	$1.5655-1.5665	0.18-0.13c prem	0.43-0.38c prem
Montreal	$1.9050-1.9225	$1.9195-1.9205	0.22-0.12c prem	0.48-0.38c prem
Amsterdam	4.27-4.32fl	4.31-4.32fl	2¼-1¼c prem	5½-5c prem
Brussels	75.55-76.25f	76.15-76.25f	5c prem-5c disc	par-10c disc
Copenhagen	13.47½-13.60½k	13.59½-13.60½k	par-150ore disc	310-515ore disc
Dublin	1.2015-1.2125p	1.2110-1.2120p	47-61p disc	128-146p disc
Frankfurt	3.79-3.83½m	3.82½-3.83½m	2-1½pf prem	5½-4½pf prem
Lisbon	154-156e	155-157e	445-1700c disc	730-2530c disc
Madrid	210.60-212.00p	211.60-211.80p	175-240c disc	525-615c disc
Milan	2250-2277lr	2274½-2276½lr	9-12lr disc	32-37lr disc
Oslo	11.07½-11.14½k	11.23-11.14k	180-370ore disc	785-1015ore disc
Paris	11.37½-11.47½f	11.46½-11.47½f	1¼-2¼c disc	8¼-9¼c disc
Stockholm	11.64-11.73k	11.71-11.72k	5-115ore disc	110-265ore disc
Tokyo	366½-371½y	369½-370½y	1.32-1.14y prem	365-337y prem
Vienna	26.65-26.90sch	26.85-26.90sch	12-10gro prem	35-30gro prem
Zurich	3.15½-3.22½f	3.21½-3.22½f	1¼-1¼c prem	4½-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.8 at 84.0

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂
3 months	9¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10¼-10⅛	1 month	10¹¹⁄₁₆
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞	2 months	10⅝
3 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	10¹⁹⁄₃₂
6 months	9²⁹⁄₃₂-9²⁷⁄₃₂	6 months	10⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11-10⅞	7 months	10¼-9⅞
2 months	10⅝-10⅜	8 months	10¼-9⅞
3 months	10⅜-10⅛	9 months	10⅜-10
4 months	10⅜-10⅛	10 months	10⅜-10
5 months	10½-10	11 months	10⅜-10
6 months	10¼-9⅞	12 months	10⅜-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	10⅛-10¹⁄₁₆	6 months	10¹⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	10¹⁄₃₂-9³¹⁄₃₂

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10½	3 months	10⅛
7 days	10¼	6 months	10¼
1 month	10⁵⁄₁₆	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight:	Open 10½		Close 10
1 week	10⅜-10⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	10¼-10⅛
1 month	10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆	9 months	10¼-10⅛
3 months	10⅜-10¼	12 months	10¼-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10½ 6 months 10¼

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7875-1.8025
Bahrein	0.5855-0.5885
Finland	8.4420-8.4820
Greece	129.30-131.30
Hongkong	10.6530-10.6930
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4515-0.4545
Malaysia	3.5730-3.6030
Mexico	225.00-250.00
New Zealand	2.3410-2.3610
Saudi Arabia	5.3550-5.3850
Singpore	3.25-3.28
South Africa	1.6910-1.7080

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2932-1.2942
† Canada	1.2261-1.2264
Netherlands	2.7520-2.7535
Belgium	48.70-48.75
Denmark	8.67-8.68
West Germany	2.4435-2.4445
Portugal	99.00-101.00
Spain	135.10-135.20
Italy	1452-1453
Norway	7.1120-7.1170
France	7.3225-7.3275
Sweden	7.4930-7.4800
Japan	236.10-236.25
Austria	17.15-17.16
Switzerland	2.0530-2.0550

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8150-0.8153

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8⅞-9⅛; seven days, 8¹¹⁄₁₆-8⁹⁄₁₆; one month, 8⅞-9; three months, 9-9⅛; six months, 9⅛-9¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $442.25 (an ounce), pm, $441.50 close, $440.00.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $432.50-454.50 (£289-290.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $103-104 (£66-66.75).
* Excludes VAT

هكذا من الاهمال

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 693.3 up 5.3
FT Gilts: 81.60 up 0.36
Bargains: 23,300
Tring Hall USM Index: 171.1 up 0.3
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 8,596.09 down 1.29
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,041.07 up 34.54
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,199.88 up 3.58

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5660 up 2.05 cents
Index 84.0 up 0.8
DM 3.83
FrF 11.47
Yen 370
Dollar
Index 122.0 down 0.4
DM 2.4440 down 35 pts
Gold
$440 up $2.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $441.50
Sterling $1.5665

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10⅜=10¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9=9⅛
3 month DM 5=4⅞
3 month 13⅜=13⁵⁄₁₆
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Minster Assets 111p up 20p
Pan Canadian £14.5 up £2.25
Manson Fin. 41p up 6p
Ford Mtr. BDR 154p up 22p
Aquascutum "A" 41p up 5.5p
BSG Int. 14p up 1.5p
Cornell Dresses 141p down 27p
Comb. Tech. 51.5 down 6.75p
Rotaprint 8p down 1p
Polly Peck £17.5 down £2
Wearwell 57p down 6p
Kelsey 180p down 15p

TODAY

Interims: Dunton Grp, New Australia Invest, Safeguard Industrial Invest.
Finals: Clement Clarke (Hldgs), Clive Discount, Eis Grp, English National Invest, Flight Refuelling, John Menzies, S Pearson and Son, Rush and Tompkins, H C Slingsby, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Tarmac, Turrif Corp.
Economic statistics: CBI Industry trends survey (April). Bricks and Cement production (1st Qtr).

Pleasurama in casino talks

Pleasurama, which is bidding for Trident Television, has confirmed that it is negotiating to sell its one-quarter share in four London and provincial casinos to Grand Metropolitan. But it says that any reorganization would "have due regard to the importance of maintaining Pleasurama's profitability." The stake in the casinos provided £4.1m of Pleasurama's total profits of £9.5m last year.

The key to a deal taking place is a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Lord Cockfield, Secretary for Trade is expected to make a decision in about 10 days. Any deal is conditional on approval by Pleasurama's shareholders, which include Grand Metropolitan with 29 per cent, on the offer for Trident Television going unconditional and on consultations with the gaming board.

● £9m PLACEMENT: Insurance broker Reed Stenhouse has raised $Can17m (£9m) through a private placement with institutional investors of 1.1 million shares. The placement, which will reduce Stenhouse Holdings proportion of Reed Stenhouse issued equity from 52.4 per cent to 49 per cent, will enable Reed Stenhouse to make an acquisition "probably in North America", the company said.

● BPCC DEAL: Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of British Printing and Communications Corporation, and Mr Richard Hewett, managing director of the *Reader's Digest*, have signed a 10-year contract worth £25m for BPCC to produce the British edition of the *Reader's Digest*.

● VIDEO DEAL: The French state-owned firm Thomson is to start providing video tape recorders jointly made with JVC of Japan by the end of the year.

Wall St mixed after gains

New York (Reuter) – Wall Street stock prices turned mixed, surrendering some earlier gains.

Analysts said that investors remained bullish and that many simply stepped away from the market rather than sell stocks aggressively.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead about 1½ points at 1197.95 after having been up more than five points during the morning. Declining issues held a narrow lead over advances, and the NYSE composite stock index pointed slightly lower.

Smithkline Beckman rose 1⅛ to 69 after reporting a 10 per cent rise in first quarter net.

Zenith gained a point to 18. It was profitable in the first quarter compared with a loss in the same period last year.

IBM fell one to 116, although it raised the quarterly dividend.

● President Reagan has approved in principle a plan that would result in sweeping reforms of United States trade policy by creating a new department of international trade to focus heavily on increased exports.

Investment earnings almost match car-making profits

Ford of Britain lending £1,000m to American parent company

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Ford of America, which is only now beginning to return to profitability after years of big losses, last year borrowed almost £1,000m from its United Kingdom operation, it was revealed yesterday.

The 1982 accounts for Ford of Britain show that, while promissory notes from Ford US declined to £387m at the end of last year from £656m a year earlier, the American parent received a substantial boost from a £574m original issue discount note.

The note, the first of its type to be issued by Ford UK, has a maturity date not later than January 28, 1987, and the discount was calculated "on a normal commercial basis".

Ford of Britain is not paying a dividend to the parent company for the fourth year in succession, but it has been called upon to support the US group with substantial and growing amounts of loans, often at commercial rates of interest.

The result is that Ford UK is earning almost as much money from its investments as it is from making and selling cars and trucks. Operating profit for 1982, at £109m, was boosted by £91m of net interest income, most of which came from the American loans.



Sam Toy with the Sierra, which trimmed annual production

Interest income was cut by foreign exchange adjustments to £85m, giving the British company a pretax profit of £194m against £220m in 1982.

Mr Sam Toy, the chairman and managing director, who described the £220m as "relatively good" last year, said the 1982 result showed that, despite the effects of the recession and intense competition, the company was "managing to stay in the pack".

A rise in capital investment last year from £280m to £398m led to a substantial reduction in Ford's tax bill, giving a profit figure of £192m after tax against £165m in 1981.

But Mr Toy told workers that the company's position remained "precarious", and there appeared to be no relief from the misery of economic recession with Ford's competitors offering a "tougher and tougher" fight.

He said: "I guess that we're now in the position of the man who has fallen off a cliff but has managed to catch hold of a tree on the way down. We can be pleased with the way we are hanging on and are managing to survive – but we can't afford to relax a single muscle."

Ford of Britain's turnover last year rose to £3,287m from £3,073 in 1981, but direct exports were down from £919m to £894m, covering the export of 112,000 vehicles and shipments of components, parts and accessories.

However, exports were £265m less than imports and the company said this was primarily due to the "continuing failure of car plants at Halewood and Dagenham to achieve production schedules and the consequential need to balance market requirements from European manufacturing locations.

Ford UK car production was 10 per cent lower last year than in the previous two years, the company said, partly because of the introduction of the Sierra "but largely through the failure of the car plants to achieve schedules for long periods."

City Comment

No time for a sell-off

Nobody will have been observing the recent extraordinary rally in oil shares with more interest than Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy. Having disposed of Britoil, and moved seven-eighths of the way towards disposing of British Gas's half-share in Wytch Farm, Mr Lawson is now thinking seriously about pressing ahead with his pledge to disperse of the gas corporation's offshore oil interests.

British Gas has effectively (and grudgingly) put its North Sea oilfields into a package that can be transfered to the Secretary of State's name. Once he has control of the assets, it is only a matter of time before Mr Lawson orders the privatization.

Whether he decides to opt for the route of share sales à la Britoil or a straight asset sale à la Wytch Farm is something that can be decided later.

Having ridden the storm of Britoil's unhappy launch into the private sector and seen the shares rebound to just a few pence off their original issue price, Mr Lawson must be relishing the opportunity of redeeming his battered reputation by selling British Gas's oil interests to a revitalized stock market.

British Gas and its allies will inevitably again raise the charges of selling off assets on the cheap, pointing to the fact that some outside estimates put the value of the corporation's oil assets at nearly £1,000m – whereas the sale is unlikely to net much more than £500m, even allowing for the rally in the sector.

In practice, there seems little chance of the preparations for sale being completed before the election, unless Mrs Thatcher holds out until next spring.

The rally in oil share prices since Opec reached its fragile new pricing agreement has more than made up for the previous setbacks, and seems to be taking an extraordinarily optimistic view of future oil price movements.

But then the market only has itself to blame if it lands another great slap of oil stock that fails to perform. Investors should tread with caution.

Court win for Lonrho directors

By Our Financial Staff

First blood went to Lonrho yesterday in the battle over whether Harrods of Knightsbridge should be demerged from the rest of the House of Fraser department stores group.

It was able to claim victory in the legal skirmishes being fought with the main Fraser board in the Scottish courts.

Lonrho's legal victory was only one of a series of developments which saw Professor Roland Smith, Fraser's chairman, indicate an interest in buying the Allders department store chain from United Drapery Stores and predict that the group's porfits in five years would be "more than £75m", provided shareholders stuck with the main board's trading strategy and threw out Lonrho's proposal that Harrods be split off into a separate company.

A claim by the main House of Fraser board that two documents circulated to Fraser shareholders by Lonrho directors Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland and Lord Duncan Sandys intended to deceive and mislead them, was rejected by the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

The two Lonrho directors, who also sit on the Fraser board, had put their case for demerger under the store group's own letter heading.

Lonrho also obtained an injunction preventing the main House of Fraser board bringing forward a meeting to consider the group's yearly results from next Thursday to today.

The two Lonrho directors on the Fraser board claimed that they had had insufficient time to consider the profit figures. Professor Smith's reason for attempting to bring forward the board meeting remained unclear last night.

However, Professor Smith, who said that he hoped the legal actions had at least "wasted Mr Rowland's time", did say that when the yearly figures are announced they will give some indication of the dividends already being paid by the group's new trading strategy.

He said that pretax profits in five years' time would be more than double the level of last year which is yet to be announced. Later he said that in five years, profits would be more than £75m. This did not, however, mean that the figures to be discussed at Thursday's board meeting would show a profit of around £37m. The stock market is expecting a figure considerably below this.

Professor Smith indicated that House of Fraser was interested in buying a chain of stores like the Allders department stores owned by UDS.

However, Mr Martin Taylor, finance director of Hanson Trust, which has control of UDS, said the Fraser interest was news to him

Oil price rises send pound soaring

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sterling closed at its highest point this year on its trade-weighted value against other leading currencies after rising sharply on the foreign exchange markets yesterday.

Reports of oil price rises from the Soviet Union and Egypt were behind the rise and the pound closed 0.8 point up at 84.0 on its trade-weighted index.

Dealers said that high real interests rates in the United Kingdom and continuing hopes of an early Conservative victory at the polls also helped the pound which ended 2.05 cents up against the dollar at $1.5660 and 4¼ pfennigs firmer against the Deutsche mark at DM3.83.

The dollar began the day weak after last Friday's good United States money supply figures. This led to hopes that US interest rates may soon fall and one of the small US banks, Southwest Bank of St Louis, yesterday cut its prime rate by ½ per cent to 10 per cent. Southwest Bank has often led the big money centre banks in prim rate cuts.

Dealers remained unconvinced that the big US banks would soon follow the lead and with fears about the US funding programme and budget deficit reasserting themselves the dollar came off the bottom

However, the US money supply figures and lone prime rate cut still rubbed off on domestic markets and the London stockmarket moved ahead late yesterday to close up 5.3 at 693.3 and government stocks ended the day with gains of up to £¾.

STERLING/DOLLAR
1·56 $/£
1·54
1·52
1·50
1·48
1·46
FEB MAR APR

Tomorrow, the US Treasury's quarterly refunding programme will be announced and dealers said that US markets are likely to remain cautious until this is out of the way.

In the London money markets longer period rates in the interbank market eased slightly yesterday although there was some shortage of overnight funds at the end of the day.

● Egypt and the Soviet Union have both increased the price of their crude oil by 50 cents a barrel, reflecting the increased confidence among oil traders that the new Opec reference price of $29 a barrel will hold.

UDS surrenders to Hanson

By Jonathan Clare

The battle for UDS, the high street retailing conglomerate, finally closed yesterday with the board's unconditional surrender to Hanson Trust, which bid more than £250m.

The decision to recommend the Hanson offer, which went unconditional last week, was promptly followed by the appointment of four directors from Hanson. Their first action was to appoint Hill Samuel as UDS's financial advisers.

Hill Samuel had been replaced briefly by Charterhouse Japhet because UDS recommended, against Hill Samuel's advice, the rival bid from the privately-controlled Bassishaw consortium.

The move was embarrassing because Sir Robert Clark, chairman of UDS, is also chairman of Hill Samuel.

The Bassishaw consortium has still not decided what it will do with its UDS stake of more than 14 per cent, which is big enough to stop Hanson gaining full control. The most likely outcome is that Bassishaw will accept Hanson's alternative cash offer of 133½p, but it could do a deal to buy the Richard Shops and John Collier chains from Hanson.

The Burton Group also wants to buy the two chains and had previously negotiated a deal with the UDS board.

All the UDS non-executive directors, including Sir Robert and Mr David Jessel, will resign. Mr Stuart Lyons, the managing director, and Mr Robert Lyons, a director, will also leave the company after fulfillng their commitment to an orderly hand-over to Hanson. They had a "friendly meeting" with Sir James Hanson yesterday.

Hanson has acceptances for more than 62 per cent of UDS shares, and the offer remains open until May 6.

Polly Peck shares under fire

By Jeremy Warner

The share price of Polly Peck, the international trading group run by Cypriot-born Mr Asil Nadir, came under further pressure yesterday after a weekend press report which challenged some of the City's assumptions about the company's position and prospects.

The shares opened on the stock market yesterday at £13.75 – down £7.75 on Friday's close. They later rallied to £17.50, down £2 on the day, after the company said that the article "contained a number of inaccuracies and misleading allegations".

Earlier this year, the shares were at £35.75.

Polly Peck was recently criticized by the Cyprus Government for its activities and those of its sister company, Wearwell, in the Turkish-controlled sector of the island.

Polly Peck said that information, in an article in last weekend's *Observer* newspaper, on the costs throughput and price trend of raw materials of its Uni-Pac fruit-packaging operations in Cyprus, was wrong. It added: "We are confident that the good margins will continue."

Referring to its project to make colour television sets in Turkey, Polly Peck said the assessment of the market was also wrong. It claimed that it had commissioned and received a detailed feasibility study from Coopers and Lybrand before deciding to go ahead with the project.

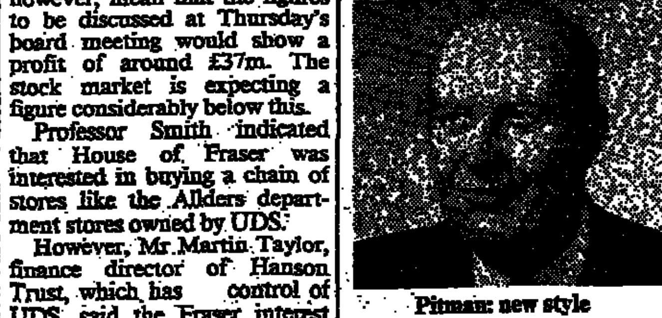
The company said that its auditors, Stoy Hayward, had said that it did not consider it appropriate specifically to indicate in its report on last year's accounts that it had not directly audited the Uni-Pac accounts.

New chief for Lloyds Bank

Mr Brian Pitman, who takes over as group chief executive of Lloyds Bank next December, is expected to bring a new style of management to Lloyds – the smallest of the big four clearing banks.

At present deputy group chief executive, he succeeds Mr Norman Jones who is retiring on reaching 60 and will become a deputy chairman of the bank after next year's annual meeting.

Mr Pitman is said to be a firm believer in mapping out clear strategies and is credited with having played a big part in introducing operational and cost controls at Lloyds Bank International.



Pitman: new style of management

Sotheby's bidders buy more

The two American financiers and art collectors attempting to gain control of Sotheby's yesterday raided the stock market to add to their 17 per cent stake.

Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid bought a "substantial" quantity of shares before the market price rose above the value of their bid of 520p a share, according to market sources. However, they did not manage to take their stake up to the maximum of 30 per cent allowed under City takeover rules before the first closing date of an offer.

It is believed that most of the bought shares came from American arbitragers.

The market raid had all the suprise intended because it was believed that American takeover rules would prevent Mr cogan and Mr Swid from buying in the market until tomorrow. But they appear to have won an early dispensation from the American Securities Exchange Commission.

The raid came ahead of a merges panel meeting today at which Government officials will discuss whether the bid should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Time to cut underwriting losses

Insurers losing power base

By Our Financial Staff

Should Britain's leading insurance companies be getting the "strength of insurance" around *themselves?* The question is prompted by a fairly universal trend towards worsening results of their mainstream business.

Lord (Toby) Aldington is a well respected City father and among his many commitments, is chairman of Sun Alliance Insurance Group.

Sun Alliance is one of Britain's big composite insurance companies, and like its comparable bretheren it loses money on its primary job – which is underwriting general (as opposed to life) insurance policies.

In 1982 it managed a loss of £71m on this activity – not far from double the £37m loss it suffered the previous year. Sun Alliance is not being singled out for such a result: rather it is being mentioned for Lord Aldington's forthright remarks on the unhealthy state of the industry.

"The major problem we face is the market climate in which underwriters are quoting too low rated and paying insufficient attention to chantes in risks and in the amount of compensation being awarded in courts of law," says Lord Aldington in his comments on the group's results.

What bails out the composite insurance companies is the profit they make investing the premium income they receive. In 1982 Sun Alliance made £120m on investment income, and, to quote, Lord Aldington again, "it is fair to say that the investment experience of insurers during 1982 has been exceptionally profitable.

He added: "The position has now been reached, however, in many markets and classes of insurance where investment income is already more than offset by underwriting losses."

The imbalance puts the composite insurance companies in a potentially untenable position. If they got their underwriting into profitability they would almost certainly get bashed by an excess profits tax of some sort since their profits would be huge.

If they do not get their underwriting right they are exposed to investment market conditions beyond their control.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Metalrax Group:** "A fair improvement in profitability" – although not in time for the interim figures – is predicted for Metalrax Group, the Birmingham-based engineers, by Mr John Wardle, the chairman, who also discloses in his anual statement that the group had a "very healthy bank balance. The build-up of work in progress at December 31 was translated into sales", he adds, and shareholders' funds improved to £7.5m from £7m. After describing 1982 as "a red letter year for the group". Mr Wardle concludes: "1983 as a whole should show a fair improvement in profitability. For seasonal and other reasons this is unlikely to be seen at the interim stage".

● **Edmond Holdings:** Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for a placing of 15.6m ordinary shares of 10p each at 14 1/32p per share on behalf of Edmond Holdings plc. The group's principal activity is housebuilding mainly centred on Hull and the surrounding areas of Humberside and North Yorkshire. Brokers to the issue are Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co.

● **Midland Bank Industrial Investments** has taken an equity stake in the West End-based film and video editing company, Rushes Postproduction. A financial package from Midland Bank Group worth £682,000, and including a 25 per cent stake in the company, has been agreed to assist with the cost of a newly-completed edit suite and the general expansion of the business.

● **Newmarket Company (1981):** Net revenue, before tax and minorities, for the quarter to March 31 last, $93,000, compared with $851,000 for the similar quarter of 1982.

● **Midland Bank Holding Finance Ltd ("MBIF")**, a subsidiary of Midland Bank has acquired an 11.15% equity interest in Transatlantic Oil Company in the form of cumulative preferred ordinary shares at a cost of £430,500. MBIF have also made available to Transatlantic a loan facility. Mr Alan J. Marsh will repersent MBIF on the board of Transatlantic. Proceeds from the private placement will be used to accelerate investment in new oil and gas projects, as the company feels that there are currently especially attractive opportunities for participation in new ventures. These result from the fact that development costs, burdens and lease costs have fallen faster than oil prices, thus improving the economics of new ventures.

● *Reed Stenhouse Companies* Limited had agreed to sell 1.1m Class "A" shares through a private placement with institutional investors for about Can $17m (£9m). The proceeds will be used for acquisitions or in the interim to reduce *borrowings* and *increase* debt capacity. As part of its ongoing strategy, the company is actively exploring pontential acquisition candidates. Wood Gundy Limited acted as agent for the company. Stenhouse holdings hold the equivalent of 8.22m "A" shares of Reed Stenhouse Companies. This placement will not affect that holding but will reduce Stenhouse Holdings' proportion of Reed Stenhouse Companies' issued capital from 52.4 to 49.0 per cent. Stenhouse Holdings' voting power has always been restricted to a maximum of 50 per cent and they will now have 49.0 per cent of votes.

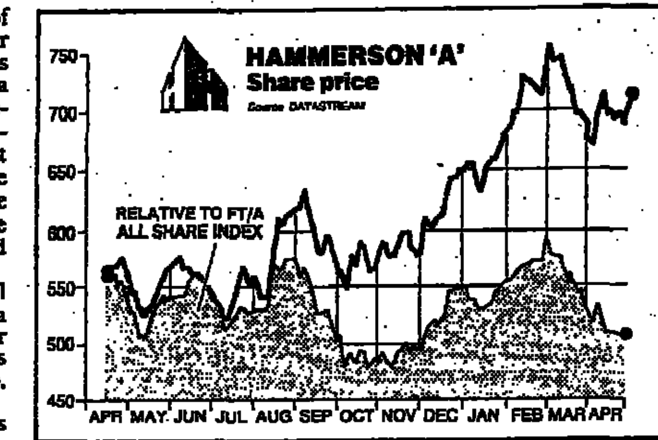
● **Lambert Howarth Group** (footwear): In his annual report, Mr J. M. Jackson, the chairman of Lambert Howarth Group, tells shareholders that he remains confident that its recent actions in improving productivity and product design will contiune to show benefits in the future.

● **Spirax-Sarco Engineering:** The chairman, Mr A. C. Brown, says in his annual statement that trading profitably as the company has under the conditions prevailing in its markets generally, it is evident that increased volume of business in any world revovery would improve the company's profits significantly.

● **Beneficial Trust:** Year-end figures for Beneficial Trust, the UK *subsidiary* of *Beneficial Corporation*, show an increase in outstanding balances of 25 per cent on 1981 to £73m. At the same time, lending increased from £33.5m to £48.1m, establishing a new record for the company. Managing director, Mr John France says: "The severe economic climate made 1982 a difficult year and 1983 will undoubtedly prove to be equally challenging. However, I am confident that we have the resource, product range, ability and determination to meet that challenge and look forward to significant real growth in the coming year."

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

Hammerson reveals £912m assets



The market has a clearer idea of Hammerson's true value after the board, breaking a lifetime's tradition, yesterday published a valuation of the group's property assets. Hammerson's investment portfolio stands at almost £912m, according to the directors' figures, placing the group about third in the property league behind Land Securities and MEPC.

The group performed well last year. Pre-tax profits up a third at £20m.405m were higher than expected and the shares surged 20$ at one point to 725p, reflecting the market's pleasure.

Hammerson's advance was on the back of a hefty uplift in gross rental income which rose from £50.8m to £68.153m. Most of this increase came from important rent reviews at Brent Cross, the 800,000 sq ft shopping centre in North London, and from Australian properties.

Hammerson has spent £41m since 1980 on buying out minority interests in 14 of its buildings in Australia and now a further £6.6m is being earmarked for the acquisition of Australian Mutual Provident Society's mortgages and minority share interests in certain of the group's subsidiaries. Only one building – an office block in Melbourne – is not under the group's full control.

Shareholders will be fairly pleased by a final 10p dividend, taking the year's total to 13p, although some may have been looking for a larger share in the company's success.

Hammerson's cautious and selective development policy means the group can only benefit from any uplift in the world economy, with the consequent increase in demand for office space.

Even with the price around 725p, **shares are still trading at a hefty discount to the net asset value, which the company estimates at 977p. Further growth can be expected as more rent reviews and reversions fall due and present developments start to produce income.**

Simon Engineering

Simon Engineering
Year to 31.12.83
Pretax profit £20.6m (£20.20m)
Stated earnings 51.1p (53.6p)
Turnover £362.6m (£339.8m)
Net final dividend 9.25p making 13.25p (12.6p)
Share price 42.4p. Yield 4.5%

International overcapacity in the engineering industry put pressure on Simon Engineering's margins last year, but the strength of the balance sheet has produced net cash of £5.5m to bring the pretax profit to a barely changed £20.6m.

At the attributable level, however, profits are down from £13m to £8m.

Now, the company is working hard building up its order book, but it would be a mistake to expect this to show through in this year's profits.

Simon should win the main contract for a £400m chemical complex in Indonesia, and other international contracts are in the pipeline.

The lower sterling level is of more immediate benefit, and will affect the translation of overseas earnings, margins and orders. Normally very conservative in its statements, Simon says that it expects the outcome this year to be reasonable, with the international outlook at present seeming more encouraging.

The major squeeze was in food engineering, with profits at £316,000, against £1.4m on sales up from £68m to £73m. Oil services were another difficult area, with profits down from £2m to £1m on sales down from £21m to £17m.

The disappearance of profits in the American oil industry held back acquisition plans last year, and the company is reappraising this year, although this remains a prime expansion area.

At the end of the year the company was in a net cash position with £50m. Leaving out cash the gearing was 19 per cent. Capital spending was down slightly last year, but should be steady this year. Simon has been cutting costs, and there is a £5m extraordin ary item.

Simon's wide range of business places it well to improve margins as the recession ends. But this is already in the share price. Progress could be held back by uncertainty on the direction of the acquisitions referred to in the company's statement.

But with hopes of £22m pretax this year, putting earnings prospectively at 37.7p prospectively, the rating looks modest and is enhanced by hopes of a further dividend increase.

Unilever

A past favourite of the Americans, Unilever has been noticably absent from the buying lists in the present wave of transatlantic activity in London.

The annual report, published today, restates the company's belief that it must plan on the basis that there will be no improvement in econmic conditions this year. That is why the share price remains dull, even though the rating is on a discount of a third to Proctor and Gamble.

While Unilever has been planning for slump, the market has an eye to profits growth, but not perhaps until the second half.

Uniliver, which is strongly senstive to volume sales because of the high break even point on so many of its products, has been taking a radical look at itself over the last 18 months. As a result there has been some heavy costcutting.

Market hopes are for about £780m pretax this year, but a clearer picture will emerge with next month's first quarter figures.

Investment

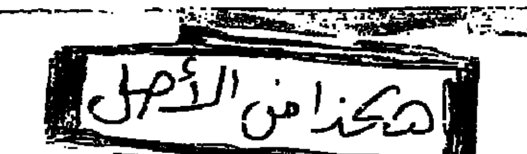
Anecdotal evidence suggests that the heavy outflow of institutional cash into foreign securities eased off considerably in the last couple of months as sterling fell. However, the latest Central Statistical Office figures on institutional flows of funds paint a vivid picture of how the institutions responded to sterling's weakness at the end of last year.

During the final quarter pension funds invested £513m in overseas equities – considerably more than the £302m they pumped into the gilts market and more than the £468m invested in equities.

The investment trusts, net sellers of equities to the tune of £536m last year, stepped up overseas equity investment to £169m in the final quarter of last year.

The net inflow in life assurance and pension funds in the final quarter of last year was less than expected at £3,200m and for the whole of last year net inflows rose by only 2 per cent to £13,100m.

Lump sum pension payments after redundancies and a high volume of life assurance policy surrenders have probably accounted for this. However, once these outflows begin to ease the picture could look very different. Simon & Coates, for instance, still expects net inflows to reach about £15,500m this year.



Economic notebook

Why world banks are safe and sound

At the present time developing countries owe international banks about $300,000m (£196,000m) which is about 30 per cent of net international bank lending. Of this perhaps £180,000m is at risk, so that the international banking system has about 18 per cent of its balance sheet exposed to sovereign risk. Banks are understandably cautious about revealing this information but it is estimated that their equity capital is $180,000m.

If the worst came to the worst and all of the $180,000m were subject to default, the equity capital would be inadequate and the international banking system would collapse. Alternatively, $30,000m of extra equity capital would have to be raised to save the system.

My contention is that provided the international banking system is fundamentally healthy, this extra equity capital would be forthcoming and the world capital market will effectively write off the bad debts thus preventing the baby from being thrown out with the bath water.

As our own case of the Smith St. Aubyn discount house demonstrates, the capital market is prepared to write off bad debts as long as the business is fundamentally sound. But if it is fundamentally unsound, this will not happen and the banks will crash.

The worst is unlikely to happen. However, it is conceivable that a large international bank will suffer a default that will threaten its existence. If the bank is otherwise sound, the capital market will be prepared to write off its debts and the necessary equity will be forthcoming.

But what happens if it is unsound and the capital market allows it to collapse? The conventional view is that the rest of the banking system will collapse in sympathy for two reasons. First, depositors will take fright that an epidemic is about to spread and will withdraw their deposits, thus precipitating multiple bank closures.

Secondly, there will be knock-on effects through the interbank market insofar as other banks have lent to the bank which has failed. Deposit fright would only be justified if the interbank network would indeed trigger domino effects. If bank X has failed and bank Y has lent part of its assets to bank X, bank Y must make provisions for those bad debts.

As long as bank Y is fundamentally sound the capital market will, if necessary, generate sufficient equity and it will continue in business.

In this respect banks are no different to other corporations. The logic of interbank transactions no more implies the demise of the international financial system when one bank or even a clutch of banks fail, than does the logic of interindustry transactions imply the demise of the entire economy when one company or group of companies fail.

So what is all the fuss about? Because of their exposure, bankers are understandably trying to protect themselves by putting pressure on governments and international agencies which are all too ready to assume new powers to help them out. They proclaim the gravity of the "crisis" and suggest ingenious schemes to bail them out.

All lobyists are essentially similar and bankers are no exception. In the meanwhile, we are being panicked into reforms of the international financial system which we will live to regret.

Once the veil of ignorance comes down it is very difficult to draw back. My fear is that we are talking ourselves into a crisis that need not happen. If we all persuade ourselves that a default must cause the entire system to collapse, then it will. The point is that there is no fundamental reason why this should happen

Michael Beenstock

The author is Professor of Finance and Investment at the City University Business School.

Torin Douglas reports on the 'hover bovver' that besets the gardening world

How cut and thrust of the lawnmower business went public

The conflict between Britain's two leading lawnmower manufacturers that has become so public in the past two weeks is a classic example of the primitive and sophisticated sides of a marketing world red in tooth and claw.

People do not use the terms "marketing battles" and "advertising campaigns" lightly: the only difference between these war games and those played in the home is that in this world millions of pounds and thousands of jobs are at stake.

What is unusual about the battle between Qualcast and Flymo – in which each claims market leadership and disputes the other's product performance and advertising claims – is that for the past three years it has been fought in the full gaze of the public, with editorial coverage as well as advertising.

The reason this conflict has become public is that one of those taking part decided to make it so. As a significant part of its market strategy it decided to take advantage of the relaxation of the rules governing comparative advertising that took place in the 1970s in order to challenge its rival head-on.

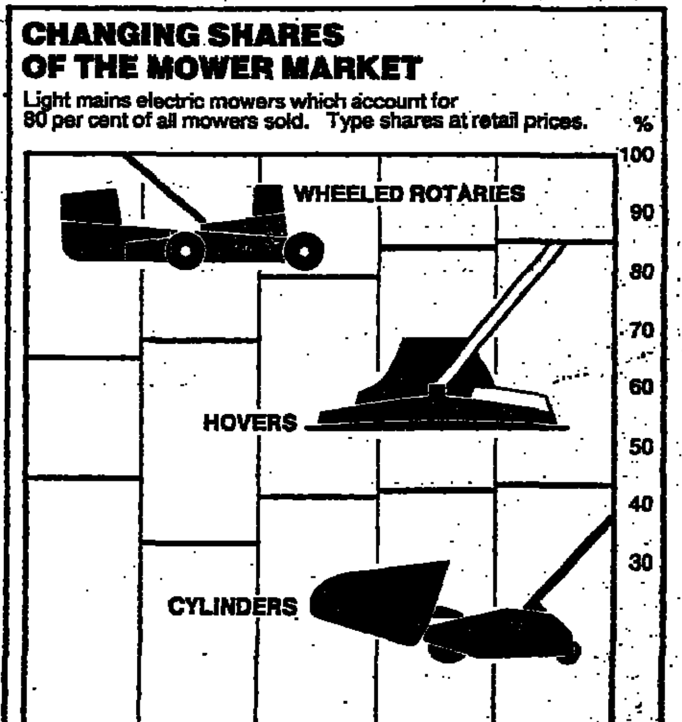
Qualcast had traditionally dominated Britain's lawnmower market with its cylinder machines, but by the end of the 1970s it was facing problems as Flymo's revolutionary new "hover" mowers, with their rotary cutting action, captured the public's imagination. By 1979, the cylinder sector was declining significantly, while the hovers, which were seen as more modern, were taking an increasing share of the market.

That year, Qualcast appointed a new advertising agency, Wight Collins Rutherford Scott, which carried out research among lawnmower users to see how the electric cylinder mowers were seen in comparison with the hovers.

"The research confirmed our worst fears," says the agency's report of the Qualcast case history. "The hover/Flymo proposition had a firm grip on the consumer mind, spelling out lightness and total manoeuvrability (side to side, back and forth), thereby making grass cutting an extension of household cleaning – a sort of garden Hoovering. It was versatile (it was believed to cope with all the awkward bits – under bushes, up to edges, over bumps, up and down banks). Together these spelt effortlessness, the perfect mower for a woman to use, and for the small garden."

However, its research also showed that when people tried *Qualcast's own electric cylinder* mower, the Concorde E30, they thought it did a better job and was just as easy to use. Most important of all, it proved in the end far less of an effort because it collected the clippings as it mowed, thus avoiding the need to rake them up or to leave them on the lawn. It was this factor that became the cornerstone of the 1980 Qualcast campaign and its slogan "It's a lot less bovver than a hover".

It was that commercial, showing the hover leaving cuttings on the lawn and the *Concorde leaving a beautiful* striped finish, that started the "bovver" that continues to this day. Flymo complained about the commercial but its complaints were rejected. The next year it retaliated with its own comparative advertising, in the press, stressing the speed of the hover and maintaining that there was no need to collect the clippings as they formed a beneficial mulch on the lawn. Qualcast complained to the Advertising Standards Authority about this campaign and had its complaints upheld.



TOTAL UK MOWER MARKET ('000 units)	
1978	1,385
1979	1,350
1980	1,435
1981	1,520
1982	1,320

TURNOVER AND PROFIT

Birmid Qualcast (Home & Garden Equipment) Ltd

	Turnover (£m)	Pretax profit (£m)
1978	35	2.7
1979	35	2.2
1980	42	3.3
1981	47	4.4
1982	41	2.5

FLYMO LTD

	Turnover (£m)	Operating profit (£m)
1978	14	1.9
1979	21	2.9
1980	35	3.8
1981	43	3.1
1982	*	*

* Figures not yet available – subsidiary of Electrolux.

Mr Peter Mostyn, marketing *director says: "Prior to the start* of our campaign in 1980, the cylinder sector was declining significantly. We stopped that decline and started the growth of cylinder mowers again.

"We're not denying that hover sales are continuing to grow and so is their share of the market. But the source of their growth is changing and it now comes at the expense of the wheeled rotary mowers and not at ours." The campaign won Qualcast and Wight Collins an Advertising Effectiveness Award last year.

Mr Mostyn maintains that by using comparative advertising, Qualcast is giving the public information in order to demolish what he sees as "misconceptions" about lawn mowing that grew up with the hovers. "One myth was that it wasn't necessary to pick up the cuttings because they acted as a mulch – it doesn't, it simply leaves a mess. It has taken three years for us to get this message across."

It is the Flymo grass-collecting mowers – and their performance – that has led to the latest row, for Qualcast, having seen its rival respond to its criticisms by improving its product, has again taken the issue head-on. It maintains that the Flymo XE28, its most popular grass-collecting hover, leaves 40 per cent of the clippings on the lawn and is hard to push in grass two-and-half inches long and it has said as much – and claims to show it – in its new commercial.

What has given strength to the Qualcast television commercials over the past three years is the fact that all claims made in the advertisments have to be verified and Wight Collins has given the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA) mounds of evidence from independent tests, conducted by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA), to back up its claims. The present commercial goes further in "knocking" its rival than any previous one, yet it still received ITCA approval.

Flymo disputes the evidence, however, and even accuses the ITCA and PERA of taking Qualcast's side in the dispute. It has succeeded in getting two changes to the wording

Last week at a press conference to mark Flymo's Queen's Award for Technological Achievement – given for its use of robots in building the mowers – Mr Peter Bullock managing director was scathing in his enunciation of the Qualcast advertising. "We think the reason for their knocking campaign is their desperation to try and halt their declining market share," he said.

Mr Bullock maintains that the pre Qualcast commercial, even with its corrections, is still misleading in that it shows the Flymo being *used at a different* cutting level than that recommended by the manufacturers. In addition, Flymo has just brought out a revolutionary grass-collecting hover, the XE38, that performs far better than the XE28 and really does "Hoover" up the cuttings.

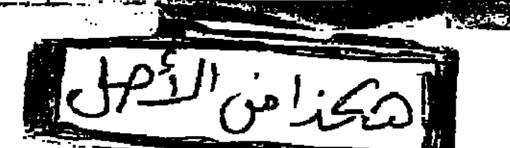
What is certainly confusing is the rival claims about the market share, since both companies maintain they have market leadership – Qualcast says it has 47 per cent of the total mower market, Flymo 31 per cent and Black and Decker 18 per cent, *while* Flymo maintains that its own share of the power mower market, which accounts for 95 per cent of all mowers sold, is 35 per cent, against Qualcast's 32 per cent and Black & Decker's 20 per cent.

The market in Britain is worth about £60m a year, with 1.3 million mowers being sold last year, but it is heavily dependent on the weather

Where Flymo really scores is in its export performance. About 25 to 30 per cent of the 750,000 mowers it sold last year went overseas. It claims 20 per cent of the European market, won the Queen's Award for Exports last year and is about to tackle the enormous American market. A subsidiary of the Swedish Electrolux group, it has worldwide patents on many of its developments, including the rear-suction process on its new XE38.

Mr Mostyn agrees that the XE38 is a far better product than the XE28 shown in the Qualcast commercial but he maintains that there are still other misconceptions that must be tackled. "We would love everyone to be able to do their own comparative test between the Concorde and the hovers. Meanwhile, the revival of the controversy – with a little help from the weather – has boosted lawnmower sales dramatically.

Unit Trust prices appear on page 28 today



COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		
Cash	1107–1108.00	1106.50–7.00
Three months	1134.50–1135	1135–34.00
Standard cath (copper)		
Cash	1089–1091	1087–90.00
Three months	1112–1112.50	1110–13.00
Tin cash	8798–8800	8885–95
Three months	8751–8755	8834–35
Lead: cash	297–298	296.50–97.50
Three months	308–309	307.50–7.75
Zinc: cash	456.50–457	473–73.50
Three months	471–471.50	475–73.50
Silver: cash	787–789.0	778.5–79.5
Three months	806–808.0	797.5–79.5
Aluminium: cash	879.50–880.50	881–82.00
Three months	906–907	907–7.50
Nickel: cash	3117–3120	3125–35
Three months	3200–3203	3210–15

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 6,300 tonnes; Standard cathodes: 100 tonnes; Tin (standard): 675 tonnes; Lead: 2,800 tonnes; Zinc: 4,450 tonnes; Silver: 49 lots of 10,000 ozs. each; Aluminium: 2,350 tonnes; Nickel: 1,062 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S.$ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S.$ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	743–750	744–760
June	750–755	750–760
July/Sept	753–755	754–755
Oct/Dec	757–759	758–759
Jan/March	777–779	778–780
April/June	796–799	798–802
July/Sept	816–820	819–821
Oct/Dec	836–840	839–841
Jan/Mar	857–861	860–863

Sales: Six lots at five tonnes each and 109 lots at 15 tonnes each, including two options and 12 kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1840–1842	1817–1822
July	1665–1668	1629–1630
Sept	1591–1592	1555–1562
Nov	1545–1548	1528–1532
Jan	1515–1516	1498–1502
March	1475–1480	1475–1485
May	1455–1465	1465–1475

Sales: 3,981 lots, including 17 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1285–1286	1256–1257
July	1305–1306	1278–1279
Sept	1315–1317	1293–1294
Dec	1330–1331	1310–1311
March	1345–1346	1322–1324
May	1353–1354	1335–1339
July	1364–1375	1348–1366

Sales: 4,742 lots. ICCO prices: (daily (April 22), 87.62c., indicator price (April 25), 5-day average, 86.84c. (U.S. cents per lb)

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	128.05-128.10	120.75-120.80
Aug	136.40-136.50	131.05-131.10
Oct	143.50-143.70	139.25-139.50
Dec	148.75-149.50	144.80-145.00
March	157.50-157.55	153.60-153.75
May	161.00-162.00	158.00-159.00

Sales: 6,309 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £6.00 higher yesterday, at £117.00, per tonne, while the "whites" price was £3.00 up at £146.50. I.S.A. prices (April 22), daily, 6.78c., 15-day average, 6.49c. (U.S. cents per lb)

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	426	436-437
Buyer-seller unquoted		
Aug	446-447	444-446
Oct	446-449	446-447
Dec	447-453	446-453
Jan	448-454	447-454
March	456-461	456-461
May	460-469	461-466
Aug	478-481	476-480
Oct	478-488	480-486

Sales: 8 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	147.76-148.00	Unquoted
June	148.90-149.00	149.60-150.20
Aug	153.00-153.50	151.00-151.20
Oct	158.90-159.10	155.00-155.20
Dec	162.50-163.05	160.50-160.70
Feb	163.10-163.50	164.00-165.00
April	162.50-166.00	164.00-165.00

Sales: 103 lots, including 10 kerbs.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	248.00-55.00	250.25-50.75
May	248.75-48.75	248.25-48.75
June	247.00-47.25	246.25-46.50
July	246.75-47.25	245.25-46.50
Aug	248.25-48.50	247.00-47.25
Sept	250.50-51.00	249.50-50.00
Oct	253.53-25.00	251.75-52.50
Nov	254.00-56.00	253.25-56.00
Dec	255.50-58.00	253.00-58.50

Sales: 2,261 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	$440.60-$441.20	438.00-439.00
June	$443.10-$443.50	441.30-441.80
July	$446.90-$448.20	444.80-448.20
Aug	$450.50-$451.00	448.00-482.00
Sept	$453.50-$454.00	451.00-482.00
Oct	$457.00-$000.00	455.00-455.30

Sales: 932 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£119.00	£135.45
July	£ -	£136.80
Sept	£111.20	£117.70
Nov	£114.55	£120.60
Jan	117.80	£123.85
	Sales: 87 lots.	Sales: 115 lots

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 25:
GB: Cattle, 94.09p per kg lw (−0.68).
GB: Sheep, 219.45p per kg est d c w (+5.34).
GB: Pigs, 67.38p per kg lw (+1.78).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 4.6 per cent, ave. price, 94.68p (−0.30).
Sheep nos. up 11.5 per cent, ave. price, 223.27p (+6.00).
Pig nos. up 4.4 per cent, ave. price, 67.33p (+1.83).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 14.0 per cent, ave. price, 91.76p (−2.23).
Sheep nos. up 28.3 per cent, ave. price, 198.13p (−2.10).
Pig nos. down 3.6 per cent, ave. price, 70.41p (−0.2).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	15549	15560	15545	15445
Sept	15555	15585	15524	15415
Dec	–	–	–	15363

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9026	9026	9022	9019
Sept	9059	9040	9036	9029
Dec	9038	9038	9038	9031
March	9025	9025	9025	9020
June	–	–	–	9009

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	10503	10510	10430	10418
Sept	–	–	–	10404
Dec	–	–	–	10530
March	–	–	–	10524
June	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4256	4263	4255	4239
Sept	–	–	–	4272
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4119	4130	4114	4111
Sept	–	–	–	4155
Dec	–	–	–	4136

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9097	9098	9094	9083
Sept	9070	9072	9069	9057
Dec	9048	9046	9045	9032
March	9015	9015	9015	9010
June	–	–	–	8992

Australian ruling confirms hard line on foreign cash

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The new Labour government has clearly indicated over the past few weeks the tough position it will be adopting on foreign investment in Australia.

The federal government has rejected a foreign land sale, the second time it has done this since it came to power early last month.

In the latest action, Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, ordered a family which lives in France and Saudi Arabia to sell land it owns near Nosoa Heads in Queensland back to Australians.

The land, in two parcels of 1,235 acres and 340 acres, worth more than DLS200,000 (£119,000) each, was bought in 1979 and 1980 by Messrs F. and A. Hatoun. The previous government approved the purchase on the basis that the properties were to be developed for cattle and deer raising.

However, Mr Keating said that neither property had been developed and that the government did not approve proposals for the foreign purchase of rural land intended purely for capital gains.

The chance for the government to act came when the family sought to transfer ownership of the properties from one company to another, technically a sale under the foreign investment rules.

Announcing his decision, Mr Keating said: "An objective of policy is majority Australian participation in new projects."

Earlier the federal government moved to block the sale to the Australian subsidiary of the British group Cadbury Schweppes and the Nelson group of the local confectionery company Allen's.

The government also stepped in to stop the sale of part of the food operations of the Elders IXL group to the Anglo-Dutch company Unilever.

Hyman's losses up

The hoped-for "acceptable results" at I & J Hyman, the Manchester foam manufacturer, for the full year have failed to materialize after huge second half losses in the computer division.

I & J Hyman
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £424,000 (£346,000)
Stated loss 0.81p (0.81p)
Turnover £22.2m (20.7m)
Net dividend 0.1p (0.1p)
Share price 19½p down 3½p
Dividend payable 20.6.83

The total loss last year was £424,000, against £346,000 after a small half way profit. The computer division's "severe and abnormal" problems were aggravated by a slower-than-expected improvement in demand for Hyman's traditional products.

After extraordinary items totalling £490,000, the attributable loss was £658,000, against £281,000. The extraordinary debits were a loss on overseas investments of nearly £800,000 offset by property profits in Britain of more than £400,000.

The interest charge was increased from £497,000 to £775,000 reflecting the investment in new technology.

The first quarter of this year was "very satisfactory" and all the company's subsidiaries were profitable except for the computer division.

Much of the investment in new technology was written off. A nominal dividend is being paid for the second year running.

Imports of shoes up

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Britain's footwear manufacturers are facing a renewed threat from growing imports.

Imports were comparatively stable in the second half of last year at about 50 per cent of the British market in volume terms. But in January imports jumped 10 per cent on annual comparison according to the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

Italy, the largest single source of imports, increased its exports to Britain in January by 28 per cent compared with the same month a year ago. Imports from Taiwan, third largest foreign supplier to Britain, jumped 62 per cent.

WALL STREET

	Apr 22	Apr 21
AMF Inc	17⅞	17⅞
AMR	27⅞	28¾
Allied Chem	47	46¾
Allied Stores	46	46½
Allis Chalmers	13⅝	13⅝
Alcoa	33⅝	32¾
Amax Inc	25¾	25¼
Amerada Hess	34⅜	34⅜
Am Brands	53½	51¾
Am Broadcast	67	67¼
Am Can	37¾	38½
Am Cyanamid	42¾	43
Am Elec Power	19⅝	19¾
Am Home	47¾	47¾
Am Motors	8	7¾
Am Nat Res	34⅝	34¾
Am Standard	33½	33⅝
Am Telephone	66⅝	68½
Armco Steel	18	18½
Asarco	35⅝	35¾
Ashland Oil	31	31
Atlantic Richfield	42½	42
Avco	31½	31
Avon Products	32	32¼
Bankers Tst NY	47¼	47½
Bank of America	23¼	23⅝
Bank of Boston	47¾	48⅝
Bank of NY	60½	60⅝
Beatrice Foods	26¼	26⅝
Bethlehem Steel	21⅝	21⅝
Boeing	41¼	40½
Boise Cascade	40⅝	40⅝
Borden	55⅝	54½
Borg Warner	45⅝	44⅝
Bristol Myers	76⅝	75¾
BP	23⅝	25⅞
Burlington Ind	33⅝	32⅝
Burlington Nthn	83⅝	89½
Burroughs	45	45
Campbell Soup	47⅞	47⅞
Canadian Pacific	38⅝	38⅝
Caterpillar	46	46
Celanese	60¾	59⅝
Central Soya	15½	15⅝
Chase Manhat	57⅞	57⅞
Chem Bank NY	39⅝	54½
Chrysler	26	25¾
Citicorp	43	44¾
Clark Equip	33¾	32½
Coca Cola	57	56⅞
Colgate	23⅝	22⅝
CBS	72⅝	71¼
Columbia Gas	30¾	30⅞
Combustion Eng	33⅝	30½
Comwlth Edison	27⅝	27⅞
Cons Edison	22⅝	22⅝
Cons Foods	42	42⅝
Cons Power	20⅞	20⅝
Continental Grp	43⅝	43⅝
Control Data	48½	48⅝
Corning Glass	69⅝	71⅞
CPC Intnl	37	36½
Crane	30½	30½
Crocker Int	33⅝	31⅝
Crown Zeller	32½	32⅝
Dart & Kraft	75⅝	76
Deere	37⅝	36⅞
Delta Air	44⅝	47½
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14⅝
Disney	80⅝	80⅝
Dow Chemical	30⅝	29⅝
Dresser Ind	16⅝	16⅝
Duke Power	23⅝	23½
Du Pont	44⅝	44⅝
Eastern Air	8⅝	8½
Eastman Kodak	85	81⅞
Eaton Corp	37⅝	37⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	17⅝	17¾
Esmark	63½	62¾
Evans P. D.	13⅝	12½
Exxon Corp	33¾	32⅞
Fed Dept Stores	62⅞	61⅞
Firestone	21½	20
Fst Chicago	29½	29¾

	Apr 22	Apr 21
Fst Intrst Bncp	30¼	30
Fst Penn Corp	5½	5
Ford	48⅝	45½
GAF Corp	18⅝	18⅝
GTE Corp	43	42½
Gen Dynamics	47½	47¾
Gen Electric	109⅝	110⅝
Gen Foods	43	42⅞
Gen Mills	53⅞	52⅝
Gen Motors	65½	64½
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	9
Gen Tire	35⅝	34½
Genesco	7	7¼
Georgia Pacific	28⅝	29⅝
Getty Oil	64½	64½
Gillette	45½	47⅞
Goodrich	41½	39½
Goodyear	33⅝	32⅞
Gould Inc	35⅝	35⅝
Grace	43⅝	43⅝
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	13⅝	13¼
Greyhound	23⅞	24½
Grumman Corp	61⅝	61
Gulf Oil	33	33½
Gulf & West	25½	24½
Heinz H. J.	44	43⅝
Hercules	33⅞	35⅝
Honeywell	102⅝	101¼
IC Inds	42	41⅝
Ingersoll	43½	42½
Inland Steel	28⅝	29⅝
IBM	117	114¾
Int Harvester	9⅝	9⅝
INCO	14¼	14⅝
Int Paper	54¼	54½
Int Tel Tel	38¼	38⅝
Irving Bank	82⅝	83½
Jewel Co	46⅝	45⅝
Jim Walter	43½	43½
Johnson & John	48⅝	48⅝
Kaiser Alumin	18	18½
Kerr McGee	30⅝	30⅝
Kimberly Clark	83	82½
K Mart	34¼	34
Kroger	37⅝	37½
L.T.V. Corp	15⅝	15⅝
Litton	63⅝	63½
Lockheed	123½	117¾
Lucky Stores	20⅝	20⅝
Manuf Hanovr	48⅝	48
Manville Cp	12	12⅝
Mapco	24½	24⅝
Marine Midland	28⅝	27⅝
Martin Marietta	53⅝	53⅝
McDonnell	57¼	57¼
Mead	24⅝	24½
Merck	84⅝	83⅝
Minnesota Mng	85⅝	84⅝
Mobil Oil	28⅝	28⅝
Monsanto	91⅞	91⅞
Morgan J. P.	83⅝	84⅝
Motorola	105½	110⅝
NCR Corp	119⅝	118⅝
NL Industries	15⅝	15⅝
Nabisco	36⅝	37⅝
Nat Distillers	28⅝	28⅝
Nat Med Ent	36½	36½
Nat Steel	27⅞	27⅝
Norfolk South	58	57¾
NW Bancorp	37¾	36½
Norton Simon	24	23⅝
Occidental Pet	20⅝	20⅝
Ogden	28⅝	28⅝
Olin Corp	30⅝	31
Owens-Illinois	32⅝	32
Pacific Gas Elec	31½	32½
Pan Am	5⅝	5½
Penney J. C.	67⅞	67⅞
Pennzoil	36⅝	36⅝
Pepsico	40	38⅞
Pfizer	81⅞	83½
Phelps Dodge	29⅝	29
Philip Morris	64½	65⅝
Phillips Petrol	33½	33

	Apr 22	Apr 21
Polaroid	33⅝	33⅞
PPG Ind	63⅝	63⅝
Proctor Gamble	62⅞	62⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅝	23¾
Raytheon	49⅝	50
RCA Corp	25½	25⅝
Republic Steel	21½	21½
Reynolds Ind	51⅞	51½
Reynolds Metal	30½	30½
Rockwell Int	35⅝	35⅝
Royal Dutch	41⅞	41⅞
Safeways	29	29
St Regis Paper	31⅝	31⅝
Santa Fe Ind	27⅝	28⅝
SCM	35⅝	34½
Schlumberger	41⅝	41⅝
Scott Paper	23⅝	23⅝
Seagram	31¾	31½
Sears Roebuck	39⅝	38⅝
Shell Oil	38¼	38⅝
Shell Trans	30¼	29⅝
Signal Co	31⅞	31⅞
Singer	27½	27
Sony	14⅝	14¾
Sth Cal Edison	36⅝	36⅝
Southern Pacific	55⅝	54½
Sperry Corp	36⅝	36⅝
Std Oil Califnia	38⅝	36⅝
Std Oil Indiana	43⅝	43⅝
Std Oil Ohio	45⅝	42⅝
Sterling Drug	25⅝	25
Stevens J. P.	24⅝	24½
Sun Comp	37⅝	36⅝
Teledyne	141	142
Tenneco	37⅝	37⅝
Texaco	34⅝	34⅝
Texas East Corp	52¾	52½
Texas Inst	145⅝	150½
Texas Utilities	25	25
Textron	31	29⅝
TWA	33½	33⅝
Travelers Corp	33⅝	33⅝
TRW Inc	66⅝	66⅝
UAL Inc	34½	35⅝
Union Carbide	61½	61⅝
Union Oil Calif	31½	31⅞
Un Pacific Corp	50½	50⅝
Uniroyal	13⅝	13⅝
United Brands	11½	11⅝
US Industries	14⅝	14½
US Steel	23⅝	23⅝
Utd Technol	73⅝	74⅝
Wachovia	40⅝	39⅝
Warner Comms	28⅝	27½
Warner Lambert	34	34⅝
Wells Fargo	32⅝	32⅞
Westinghse Elec	44⅝	44⅝
Weyerhauser	40⅝	40⅝
Whirlpool	54⅝	52⅝
Woolworth	35	34⅝
Xerox Corp	43⅝	44¼
Zenith	17	16⅝

Canadian Prices

	Apr 22	Apr 21
Abitibi	22½	22½
Alcan Alumin	38⅝	38
Algoma Steel	30¾	30½
Bell Telephone	27½	27⅝
Cominco	50⅝	49⅝
Cons Bathurst	20½	20⅝
Gulf Oil	15½	17½
Hawker/Sid Can	18⅝	18⅝
Hudson Bay Min	19⅝	19
Imasco	37	37
Imperial Oil	33⅝	33½
Int Pipe	28⅝	27⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4⅝
Royal Trust	26	28⅝
Seagram	38⅝	39⅝
Steel Co	25⅝	25⅞
Thomson N 'A'	35½	35
Walker Hiram	24⅝	24½
WCT	14⅝	14⅝

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr David Moxley has been elected managing director of Touche Ross International. He will continue as managing partner of Touche Ross & Co.

Mr Michael R. M. Foster has been appointed to the board of Courage as marketing director.

Mr John G. Payton has become managing director of Thorn EMI Instruments at Dover, Kent. He succeeds Mr Christopher Power, now president of Systron-Donner Incorporated – Thorn EMI Technology's American electronics subsidiary in California.

Mr Michael Reaveley, formerly an executive vice president and chief manager at Barclays Bank International's corporate branch in New York, has become an executive vice president and a director of Barclays Bank of Canada.

Mr Graham D. Hill has been appointed a director of Guinness Mahon Leasing and an assistant director of Guinness Mahon & Co.

Mr A. J. B. Mawdsley, the finance director of International Thompson Organisation, has joined the board of Wigham Poland Holdings.

Mr Nigel Burton has joined Hambro Life Assurance as head of international operations.

Mr Keith R. Jamieson is to join Lyons Tetley as managing director. Mr Stephen H. Alexander will become a director with responsibility for special projects.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.



هكذا من الاهمال

Sandy McLachlan looks at elusive wonder of Woolies

Woolworth still in search of a winning strategy

F. W. Woolworth completed two years of record profits in Britain in 1974. But followers of the retail scene were not impressed by the US-controlled company's performance.

The most extreme comment came from a stockbroking analyst who said that Woolworth was a "buy" recommendation. His reason was that "the situation is now so bad that it can only be a matter of time before the US parent, at long last, picks up the UK disaster area, shakes it by the scruff of the neck and drops it after a large intravenous injection of top flight management".

Almost 10 years on, Woolworth is in a not dissimilar situation. The American connexion has been severed, the company is now wholly British-owned, and it has just produced a set of figures that prompted the market to push the shares up by 20p to a new high of 277p.

But the new British management has done little in its three-month period of tenure to change this retailing leviathan. The latest figures which excited the market so much reflect little more than the better figures reported by the rest of the retail trade for the last quarter of 1982.

So what is The Wonder of Woolies? In spite of the market's view, it is hard to see.

The group has the right-sized stores in the wrong positions; more importantly, it has the wrong-sized stores in the right positions. Its product range, and its image in the eyes of the consumer are both still suspect, and Mr John Beckett, its new chairman, admits that the company is not going to be turned round by a short-term miracle.

The group has the right-sized stores in wrong places

In fact, all that has really changed is that the new management has openly admitted the problems that exist. Mr Beckett himself pinpoints areas that others have been preaching for years: "The original brilliant retailing concept of Frank Woolworth has become blunted and diluted over the years and progressively less related to the need of the modern consumer."

In today's retailing terms, that means that Woolworth is still a "variety store", falling between the various stools of hypermarkets, supermarkets, retail specialists in specific fields *et al.*


Mr John Beckett (left), new chairman, with Mr Victor Blank, who advised the consortium that bought the company from its former American parent.

This point is highlighted by another remark by Mr Beckett: "The confusion of purpose had a number of consequences, one of which was a proliferation of merchandise". The group has had a number of false dawns aimed at moving into new areas (for example Woolco and 21st Century Shopping), but has never really got to grips with deciding what to sell in its 1,000 or so traditional outlets.

That, in turn, leads to yet another dilemma, which Mr Beckett is prepared to bring into the open: the property value of the group. "... we were not satisfied that the property disposal programme started by the previous board would be consistent with new trading policies. *The property portfolio is the single most important physical asset possessed by the business.*"

Property sales have been halted while a review of the property potfolio is undertaken. It may be unkind to take the view that this stance means Woolworth is more valuable as a property exercise than a retailing chain. But it is not a view that can be written off altogether.

The new Woolworth management team, which started life as Paternoster Stores last autumn, set out on a the much-publicized search for a "miracle worker" chief executive to put these (and other) problems right. But the failure to find this "messiah" has had little adverse reaction on the stock market's faith in Woolworth.

It is prepared to accept the promise of imports of bright young retailers in senior positions together with the long-standing promise of home-grown products emerging as management high-flyers.

Coming down to earth still further, perhaps the most important factor underlying the share price is the apparent acceptance of the 80/20 principle by the Woolworth management. This is a favourite management concept in most businesses, and at Woolworth it means that four-fifths of the trading lines are staying too long on the shelf.

The old concept has become blunted and diluted

That Woolworth is trying to get to grips with this problem is evidenced by the reduction in the number of lines stocked, the number of suppliers used and – probably most indicative – the number of buyers employed by the company. These are tangible improvements.

It remains incontrovertible, however, that you do not change a group like Woolworth overnight. Under new management, the group has a new capital structure. In financial terms this is obviously important because extra bank and loan-stock interest make the new parent company, Woolworth Holdings, a highly geared animal.

But in the long-term the future of Woolworth in the high street will depend on its ability to find a trading image that will pull in not just customers – but also their money. For the last decade at least, Woolworth has had a very high volume of customer throughput, but the average amount spent has been pitifully low compared with Marks & Spencer or British Home Stores.

Mr Beckett will not say that the planned divisionalization of the Woolworth management structure will lead to, or be accompanied by, divisionalization of the group in the retail outlets. But the B & Q do-it-yourself branches have contributed most to the group's improving profit record, and it is hard to see how Woolworth can get its trading aspect right without stores specialization, no matter how good its management is.

Both size and location are an inheritance from the past, and today's retailing structure offers little joy for a traditional variety store operating from a prime high-street site.

Malaysia orders GEC videotext system

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

GEC Computers has won a £2.7m contract to install a public videotext system in Malaysia on similiar lines to Britain's Prestel.

The order, which was won against intense competition from Japan, Canada and particularly from France, puts Britain in a strong position to dominate the huge potential market for telephone-based information systems in the Far East.

Hongkong already runs a British vidotext system, also supplied by GEC, and Singapore is expected to place a big order this year.

Mr Frank Burgess, general manager of Prestel, said that a British consortium, headed by Aregon, the computer software company was "well placed" to win the Singapore contract.

He said it would be for a more sophisticated system than that ordered by Malaysian, combining teletext, broadcast with television signals like Oracle and Ceefax in Britain, with videotext, transmitted over the telephone network like Prestel.

GEC Will supply Malaysia with a complete "turnkey" videotext system running on its 4000 series computers with British Telecom's Prestel software. Staff from Jabatan Telekom Malaysia, the national telecommunications authority, will train to operate the service at GEC Computers' headquarters in Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

● Wiltron, a fast-growing Californian electronics company, is to establish its European research and development centre on the Melbourn Science Park near Cambridge, with the help of an innovation grant from the Department of Industry.

Initially, the centre will develop new microwave and radio-frequency test systems for the European market.

Why BankAmerica is buying troubled Washington bank

Los Angeles (NYT)–BankAmerica has framed its agreed takeover bid for Seafirst in such a way as to narrow its own potential losses from any loan problems that might develop at Seafirst.

On balance the deal is a good one for BankAmerica, according to Mr Lawrence Cohn, senior banking analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds. BankAmerica is fully protected against future loan losses and Washington state, where Seafirst operates, is a market that has generated pretty good growth in the past.

The agreement would make Seafirst and its principal unit, Seattle-First National Bank, an independent subsidiary of the BankAmerica Corporation.

The merger, valued at $15.40 a share in an equal combination of cash and non-voting preferred stock, would give BankAmverica its first banking operations in the United States outside its home state of California. BankAmerica, though the world's biggest international bank, is the second-largest bank holding company, after Citicorp, in the United States, and had $122,200m in assets at the close of 1982.

The Seafirst takeover will be the largest acquisition of a bank holding company by an out-of-state bank holding company– if it is approved by the federal reserve board, the comptroller of the currency, shareholders of Seafirst (where a vote is expected within 60 days) and Washington State Senate.

A Senate Bill would permit investments by out-of-state financial institutions in more than 5 per cent of the equity of bank holding companies based in the state. The Bill is opposed by some of the state's other banking companies. The senate was holding its last scheduled meeting of the present legislative session on Sunday.

Under the BankAmerica offer, Seafirst shareholders would receive $7.70 in cash and three-tenths of a new issue of non-voting BankAmerica preferred shares, redeemable in 1990 at $25 each. The value is about $15.40 a share.

Trading in Seafirst's stock was halted on Thursday on the New York stock exchange at $14.25. The shares traded earlier that day at a low of $12.625 and a high of $15.75.

Mr Cohn said that the Seafirst shareholders were lucky to have the BankAmerica offer. He said that without a clear agreement to shore up Seafirst's eroding capital base, large depositors at Seattle-First might have rushed to withdraw savings from the bank after Seafirst's disclosure of its huge first-quarter loss.

BankAmerica, in addition to pledging $250m in exchange for Seafirst's 16.2 million shares outstanding, also agreed to prop up Seattle-First with $150m in fresh capital once the merger is completed.

That is critical for Seafirst. Its first-quarter loss of $133m – nearly triple the amount forecast by analysts – came after a loss of $91.3m last year, and pushed its capital to $323m, or 3.4 per cent of its $9.600m assets. Bank regulators vary in the level of equity they tolerate for banks, but a figure below 5 per cent is considered precarious.

Seafirst discloses huge losses as takeover bid is announced

San Francisco – The world's biggest international bank, Bankamerica Corporation, has made an agreed $400m (£260m) takeover bid for Seafirst Corporation.

Seafirst, the biggest banking group in Washington State, has been seriously weakened by loan losses.

The merger, announced at the weekend, will be one of the largest in US banking history and will be the most significant move so far to relax US rules restricting interstate banking. BankAmerica is the parent company of Bank of America, which is based in California.

As the rescue plan was announced, Seafirst disclosed losses of $133m for the first quarter of 1983.

The group had intensified its search for a merger partner after reporting a 1982 net loss of $93.1m.

Seafirst attributed most of its troubles to the $1,000m it had lent to the energy sector. But Mr Samuel Armacost, Bankamerica president, said that he was confident Seafirst's problems were containable.

BankAmerica will inject $150m of capital into Seafirst in addition to the $400m it is paying in cash and stock.

However, Seafirst was in no danger of failing, Mr Richard P. Cooley, its chairman and chief executive, said after its group's annual meeging on Thursday. Banks around the country had provided it with a $1.500m line of credit to strengthen its liquidity base in case of a run on deposits.

BankAmerica, according to Mr Cohn, most likely forced Seafirst to write off a larger portion of its potential loan losses before the acquisition, a step that resulted in the $133m first-quarter loss.

However, Mr Cooley said on Sunday, that he would have never done that. The loss was derived from an analysis by energy specialists from Arthur Andersen & Company, the accountants. The specialists looked at all the loans and gave Seafirst the most likely estimate if oil did not go below $25 a barrel, he said. He noted that Seafirst had been active in energy-lending only in the last two years.

The Bank's energy-loan portfolio rose at the end of 1980 to $1,200m at the end of 1982. This, according to Mr Cohn, was uncontrolled growth and the bank just did not know what it was doing.

Seafirst's troubles centre on defaults on its energy-related loans. It has acquired $400m in loans from the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, which collapsed last July.

Mr Dudley came to Seafirst as chairman and chief executive on January 3 replacing Mr William Jenkins, who took early retirement. The vice-chairman Mr Joseph Curtis, and the president, Richard G Jachning, also retired early.

Mr Corley said that the Anderson study "was the first time I had something credible. And it's not to say that there will be no new problems in the energy field. There could be.

If there are, it will be Seafirst's shareholders, not Bankamericas, who will absorb the losses. Bank America provided itself with a seven-year cushion by requiring Seafirst stockholders to absorb future losses that may arise from the existing loan portfolio.

City rents rise 9pc

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Office rents in the City are continuing to outpace inflation while rents in the remainder of the country have been at a virtual standstill, according to a survey today.

The survey published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Institute of Actuaries shows that City rents climbed by 9 per cent in the 12 months to the end of March. In London's West end and Liverpool costs remained static while Newcastle had a 4 per cent growth.

Demand for City office space is concentrated on post-1974 air-conditioned buildings with rental values ranging from £16.50 to £31 a sq ft compared to £16 to £26.50 a sq ft 12 months ago.

Law Report April 26 1983 Queen's Bench Division

Police parade did not qualify for overtime payments

Cowan and Another v Thames Valley Police Authority and Another

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered April 21]

Police constables were not entitled to be remunerated in respect of 15-minute periods which they were required to serve before performing a continuous tour of eight hours duty, Mr Justice Forbes held in the Queen's Bench Division when dismissing their claim for declarations.

Paragraph 57 of the Standing Orders of the Thames Valley Police Force provides:

"A constable performing a continuous tour of eight hours duty will parade fifteen minutes before the time designated as the commencement of the tour."

Regulation 24(2) of the Police Regulations (SI 1971 No 156) provides: "The normal daily period of duty . . . shall be eight hours and, in addition, any time occupied in reporting to the appointed place for duty before a tour of duty begins."

Regulation 25 provides: "(1) . . . where a member of a police force to whom regulation 24 applies, . . . remains on duty after his tour of duty ends or is recalled to duty between two tours of duty, he shall be granted . . . in respect of each unit of time during which he so remains on duty after his tour of duty ends or after being so recalled (. . . referred to as overtime) . . . an equal period of time off . . .".

"(2) If in respect of the overtime during any week . . . the member shall be granted for each unit of overtime worked . . . an allowance of a twenty-fourth of a day's pay. . . ."

Mr David Eady, QC, for the police constables; Mr Keith Simpson for the police authority.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that it was the practice of some police forces to require constables to come on duty 10 to 15 minutes before a tour of eight hours duty.

The purpose of requiring such attendance was so that the constables could be inspected, given their duties, told of incidents which had occurred on their beat and of their period of refreshment. That ensured operational efficiency and equipped the constables properly for their tours of duty.

The practice of requiring that parade before a tour of duty had ceased in Thames Valley police force in October 1979.

The two police constables seeking the declarations had come for duty for the extra 15 minutes before the practice ceased and were asking for a declaration that they should be remunerated.

The key phrase to be considered was "any time occupied in reporting at the appointed place for duty before a tour of duty begins" in regulation 24(2).

The evidence was that what was generally understood by reporting was the process which included briefing and inspection of constables. Reporting when used in regulation 24(2) was used in the special meaning in police practice to make certain that a constable could properly start his tour of duty.

Regulation 25 provided that a constable was compensated for overtime and related to complete units of a quarter hour. If a constable was required to parade for 20 minutes but only five minutes was spent on reporting, then that would result in one period of overtime. If he was required to parade for 15 minutes, then the time spent after five minutes' reporting did not amount to a period of overtime.

A constable required to parade a quarter of an hour before a tour of duty began was recalled to duty between two tours of duty. The phrase used in regulation 24(2) referred to the time occupied in ensuring that a constable was fit to start on a tour of duty.

The normal daily period of duty was eight hours and the time taken for such processes that ensured that a constable was ready for a tour of duty.

The normal period of duty was not eight and a quarter hours since neither plaintiff could show that he completed overtime by working a complete quarter hour. Accordingly the plaintiffs' claim for declarations failed.

Solicitors: Russell Jones & Walker; Mr R W Gash, Reading.

Divisional Court

Appeal procedure not exhausted

Regina v Battle Justices, Ex parte Shepherd and Another

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 21]

Where under section 108 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980 and section 9(2) and (4) of the Courts Act 1971, a statutory framework existed for the hearing of appeals against sentence from the magistrates courts to the crown court, but instead an applicant chose to make an application to the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, without exhausting that existing statutory framework, then it was difficult to conceive of circumstances in which it would be proper for the court to exercise its discretion to entertain such an application.

The Divisional Court so stated, refusing applications by Miss D. J. Shepherd and Miss D. M. Shepherd to quash a compensation order made by the Battle Justices on December 6, 1982.

Mr Roger Bartlett for the applicants: Mr Richard Carr for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the applicants, who were aged 19 and 17, had come before the justices on July 7, 1982, and had pleaded guilty to a number of burglaries of private dwelling houses.

The justices had deferred sentence until December 6, 1982, when, having taken into account the applicants' conduct during the interlude, they imposed sentences of two years probation and 60 hours community service on each of them.

In addition, a compensation order of £214.10 was imposed on each applicant, to be paid at a rate of £1 per week. It would take them about four years to pay off the whole amount.

The applicants appealed to the crown court but when the judge mentioned that he had power to review the whole sentence, not just the compensation order, the applicants asked for and were granted leave to withdraw their appeal.

They now applied to the Divisional Court. It was accepted on both sides that the court had a discretion whether or not to entertain the application.

What troubled his Lordship was the fact that there already existed a statutory framework for appeals against sentence from the magistrates' courts. That was provided by section 108 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, and by section 9 (2) and (4) of the Courts Act 1971, which his Lordship read.

Had the appeal proceeded in the crown court, the court would have had power fully to review the whole matter, with all the material in the case before it. What Mr Bartlett sought to persuade their Lordships was that they could pick out one matter and concentrate on that only.

There was no question of the justices having no jurisdiction or of their being in breach of natural justice. All he said was that on the principles set out in *R v St Albans Crown Court, Ex parte Cinnamond* ([1981] 1 QB 480) and *R v Tottenham Justices, Ex parte Josh* ([1982] 1 WLR 631) the compensation order was, in the circumstances, harsh and oppressive. But in both those cases the existing procedure had been exhausted.

It was difficult to conceive of circumstances where it would be proper for the court to exercise its discretion to entertain such an application where, as in the present case, the matter could only be properly dealt with within the statutory framework available, and accordingly his Lordship did not think it right to entertain the application.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Perring & Co, Hastings; Mr Logan A. Edgar, Hastings.

Court must hear issues relevant to sentence

Regina v Williams

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 25]

Where on an appeal against sentence to the crown court there was a dispute on issues of fact which were relevant to sentence, the court was not entitled to make findings on such issues without first hearing either evidence or submissions of counsel thereon.

Lord Justice Robert Goff, sitting with Mr Justice Mann in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held in allowing an appeal by way of case stated against Mr Derek Williams, of Swinton, and quashing a sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed by Judge Taylor in Manchester Crown Court in an appeal against a sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed by Eccles Justices on the appellant for unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

Mr Barrie Searle, who did not appear below, for Mr Williams; Mr John R. Beaumont for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the appellant had been found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm upon a man with whom he had had a homosexual relationship for five years. He had pushed him down some stone steps outside his council flat, breaking a bone in his neck.

The justices had imposed a sentence of three months' imprisonment. The appellant appealed against his sentence to the crown court, and at the hearing the prosecution opened with evidence of oral admissions made by the appellant to the police that he had assaulted the victim in a similar manner on previous occasions.

The judge asked the appellant's counsel if she wished the issue to be tried. She replied that she did not, but stated that the appellant denied that such incidents had occurred.

The judge found that they had occurred, and dismissed the appeal, increasing the sentence to six months' imprisonment.

The decision as to whether there should or should not be a trial upon an issue was entirely a matter for the court and was not something which required counsel's consent. Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, in *R v Newton* ([1983] Crim L R 198) had laid down the courses available to a judge in the crown court where facts relevant to sentence were in dispute. The principle extended to appeals to the crown court.

None of those courses had been adopted in this case. The judge had neither heard evidence, nor had he entertained the submissions of counsel. In the absence of one of those alternatives the judge was not entitled to proceed to sentence. Accordingly the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Kirk Jackson & Co, Eccles; Mr D. S. Gandy, Manchester.

Test of plying for hire

Yakha v Tee

Where a vehicle displayed a roof sign giving the telephone number of the place from which the vehicle could be hired, providing the vehicle did not ply for hire it did not contravene section 64(1) (a) and (b) of the Transport Act 1980, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court held on an appeal by way of case stated from the Reading Justices. The court held on April 22 that one should apply a common sense test.

MR JUSTICE MANN, with whom Lord Justice Goff agreed, said that following Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice, in *Breame v Anderson* ([1971] RTR 31): "One just looks at the vehicle with the sign on it and asks as a matter of common sense: does it suggest that the vehicle is immediately for hire?"

His Lordship observed that section 64 did not inhibit all roof signs. If it had been Parliament's intention to do so it would have so legislated. He concluded that the justices' finding was incorrect, and the case was remitted with a direction to acquit.

Smoking drugs implies possession

Cheshire Chief Constable v Hunt and Others

Where defendants had on their own admission smoked cannabis which belonged to another person who had admitted ownership thereof they were guilty of possession of cannabis for the purposes of a conviction under section 5(2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, notwithstanding that the information alleged possession of an unspecified amount.

Lord Justice Robert Goff, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on April 25 with Mr Justice Mann, so stated in allowing an appeal by the prosecutor from a decision of the Warrington Justices dismissing an information preferred against the respondents alleging possession of a quantity of cannabis resin contrary to section 5(2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

(continued from page 33)

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Brecht's KUHLE WAMPE (PG) and Godard' IT'S MY LIFE (18) Progs 2.00 (not Sun), 5.00, 8.00. Ends Wed. 27th.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Eduardo De Gregorio's ASPERN (PG) Progs: 2.20 (not Sun), 4.30, 6.40, 8.50.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. THE COURTESANS OF BOMBAY (PG) and AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PRINCESS (PG) Progs 6.00, 8.30 (Sat/Sun also 3.30).

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EMPIRE 2. AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN (15) (AA). Sep progs daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30.
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* PLAZA 2. 48 HOURS (18) (X). Sep progs daily. 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
** PLAZA 3. MY FAVOURITE YEAR (PG). Sep progs daily. 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
** PLAZA 4. THE DARK CRYSTAL (PG) (A). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
* No Smoking Area.
** No Smoking.

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GATE BLOOMSBURY. 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177.
1 BATTLE OF ALGIERS (18), 4.25, 6.35, 8.50.
2 A QUESTION OF SILENCE (18). 3.30, 5.15, 6.55, 8.40. Major Credit Cards accepted. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL Stratton Street, Green Pk Tu. MAO TO MOZART (U). 4.50, 6.20, 7.55, 9.30.

GATE NOTTING HILL. 221 0220/727 5750. PIXOTE (18). 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Major credit cards accepted.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Michael Winner's film THE WICKED LADY (18). Sep progs 1.15, 3.45, 6.20, 8.55. No Advance Booking.

LUMIERE CINEMA 836 0691. St Martin's Lane, WC2 (Leicester Square Tube). Ingmar Bergman's FANNY AND ALEXANDER (15). Progs 2.50 & 7.15. English Subtitles.

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225 "Has to be seen" (Guardian). "THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT" (15). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE BY PHONE. Box Office Open Daily 2.40 to 9.00pm. Extra perf Fri & Sat 11.00pm.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738). Burt Lancaster in LOCAL HERO (PG). Sep progs dly 2.25 5.50 8.35. All seats bookable at Box Office or by post. Access and Visa telephone bookings welcome.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). JON VOIGHT in TABLE FOR FIVE (PG). Sep progs. doors open 1.00, 4.20, 7.45. TABLE FOR FIVE at 2.05, 5.25, 8.50. Advance booking on last complete perf only by post or at Box Office. Access and Barclaycard accepted 24hrs in advance.
"TOOTSIE" (PG) opens this Thursday April 28. Seats for 7.30 pm perf. every day may be booked now at theatre (box office open weekdays 1 pm-8 pm) or by post. Price £3.30, £3.80, £4.30. Access/Barclaycard accepted by phone on (01) 930 6111.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W2 (723 2011/2). Richard Attenborough's film GANDHI (PG) in 70mm. Sep perfs every day. Doors 1.45, 6.45. Mon-Fri eve perf and all weekend perfs bookable at Box Office (open every day 1.00pm-8.00pm) or by post. Reduced prices for children.

WARNER 2 LEIC. SQ. (439 0791) Richard Attenborough's film GANDHI (PG) in 70mm & Dolby. Doors 2.00, 6.45 p.m. 7.15 perfs and all weekend perfs bookable at box office (open 11-7 weekdays and 1.30-7 Sund) or by post.

هكذا من الاصل

Frank Brown, who wrote recently that at the Palace of Westminster the on-line information system is now a way of life, describes MPs' reactions to information technology

Will the Iron Lady be remembered as the IT Lady ?

Information technology techniques such as word processing and information storage/retrieval lighten and speed the routine work of gathering information and preparing documents. Thus users can concentrate more on the subject matter, make better decisions and be more productive generally.

One institution where these techniques have made this readily apparent, but where much greater use could be made of them, is Parliament.

The amount of work done there is not only considerable but is increasing rapidly. In the parliamentary session 1979-80, for example, the House of Commons Library indexed some 80,000 items from the mass of publications produced as a result of the business done in both Houses. In the 1981-82 session, the number exceeded 100,000.

The growth will continue, partly because indexing has been extended to include certain European Parliamentary documents, but mainly because work at Westminster is also on the increase.

Some idea of how much more legislative work is being done at Westminster was given in the first report of the House of Commons' Liaison Committee for the current session, published last December.

The report revealed that in the previous three years in which the House had sat – 104 weeks – 14 committees and their three sub-committees had between them held 1,701 formal meetings and issued 172 substantive reports and 37 secondary reports. These figures do not include the additional work done before committee meetings, in informal meetings, and in the drafting of reports.

The Liaison Committee then compared these figures with the work done by House of Commons committees in previous Parliaments. This showed that the average number of formal meetings per committee during the 1981-82 session was almost three times greater than in 1969-70 (31 compared with 11). Committee meetings in 1981-82 attracted a higher average attendance: 73 per cent, compared with just 64 per cent in 1969-70.

The average number of major reports issued per committee was also much higher: 3.8 in 1981-82, compared with only 0.5 in 1969-70. This increase in output, however, can be partially attributed to the use of word processing systems for report production in recent years.

From these facts, the Liaison Committee concluded that this increased activity has "considerably extended the range of the House's activity, strengtened its position relative to that of the Government, and deepened the quality of its debates."

The increase in parliamentary work has made – and continues to make – greater demands on MPs in terms of workload. It is also clear that their workload could be greatly eased if they had IT aids such as word processors or personal computers.

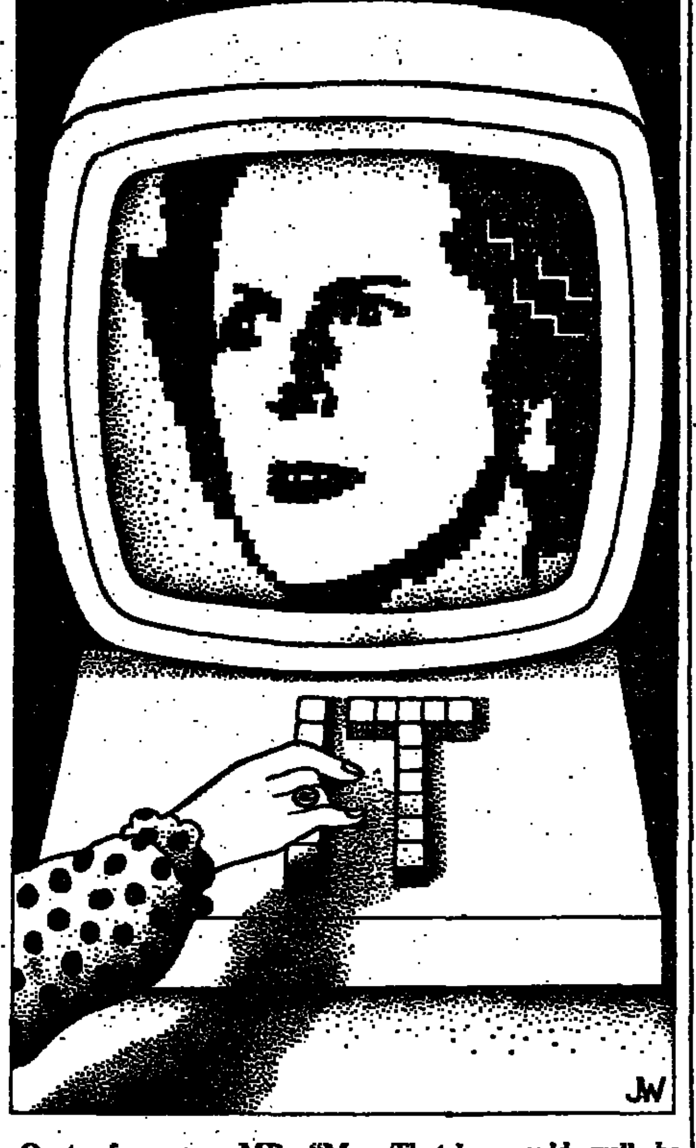
The problem of providing such aids, however, is complex and has been the subject of much discussion for some years. First, there is the question of acquainting MPs with what word processors and personal computers can do.

This is being tackled by the House of Commons computer development officer, Richard Morgan, who has instituted a series of familiarization courses on microsystems and related aspects of IT for members of both houses.

Morgan, incidentally, has conducted some 18 feasibility studies into proposed applications of IT in Parliament, since he became Computer Development Officer at the

Continued on page 27

Jonathan Williams



Quote from one MP: "Mrs Thatcher could well be remembered as the IT Lady."

The week: Clive Cookson

The mouse that crept out of Hanover

As someone with an allergy to large trade shows, I knew in advance that my first visit to the biggest of them all, the Hanover Fair, was going to be a nightmare.

It hit my lowest expectations, despite the charm and hospitality of my hosts, Commodore, who flew me (with two other journalists and two dealers) to Germany and back in the executive jet that Jack Tramiel, the company president had brought over from the United States. (Happily, Mr Tramiel owns a British Aerospace 125 – characteristically bought very cheaply because the previous owner had done up its interior in such hideous decor that no one else wanted it.)

Hanover was a horror for all the obvious reasons. It was far too big and crowded to see anything worthwhile in the few hours available, and all the really exciting new computers were besieged by bulky visitors who made it impossible to get a decent demonstration.

The fair was sad too from the nationalistic point of view. For the British presence was lamentably weak in comparison with the other major European countries, Japan and the United States. ICL had the only UK stand in the same league as the international competition; it had nothing really new to reveal this year but it did put on a creditable show of its existing office computers.

A good feature of ICL's exhibition was a demonstration of "open systems interconnexion" – a cable linking its products to other manufacturers' computers. There was even a little BBC Micro from Acorn on the ICL stand.

The total number of UK exhibitors in the computer and office automation section of the Hanover Fair – 39 – compared well with other countries; for example France mustered 30 and Japan 33. But the uninspired British stands failed to make an impact proportional to their numbers, while the Japanese were the stars of the show.

The new goodie displayed on my hosts' stand was Commodore 64, with either a 5-inch colour screen (£995) or in black-and-white, (£550). But it may not be available in Britain before the end of this year, at least in the colour version.

The most innovative system on the Commodore stand was locked away in an upstairs room for viewing by trusted dealers but unfortunately not by the press or public. It is Commodore's answer to the Lisa workstation which Apple launched with such successful publicity in January and which was one of the greatest crowd-pullers at Hanover.

Commodore's workstation will have integrated user-friendly software and a pointer operated by a desktop "mouse", like Lisa and the Xerox Star workstation. But, according to Jack Tramiel, his business machine will be in the $2,000 to $3,000 price range rather than the $10,000 that Apple plans to charge for Lisa, and Commodore will also produce a home computer with similar features for under $1,000.

Apple's low-cost version of Lisa, called Mackintosh, has not yet been unveiled but it is likely to cost about $2,000. However, Apple too is reported to be working on a cheaper home computer of the same type – so 1984 should see the most spectacular battle so far in the micro market.

Tramiel was in an expansive mood at Hanover, fuelled by the astonishing surge in demand which Commodore has experienced over the past few months. The company has sold a million micros in the first four months of 1983, he said – as many as in the whole previous history of Commodore. Turnover and profits this year should be at least twice last year's figures.

Looking further into the future, Tramiel spoke excitedly of the major research and development effort that Commodore is now making in speech synthesis and recognition. A team is working in Dallas under Dr Richard Wiggins, a voice technologist recently recruited from Texas Instruments.

Within two years, Tramiel says, most Commodore computers will incorporate speech technology. One product which the company has in mind for the youth market is a conversational "personal robot like you have seen in Star Wars".

The author is Technology Correspondent.

Image processing

The missile with a computer map

The general field of computer processing of pictures is called image processing and is one of the more advanced areas of artificial intelligence. Computers process pictures for one of two reasons – either to produce a better image for human analysis or to come to an automatic decision about some object in the picture.

Applications for image processing cover a wide and expanding range – covering for example, medicine, digital TV systems, astronomy, industrial robotic assembly machines, checking of agricultural produce, reading machines for the blind and satellite imagery analysis.

The economics of the microelectronic revolution have started to move 15 years of software development out of the laboratory and into the real world.

The Falklands conflict underlined the power of modern missiles but in practice the homing systems of missiles currently in service are very primitive compared with those under development. New missiles will use image processing to recognize the shapes of buildings, tanks or ships. Because the missile is much cheaper than the target, and only one missile is needed for destruction, slow-moving or stationary objects will become increasingly vulnerable to missiles with image processing.

A generalization is that "intelligent weapons" are shifting the advantage of warfare towards the defending side, enabling even a small army to paralyse the movement of a larger army as it attacks.

The cruise missile steers itself to the target using a computer map of its route, correcting itself if it drifts off course. The impact accuracy of a few yards means that bridges, military headquarters, equipment stores, road junctions and railway yards can be destroyed by non-nuclear cruise weapons. The non-nuclear importance of cruise missiles is likely to be much greater than that of the nuclear version, because it alters the balance of East-West forces.

Satellite imagery, such as Landsat pictures, is usually transmitted from the satellite to Earth as a stream of numbers, and the pictures are viewed and processed on computer systems. Successful uses have included exploration for oil and minerals and prediction of weather and crop growth.

All the traditional uses of charts are helped by satellite images, which can even make maps through the perpetual cloud of the tropical jungle. Tell-tale characteristics in any of the wavebands can be enhanced by the computer to aid the search for water, minerals or geological features.

Medicine is a prime application area for image processing. Millions of X-ray plates, cell tests, cervical smears and ultrasonic images are routinely examined in hospitals every year. Studies have shown that humans are very poor at looking at such a succession of pictures, tiring after only a few minutes. Image processing was expected to be able to automatically detect possible problems on images and point these out to the doctor for confirmation.

However, practical application in these fields has been disappointing. One reason may be that relations between image processing scientists and the medical profession are often awkward. The medical profession, like many other groups, is uneasy at the prospect of seeing its ancient skills aided, or even replaced by, machines.

Interestingly, the body scanner does not generate a picture itself, but only a series of numbers representing how the human body absorbs X-rays. A computer produces the best imaginary picture, which would fit the original data. This picture therefore has no existence without the computer and cannot be viewed without image processing. Perhaps, as a consequence, this has been the image processing system best accepted in medicine.

One UK firm (Microconsultant) has sold its products widely, expecially in the cut-throat US market and there are many thriving small firms turning out excellent, if rather expensive, products. Whether they will cope when faced with a more flexible, cheap, mass-produced product is another matter.

Dr Richard Stevens

The author is an image processing scientist.

Next: Industrial applications

Letters

A matter of discipline

From Wendy Furey, Brookmead, Hildenborough, Kent:

I was interested to read Derek Friend's letter in *Computer Horizons* as I am taking O level computing studies as a private candidate this June.

I have a BBC micro and a husband who is a computer expert, so I wrote to London University Examination Board and asked if I could enter privately for their O level syllabus which is in its third year. Although the syllabus states that private candidates will not be accepted, they did so and referred me to the local polytechnic, which agreed to enter me with their candidates, on condition I had facilities to do the course work.

This part of the syllabus carries 30 per cent of the total marks, but it is marked by the Board, not by the Centre.

The cost was £12.50, comprising registration fee, subject fee and centre fee, plus the cost of text books and previous exam papers.

The main problem is one of self-discipline and my not having taken an examination for 20 years! However if all goes well next September I will be looking for a part-time, home micro-based job. Any offers?

From Alex Woodfield (aged 15), The Elms, 3 Sudbury Road, Halstead, Essex CO9 2BA:

Although agreeing wholeheartedly with Lesley Wells's information that males in computing substantially outnumber members of the other gender, I am forced to comment that in my grammar school, although there is a thriving computer club, a course in computer science is not offered, nor requested. Yet in the corresponding grammar school for girls in our area computer studies is an O level option and one, I believe, well used.

How Mr Berg became a mastermind



Ivan Berg: boxed tapes of GCE revision for maths, chemistry, English and biology

At first glance there is little similarity between a spoken word cassette of "One hour with Edgar Allen Poe" and a micro computer program. "Know your own personality" by Prof Eysenck and Dr Wilson of London University.

The link between the two is software publisher Ivan Berg, who, with a background of journalism, TV scriptwriting and publishing audio tapes, has become a leading supplier of educational and home entertainment software.

Mr Berg's interest in computers began at Christmas 1981 when he bought his son a VIC 20 home computer, and discovered that, apart from the ubiquitous invader games, there was a dearth of programs available.

With the aid of the instruction manual, he set about exploring BASIC and discovered that it was not dissimilar to learning a new language; soon he had mastered it and started writing his own programs.

Realizing that nobody was filling his perceived gap in the market, he approached Commodore with his ideas for new "non-games" software, and with their help, set up a research team to develop them.

The first program to evolve was "Mastermind", based on the *BBC favourite. It uses the* computer's compatible tape deck to the full, enabling a program of about 60k to be loaded in small sections into a 16k machine.

By autumn 1982 he had published 14 quiz, educational, and home utility programs, and is now firmly established with his boxed tapes of GCE revision for such subjects as maths, chemistry, English and biology.

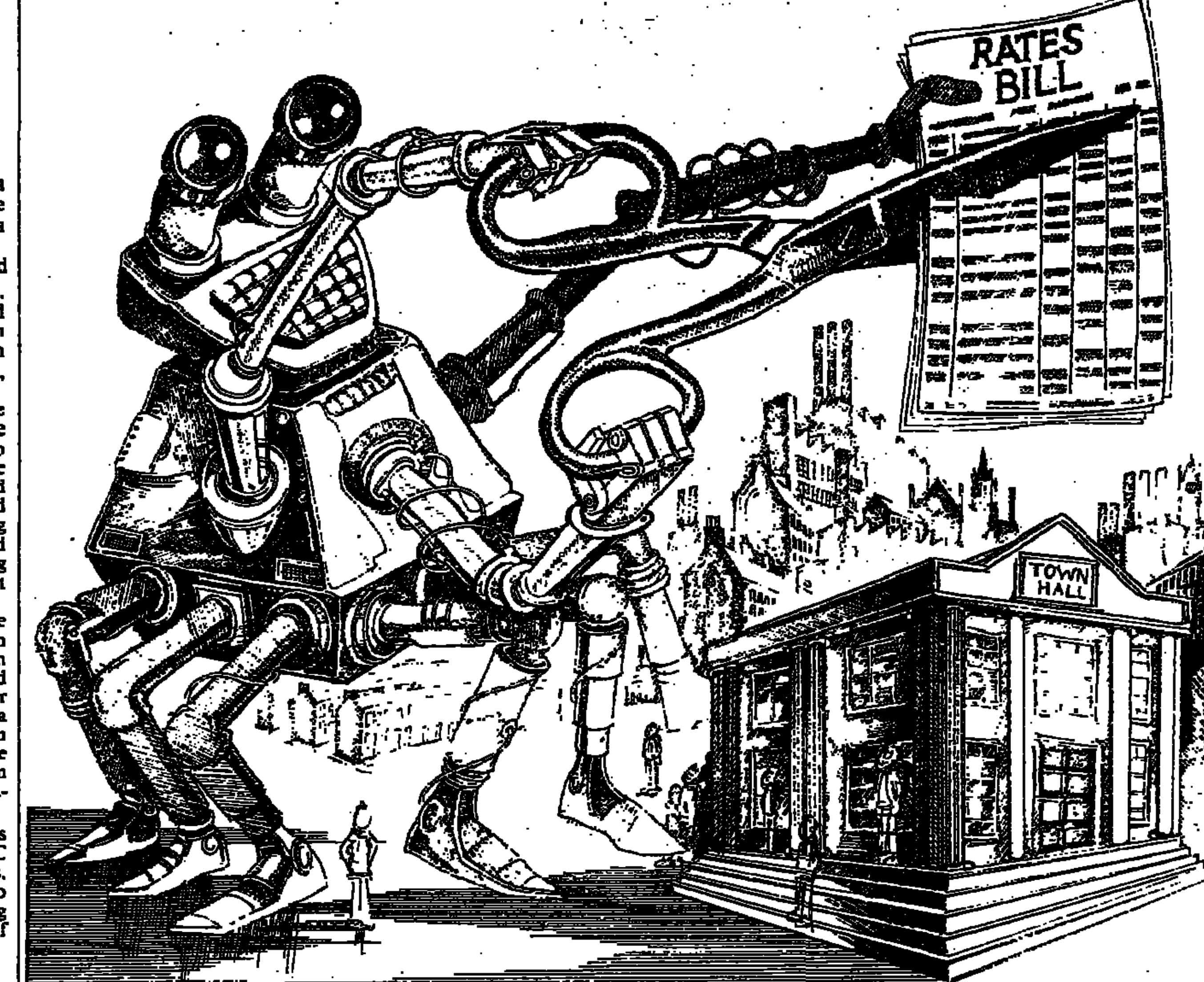
Using the knowledge he acquired while selling tapes, he has just concluded a deal to distribute educational software through conventional record and tape outlets; the record industry, with its dwindling sales, was very receptive and display racks should be finding their way into High Street record stores within the month.

Mr Berg's latest titles include teach and test tapes for children aged four to eight, written in association with Hodder and Stoughton, and, using the power of the new Commodore 64, a program written jointly with astronomer Patrick Moore. He will display any given sky on the screen, bringing a planetarium to the living room.

He has just concluded deals with Acorn, makers of the BBC micro, and Texas Instruments, for a radically new approach to education, with programs being sold under the collective title of "Computer Tutor".

Geoffrey Ellis

A new line in software at the town hall



Everyone in for the revolution

The main problem for the computerized council of Trafford is that everyone wants a terminal in the office to look at his own data. It is an indication of the success the borough, in the Greater Manchester area, has achieved in getting to grips with its new tools.

In March 1978, George Laws, acting treasurer, was given overall responsibility for the council's computer resources. He found there were difficulties in a number of areas.

On the personnel side, there were systems development staff on the establishment but, because their grades were too low, it was difficult to recruit suitable workers.

Trafford had tried training programmers in-house but found that, largely because of better salaries in industry, they left as soon as they were of any real value. This problem is one that all sections of the computer industry have to face, though it is not always directly related to pay. *Lack of job satisfaction* resulting from being bogged down with boring maintenance work was a big factor, and often overlooked.

Senior staff were also spending too much time checking the work of trainees and with maintenance. Like most of the computer industry, 70 per cent of staff time was spent on maintaining existing systems while only 30 per cent was spent on developing new applications.

Because of the lack of pace and vitality in development, extra hardware was needed to maintain the existing service. As in the private sector, problems had been temporarily solved by cobbling up many proprietary software packages.

This put Trafford at the crossroads in computing terms. Councillors were told by Mr Laws they had two options: either to stand still with current staffing levels, hardware and existing systems or to enter into a commitment to full computer development.

When the real issues were presented to the councillors, a positive response was received and a commitment to develop the computer services at the borough to its fullest potential was agreed.

On energy management alone, the system has saved £750,000 a year out of a budget of £2,500,000. Mr Laws estimates his department would have to double in size if it were not for the systems so far developed. This would cost an extra £12m a year.

The only way to beat the maintenance backlog was to buy in fourth generation software tools that would develop more efficient systems more quickly and to turn the computer from being a mere high speed adding machine into a management information system. The council has a 6 megabyte IBM 3031 at present and is upgrading to an IBM 3083E under MVS.

First, on the staffing side there was an urgent need to get and keep better quality people. While at first glance this could be seen as pushing up labour costs, it was not so in practice. Higher calibre staff produce more lines of code more quickly so the employer needs fewer or, in Trafford's case, no extra staff.

In 1974 Trafford employed 27 people in its DP department. Again this was on a par with many private sector installations of about the same size. It now employs 21. This means fewer people are concerned with data input and more with teleprocessing work. The staff costs in 1974 were £187,000. In 1982 they had only risen about £1,000 to £188,000. The most important change was dropping the training scheme. This means that all staff are producers and not supervisors.

Second, the council needed a strategy and Mr Laws had a vision whereby the information necessary to enable management and workers to function efficiently would be readily available for them without having to know anything about computers and any more effort than merely asking for it. In 1978, Mr Laws found the nearest anyone could get to this was to develop personal DP facilities on as simple a basis as possible using video terminals. Third, Mr Laws decided Trafford needed a viable database for storing information that could be used by more than one council department. There were two main reasons for this. One was that without the information being held on the computer, it would not be possible for many access points to obtain it and the other was Mr Laws's conviction that this was a major route to cutting down routine maintenance.

A shortlist of five products was drawn up. These were: Adabas, DL/1, IDMS, Ramis II and Total. Ramis II was picked because Mr Laws found it had the shortest learning curve and hence would be the easiest to use as well as tying up the least expertise.

More than 20 major applications have been completed since Ramis II was installed in April, 1979.

The aim of the system was to make the best use of energy consumption by eliminating waste. This would then liberate resources for more effective provision of community needs.

It also identifies managerial responsibility and consumption targets. Every year, the 10 buildings with the highest energy costs per square metre and cost/consumption per occupant are easily identified and Trafford's fuel efficiency engineer then concentrates on improving them to bring down costs. It also enables the council to plan capital schemes and architects' briefs for all projects far more coherently. It covers mains gas and electricity, oil, water, calor gas, coal and telephones. The council can also examine more closely monthly accounts from suppliers.

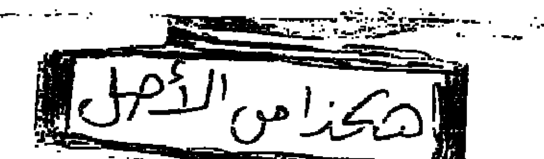
The system also identified the following errors:

- The energy bills of a building administered by another local authority were being paid for by Trafford;
- Trafford was being overcharged 100,000 service units per quarter over a seven year period on a block of flats;
- The electricity bills for a police communications signal booster were being debited to Trafford.

Computer manager at Trafford is Bill Hough who pioneered the use of UFO. This is a software tool supplied by Systems Resources at Coventry that enables teleprocessing jobs to be written more quickly compared with IBM's own product, Cics. Another problem with Cics is that there are very few staff in the industry who know how to use it and consequently they attract very high salaries.

Hough said: "I have yet to hear a valid reason for not using UFO. I think it is the concept of the way we work that has changed things at Trafford. It was brought in by Mr Laws to get applications moving and what has counted is the attitude of PD staffs to getting the best out of the tools available."

Chris Youett



هكذا من الاهمال

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Any old computers for sale?

It looks like the usual Saturday jumble sale battle; in fact, this was the one-day bring-and-buy sale at the London Festival of Computing, writes Geoffrey Ellis. Goods for sale included old printed circuit boards, chips, keyboards, instruction books for old machines – even a vintage teleprinter. The enthusiasm of this year's visitors has ensured a three-day booking in April next year of the Central Hall, Westminster. This year about £6,000 was raised for the Association of London Computer Clubs.

هكذا من الاصل

People/Tom Fitzpatrick and David Johns of CPU Computers

Tom Fitzpatrick and David Johns are one of the computer industry's double acts. They have been partners in CPU Computers since starting it in 1973, and bring a new dimension to the role of joint managing director. They explain their activities in alternate sentences, amplifying each other's statements, never disagreeing: they are the cross-talk performers of the computer business.

"The first five years of the business was all investment", says Johns (or it could have been Fitzpatrick). "You can't look at our growth and say we are any sort of shooting star."

"Steady growth has been one of the cornerstones of our success", adds Fitzpatrick (or was it Johns?). "There was no outside capital available, so we had to finance ourselves out of profits. That does curtail your growth."

Just like the regular turns of the old music hall circuit, Fitzpatrick and Johns *(left in the picture)* started near the bottom of the bill. Their first year's turnover was £40,000. They have climbed as a result of hard work and solid achievement, and if not yet stars, they are certainly established.

The pair met when they both worked for Varian, a US-based scientific equipment company which had a brief flirtation with minicomputers. Varian formed a team to look at European acquisitions, and Fitzpatrick and Johns were involved.

"We were going to see a couple of companies here and a couple of companies there", they recall, "and we thought maybe we ought to do it ourselves."

CPU Computers began as a representative for Varian. Then, on a trip to America, Johns came across the first floppy-disk drives. A deal with the manufacturers, Shugart, gave CPU the British agency, but there were no instant fortunes to be made.

"In the first year we sold 120", says Fitzpatrick.

The Shugart deal gave CPU Computers a solid grounding in the peripherals business, which is still the major activity, but before long the company was launched into manufacturing as well. The appearance of the first microcomputers in 1976 convinced the two partners that they could produce a British-made small system with floppy-disk drives as a backing store.

The result was the M-One, introduced in 1977. During the next four years 600 systems were sold; now a range of computers is made and marketed by a subsidiary, LSI Computers.

Recently Johns and Fitzpatrick have been adding to the business with acquisitions in Britain and West Germany. Turnover is expected to reach £14m this year, but present success does not disguise the bootstrap efforts of the past.

David Johns recalls with scorn how a bank responded to the young company's need for finance by offering an overdraft of £3,500. Even if more funds had been available, though, the pair have personal reservations about owing money.

"We felt earlier that we lost several opportunities because we were unwilling to borrow", admits Fitzpatrick. "Now things have changed, and the company can grow very quickly."

"We feel we now have a company which will be around for a long time to come", adds Johns.

Roger Woolnough

IT and the Iron Lady

Continued from page 23

Palace of Westminster four years ago. There are now nine different systems within the palace and facilities for accessing several others outside.

The one-day courses Morgan has instituted are run by the National Computing Centre, and give members first-hand experience in using microcomputors. They have met with enthusiastic response, and there is a waiting list of members wanting to attend them.

Next, there is the complex problem of how best to provide members with IT equipment. The difficulties here are the wide diversity of members' secretarial arrangements, a chronic shortage of office accommodation, and the fact that MPs do not get an allowance for buying office equipment. Their secretarial allowance of £8,500 a year is sufficient only to cover the cost of the secretary herself.

As far back as 1976 the Review Body on Top Salaries recommended that MPs begin an allowance to help them buy and maintain office equipment. The idea was rejected.

Last month, the problem came a step nearer solution when the Commons Services Committee sanctioned an independent study on members' IT requirements. The consultants commissioned to do the study are expected to report on their findings and recommendations this autumn.

One MP who hopes the report will be published before the general election is Eric Ogden, Social Democrat chairman of the House computer subcommittee that initiated the study. "We have been laying the foundations of information technology policy in this Parliament, and have achieved a lot. There is now a general recognition of the importance of IT in Parliament and of the Computer Development Officer's post," he said.

"It would be nice if we could get the report's recommendations before the end of the present session, so that members in the next Parliament will have something positive to work on."

No expense spared on new technology

Ogden estimates there will be around 100 new members in the next Parliament. Each one will get only a desk, a telephone and the use of communal photocopying machines. He wants to see three or four pilot groups each trying out a particular make of equipment which the subcommittee would obtain on three-months trial.

Barry Henderson, chairman of the all-party information technology group Pitcom, thinks the solution lies in a local-area network (LAN), i.e. a system which links computers and word processors with a common multi-way cable so that they can share resources.

In the short term, this poses problems of agreeing on a specification which will meet the very diverse needs of members. Well over a dozen different secretarial arrangements have to be satisfied, depending on member's circumstances and relationships with their constituencies and, in some cases, with the trade unions that sponsor them.

A local area network also poses the problem of installing the cable in what is already a jungle of wires at Westminster. But this could be simplified by including the necessary cabling with that of the new telephone exchange for the Houses of Parliament which is due to come into operation in 1984/85.

Indeed, some consider that because the new exchange will be a digital one – it will handle telephone voice signals in the form of pulses similar to those handled by computers – there will be no need for separate LAN cabling because the exchange will also be able to handle the data traffic between MPs' terminals or personal computers, their secretaries' terminals, and resources such as printers and data storage devices.

Any IT data-handling ability the exchange may have, however, would be exploited after the exchange has been brought into operation, and undertaken as a separately-funded project, Morgan says. Thus, IT facilities based on the new telephone exchange would not be available to MPs until 1985/86.

Although a members' IT network is still some way off, Henderson is optimistic: "One consolation is that while progress seems agonizingly slow, its pace is building up. In reality, more has been achieved in the past few years than in the past fifty."

It is certainly true that while the present Parliament has a reputation for cutting government expenditure, it has spared no expense on investing in new technologies for increasing the efficiency of government and industry. The Supply Estimates 1983-84 published last month, for example, increased the computer services budget for the Houses of Parliament by 32 per cent to £710,000.

As one member put it: "Margaret Thatcher could well be remembered as the IT Lady as well as the Iron Lady, and the Information Minister Kenneth Baker, and his junior industry minister, John Butcher, as her IT *men*."

Frank Brown

RUGBY UNION

One final try for captain Johnson

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Steve Johnson, the Leicester captain and former England B flanker, will play his last game for the club in the John Player Cup final against Bristol at Twickenham on Saturday. Johnson, aged 33, has decided to retire, which will give his club one more reason to do well: in their last match of the season Leicester can claim their thirty-fourth win, which would top their previous highest total, and if they scored 10 points they would pass 1,000 for the first time. A fourth cup win seems almost incidental.

It was a cosmopolitan gathering at the annual pre-final encounter at Twickenahm's Rose Room yesterday. Leicester sent a large deputation, primarily composed of their promising young forwards; Bristol had Knibbs their 18-year-old centre to represent the players and a clutch of officials: the match sponsors had a large (but stuffed) tiger and, with the assistance of Chipperfield Circus, a small (but live) tiger cub and a baby chimpanzee. The Rugby Football Union president-elect and officers were also in attendance, but were happy to play second fiddle to the rest of the band.

Bristol, as they have done all season after being drawn away in every round, will travel on Friday and stay overnight at Maidenhead. It has, they say, become a habit; an embellishment has been finding a horse racing connexion after calling at a stables en route to West Hartlepool and training at Warwick racecourse before their semi-final with Coventry. They are loking into possibilities at Ascot or Epsom this week.

They will be happy to go into the final as underdogs.

In reaching the final they have scored 16 tries, their opponents 19. Both clubs selected late last night, but Bristol must wait to see if Duggan, their full-back, has recovered from fluid on the knee. Leicester are happier with the condition of Gilingham (twisted ankle) and Barnwell (groin strain), than with Dodge and Smith, the hamstring victims. Final decisions can be left until final training on Thursday.

Swansea make a Swift switch

Tony Swift, the Englang wing, plays in the centre for Swansea against Pontypool in Saturday's Welsh Cup Final in Cardiff. He replaces David Richards, the Wales Centre and club captain.

Mark Davies, the flank forward take over the captaincy. Paul Gallacher, aged 21, from Blaina in Gwent, in his first season for Swansea, replaces Swift on the right wing.



Barbarian style: Gerber (left) and Tobias, who have demonstrated that the art of centre threequarter play is far from dead

Only a handful of teams now committed to 15-man rugby

Back play decline caused by coach's changed role

The inspired inclusion of the two South African three-quarters, Danie Gerber and Errol Tobias, for the Barbarians against Scotland, Cardiff and Swansea demonstrated, at least in the first two games, that the art of centre play is far from dead.

Both Springboks were fortunate that, in all their matches, attack was the watchword of both sides. Consequently, their games were more relaxed and exciting, even if sometimes the *basic skills, particularly tackling*, were not always in the top drawer. This led to Gerber and Tobias being afforded more space to manoeuvre than they would have enjoyed had they been playing in an international.

Much consternation was expressed after this season's international matches, and the poverty of the back play. It was only in January that England *were reputed to have the best* threequarter line for the five nations championship. Yet they managed to score only one try.

I believe that the major cause of the decline in threequarter play is a gradual change over the past five years in the role of the club coach. The cumbersome merit-table procedures, which lead to qualification for the John Player Cup, have meant that coaches have been more absored in organizing their sides to win particular games than in concentrating on the basic skills of forwards and threequarters alike. There is only a handful of sides currently committed to a 15-man appraoch, and of these Leicester, Bristol and Bath head the list.

Budge Rogers, chairman of the England selectors, has said of Leicester: "Few clubs have learned from their success. A *couple of quick, flat passes* enable Hare to give his wingers, Barnwell and Evans, ample room to move."

In the early 1970s, attacking rugby started with the full back entering the line to make an extra man. This is now being countered to some extent by the opposition threequarters adopting a "drift defence". Instead of marking man for man, he opposition's stand off shuffles *across to take the first centre. In* turn, the first centre takes the second centre, and so on, with the result that the full back no longer finds he has been able to make that crucial overlap.

Defences adopting the drift method have been vulnerable to attack around their stand-off. In order to overcome that particular problem, back row forwards have changed their angle of running. Thus, apparently – so the story goes – scoring tries from set pieces has become almost impossible. This theory is turned on its head when one *realizes that England's* try against Wales at Cardiff this year came from such a position and, what is more, involved the timely intervention in the line of the full back, Dusty Hare.

Mike Gibson, the doyen of centres, was a regular visitor to the athletic track in and out of season. *I doubt if* more than a handful of backs in Britain currently emulate the old master. Speed, too, requires consistent track practice. *This*, coupled with alignment and passing routines, would soon restore our faith in back play.

In the final analysis, however, it is not just a question of practice, but of attitude of mind. International rugby only mirrors what is underneath it. I would contend that few coaches at the moment have a sufficient appreciation of the potential of 15-a-side rugby. This, at a time when *there have never been* so many qualified Rugby Football Union coaches, is slightly worrying for the future of the game in England.

Derek Wyatt

TABLE TENNIS

Douglas ranked seventh in world

By a Special Correspondent

Desmond Douglas has been elevated to No. 7 his highest world ranking in the latest International Table Tennis Federation classification list. The seedings for the world championships, which start in *Tokyo on Thursday*, have been taken directly from the list which means that the England No. 1 has his best chance of reaching the quarter-finals for the first time.

Four Chinese players, one Japanese – the former world champion, Seiji Ono – and one Swede – the European champion, Mikael Appelgren – are now the only players above Douglas and of those he has usually been able to get the better of Ono. He is above two other former world champions, Istvan Jonyer, *of Hungary*, and Stellan Bengtsson, of Sweden, and above no fewer than five former European champions. Douglas has always desired, occasionally deserved, the European title but never come closer to it than his semi-final defeat by Jonyer in Duisburg in 1978.

All this is reward for success with quicksilver reflexes, sometimes described as the quickest in the world. Douglas won the Lambert and Butler invitation tournament for the second year in succession at Wembley in November, maintained his record as the leading player in the international-flavoured German Bundasliga, and finished second in the European Top Twelve event at Cleveland in February.

The Birmingham left-hander now has to make sure that there are no slip-ups in Tokyo, especially as his record in the Far East is not as impresive as it might be. He should find his way past a qualifier in the first round, and Alan Griffiths, the leading Welshman, in the second. He is then likely to face the dangerous Jindrich Pansky, the Czech with the fierce forehand and a world ranking of twenty-eighth, to whom he has lost before.

EQUESTRIANISM

Staying away from Rome

Britain are not sending a team to the Rome International Show from May 3 to 8. In a break from tradition the British Show Jumping Association have decided that it will not be practicable to send riders who have just completed the World Cup finals in Vienna or a less experienced team with little chance of winning the Nations Cup.

The British team's first big effort of the season will be in their own official Nations Cup meeting at Hickstead from May 27 to 30.

GOLF

Wadkins is back in Ryder Cup team after repeat victory

From John Ballantine, Carlsbad

Lanny Wadkins just held off a fierce charge by Raymond Floyd to keep his Tournament of Champions title on Sunday and then spoke of how delighted he was to be in the Ryder Cup team again for the matches against *Europe at the PGA* headquarters in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida on October 14 to 16.

"It's going to be a lot of fun and I'm delighted to be back", said Wadkins, echoing the sentiments of most United States professionals who relish playing for their country *rather than themselves* in this most individualistic of sporting careers.

Wadkins, aged 33, a Virginian who started his golf career on a sports scholarship at Wake Forest *University in North Carolina*, also the alma mater of the young Arnold Palmer, had a distinguished amateur career which culminated in appearances in the Walker Cup matches of *1969* and *1971*. After turning professional in 1971 he played in the Ryder Cup teams of 1977 and 1979, but missed the last encounter at Walton Heath in 1981.

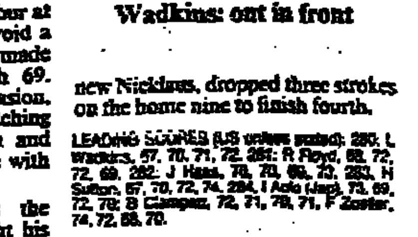
The 70 points he gained as the winner here gave him a large lead in the Cup points table; 374 to Floyd's 337. Tom Kite, Jay Haas, Craig Stadler, Gil Morgan and Bob Gilder also took certainties with Curtis Strange, Frank Zoeller and Calvain Peete strong contenders. There are 10 more events in which players can acquire points, ending with the Western Open in Chicago on *June* 30 to July 3.

Wadkins won this title last year by three strokes. This time he *faltered slightly* in the home straight, dropping strokes at the sixteenth and seventeenth holes. That meant he needed a par four at the 432-yard eighteenth to avoid a play-off with Floyd, who had made a typical late challenge with 69. Wadkins was equal to the occasion, driving straight and sure, pitching into the centre of the green and coaxing the ball into the hole with two putts.

His victory, which was the twelveth of his career, brought his prize-money this year to $229,048 (£48,000) and his career total to more than $1½m (£968,000).

He has had a fine season, winning the *Greensboro Open* the week before the *Masters*, in which he tied for eighth place. He was also second in Tucson and Los Angeles. He is the fifth player to win this title in successive years: the *others* were Gene Littler, Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer and Tom Watson.

Nicklaus redeemed himself after his 77 in the third round with a 75 that *hauled him up to joint 10th* place; Hal Sutton, who is being described by some optimists as the new Nicklaus, dropped three strokes on the home nine to finish fourth.



Wadkins: out in front

LEADING SCORES (US unless stated): 280: L Wadkins, 67, 70, 71, 72. 281: R Floyd, 68, 72, 72, 69. 282: J Haas, 70, 70, 69, 73. 283: H Sutton, 67, 70, 72, 74. 284: I Aoki (Jap), 73, 69, 72, 70; B Crampton, 72, 71, 70, 71; F Zoeller, 74, 72, 68, 70.

● The LPGA tournament at St Petersburg, Florida, was won by Hollis Stacy, whose 72 gave her an 11-under-par total of 277, and a first prize *of $22,500 (£14,500)*, for a victory by six shots over Patty Sheehan and Deedee Lasker.

LEADING SCORES (US unless stated): 277: H Stacy, 70, 66, 69, 72. 283: P Sheehan, 72, 68, 74, 69; D Lasker, 68, 72, 73, 70. 284: J Washam, 68, 69, 74, 73; J Coles, 67, 68, 73, 76. 285: L Huxhold, 72, 68, 72, 73. 286: A Reinhardt, 75, 70, 68, 72; J Carner, 69, 68, 73, 76. 288: J Stephenson (Aus), 69, 73, 76, 70; R Jones, 71, 71, 76, 70; S Palmer, 67, 75, 74, 72; P Bradley, 69, 73, 73, 73; C Duggan, 72, 69, 74, 73; S Hamlin, 70, 68, 77, 73; A Miller, 71, 68, 74, 75.

VOLLEYBALL

New name for finalists

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, have a new name to face in the final of the Mikasa Cup on Sunday at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shoreditch.

Kelly Girl Internationals have *had their name change to Capital* City Spikers accepted by the English Volleyball Association in time for the final. The South London side lost their sponsorship, after three *years, at the end of last season, but* continued to use the Kelly Girl name for most of this season.

Mike Warwick, the Spikers' manager, said: "We kept the name on basically because people know the name and associated us with Kelly Girl. We are still looking for a sponsorship." The new name was chosen by the players.

The Spikers, who finished second in the league behind Speedwell, came nearer than any other British club to beating them this season, going down 3-2 at Bath, and having match points in the fourth set.

With a full squad, and the knowledge that they have nothing to lose, they could stretch Speedwell. Speedwell are going for the double, having established themselves as the best club side in Britain.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull City final likely

By Keith Macklin

Boothferry Park, the Hull City ground, will almost certainly stage the premiership final on Saturday, May 14, if Hull and Hull Kingston Rovers go through in *next* weekend's semi-finals. This would be the first time the football ground has staged a Rugby League trophy final. It staged Hull v the New Zealanders in 1980 and the Great Britain v Australia international *last winter*.

Final nominations have been received for the annual player of the year awards, sponsored by Truman's Steel, which will take place at *Wakefield on Monday* week. The nominations are:

First division: Bob Eccles (Warrington), Keith Mumby (Bradford Northern), David Topliss (Hull). Second division: Tommy David (Cardiff City), Mike Lampkowski (Wakefield Trinity), Steve Nash (Salford). Young player: Ronnie Duane (Warrington), Andy Goodway (Oldham), Brian Noble (Bradford Northern). Coach of the year: Arthur Bunting (Hull, holder), Alex Murphy (Wigan), Frank Myler (Oldham and Great Britain).

ATHLETICS

Ovett runs a mile

Steve Ovett is set to run his first mile race for England for two years in a four-sided international, sponsored by U-Bix Copiers Ltd, at Alexandra Stadium, Birmingham, on July 1.

Ovett, the world 1500 metres record holder, showed he is ready to reestablish himself after a season of illness and injury, when he came second in a 10 kilometres road race in Oslo on Sunday in impressive style.

His previous mile race in England colours was at Gateshead in June, 1981, and he last competed at this distance in Sydney, Australia, in October of that year.

England's opponents in a track match will be Poland, Austria and Belgium. There will also be a full match of field events between England and Poland.

Tomorrow

David Miller reports from Cape Town. He has watched and spoken to the outstanding South African athletes and puts their performances in international perspective.

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: ENGLAND MANAGER PLAYS THE NUMBERS GAME

Injuries force Robson to put three uncapped players on stand-by

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson, England's manager, checked himself at the start of yesterday's press conference. "Yes, that's right," he said, "with Francis we've got 17 players left." The rate at which he has been losing members of his squad, supposedly preparing for the European Championship tie against Hungary tomorrow night, it was as well to make sure.

The only position that has not been disrupted so far is goalkeeper. Midfield, although Bryan Robson is perhaps crucially unavailable as well as Rix, is still strongly represented, but the cover at left back, in the middle of the defence and in attack has been taken away by the injuries suffered by Statham, Osman and Woodcock.

Robson was forced, therefore, to look even further down his list of preferences to find three more players. Kennedy, of Liverpool, Roberts, of Tottenham Hotspur, and Shaw, of Aston Villa, have been asked to stand by to travel to the training headquarters at Bisham Abbey, if required. They have gained not a single senior international cap between them.

Robson admitted that they were not necessarily his first choices. Caton, for instance, would have been called up as the reserve central defender but he is injured as well. So is Bennett. Several others who might have been summoned are in the under-21 party to play against the Hungarians in Newcastle tonight and Robson felt it wrong to disturb them.

Kennedy, though, is there on merit. Robson considers him, "the third best left back in the country. He impressed me during the tour to Australia a few years ago, he has the experience of playing in Europe and has been a part of an accomplished team for several seasons."

The geographical location of Roberts influenced Robson's decision to send for him. "We might well have gone for other possibilities such as Foster or Higgins but Roberts is so local that he could be here within the hour. That is not the only reason but it does help."

The presence of Withe, one of the late additions to the party, has strengthened the chances of Shaw. "He might not get within 100 miles of Wembley," Robson said. "But he will obviously have a better understanding with his club colleague than someone like Goddard, who has already been in the squad."

The names of Walsh, of Luton Town, and Barnes, of Watford, were mentioned and Robson added that he thinks the pair will be very good in a year's time. They are young, skilful and can turn defenders but they are still in the process of learning and Wednesday might not be their sort of match."

Francis, who provided the lone cheering news of the weekend, by scoring three goals in an away match to boot, for Sampdoria on Sunday, arrived yesterday but did not train. In view of all the unsatisfactory problems, Robson decided that he would wait until this morning to announce his side.

Ideally, he would like to have avoided such a delay but, as he pointed out: "We have got only 24 hours to plan things with Francis." For the first time he is to take the squad to Wembley this afternoon to rehearse particularly set-pieces which were a notable weakness against Greece last month.

"It is amazing," Robson said, "how often the first goal in a match comes from a throw-in, a corner or a free kick. One good set-piece against the Greeks could have opened the door for us." Those who hold the key now will probably be: Shilton, Neal, Martin, Butcher, Sansom, Lee, Mabbutt, Wilkings, Cowans, Francis and Withe.

● Two of Hungary's leading goalscorers, the left winger, Poloskei, and the midfield player Poczik, were missing when the party of 19 flew into London yesterday. Poloskei, who scored one of the goals in the recent 6-2 defeat of Luxembourg, has a hamstring injury and Poczik, who scored three times, is also injured.



Roberts: close at hand for England.

Walsh fit for Under-21s

Paul Walsh, the Luton Town forward, who returned to goalscoring form with three goals on Saturday, declared himself fit yesterday for the England Under-21 match against Hungary in the European Championship at St James' Park, Newcastle, tonight.

Walsh received a badly bruised shin in the first division relegation match against Swansea City that initially made him doubtful for the match against the Hungarians. He said yesterday: "My leg is still a little bit sore but it's getting better all the time. I will definitely be fit to play.

"I want to play and keep scoring, particularly as I've never got a goal for the England Under-21s. I went 14 matches without scoring for Luton. I don't want to miss matches just when I've found the knack of getting goals again."

Howard Wilkinson, the England Under-21 manager, could be without Alan Knight, the Portsmouth goalkeeper, who has a shoulder injury. Andy Goram, of Oldham Athletic, stands by to win his first cap. Gary Stevens, the Brighton defender, has a back injury.

John Ryan, another young Oldham prospect is likely to win his first cap at left-back and Stevens is in contention for a place in the middle of the defence with Brian Kilcline, of Notts County and Mark Wright, of Southampton.

Nick Pickering, of Sunderland and Paul Bracewell, of Stoke City are the only recognized midfield players in the 14-man pool; Walsh and Mark Hateley, of Coventry City, look likely to continue the forward partnership they formed against Greece at Portsmouth last month.

That would leave Wilkinson to choose two of three wingers at his disposal: Nigel Callaghan and John Barnes, of Watford, Danny Wallace, of Southampton.

Wilkinson said: "Hungary is obviously the most difficult task in our group. But all the games are hard for the lads because they are finding out that there is a big difference between club and international football.

ENGLAND UNDER-21 (from): A Knight (Portsmouth), A Goram (Oldham), D Thomas (Coventry), G Stevens (Brighton), M Wright (Southampton), B Kilcline (Notts County), J Ryan (Oldham), P Bracewell (Stoke), N Pickering (Sunderland), N Callaghan (Watford), D Wallace (Southampton), M Hateley (Coventry), P Walsh (Luton), J Barnes (Watford).

Wright presents cup

The former England football captain Billy Wright, will present the Naafi Jubilee Cup to the winners after the last match at RAF Wyton on May 11. Taking part are the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (SEME), Bordon, defending the cup for the Army: HMS Heron, Yeovilton, trying to regain it for the Navy; and Wyton, who are in the finals for the first time.

Chester's proposals may be rejected

Only 14 of the 44 first and second division clubs were represented at a private meeting of club chairmen at Stamford Bridge yesterday. They gathered to agree their policy for the extraordinary general meeting of the Football League in London today at which clubs will vote on the recommendations of the Chester report, and the indications were that the report, as it stands, will be rejected.

The Chelsea chairman, Ken Bates, said: "There was a general feeling today that the principles of the report should be implemented. But whether they will be implemented in a particular way we do not know. There is more than one way of killing a cat".

Mr Bates also said that the clubs present were of the opinion that the third and fourth division clubs should decide for themselves whether to be reorganized as suggested in the report.

"The first and second division clubs do not necessarily know the problems of the lower division and perhaps should not impose solutions on them," Mr Bates said. "Maybe they should be allowed to run their own affairs."

So, with second division clubs and less successful sides in the top section unlikely to vote for the reduction of the first division from 22 to 20 clubs, today's meeting may turn down the report's most significant plans. Even less revolutionary ideas, like insisting that all transfer fees should be paid within three months instead of 12, are unlikely to find favour.

"It was pointed out that we have not had the 12-months rule for long. Perhaps we should wait longer and see how it works," Mr Bates added. The meeting was the continuation of a similar one in Coventry recently and it is hoped that such meetings will be repeated regularly in the future.

Director wins injunction

An injunction freezing a block of disputed shares and thus preventing a merger of Reading and Oxford United football clubs, was imposed by a High court judge yesterday. The temporary injunction was granted to Roy Tranter, a director and shareholder of Reading, who is opposed to the merger plan of Robert Maxwell, chairman of Oxford.

SNOOKER

Higgins loses momentum after heated argument with referee

By Sydney Friskin

The tension steadily gathering around the tables at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, was reflected in yesterday's quarter-final match of the world championship, sponsored by Embassy, between Alex Higgins, the title-holder, and Bill Werbeniuk, of Canada.

Higgins, by his gestures, clearly disagreed with the decision of the referee, John Williams, who penalized him six points in the third frame which Higgins eventually lost after starting it with a break of 40. Werbeniuk finished with a break of 57.

The question was whether Higgins, using the rest, had hit the pink off the cushion. Most people thought that he had. He left the arena, protesting strongly asked the tournament promoter, Mike Watterson, for a change of referee. But Mr Watterson calmed him down and he went back to win the next frame and raise his lead to 3-1.

Higgins began the match well, making a break of 109 in the first frame and recovering ground to win the second. Higgins increased his lead to 4-1 before Werbeniuk pulled a frame back and then won the next two to draw level.

The atmosphere was a little more tranquil at about 3.50 am yesterday when Cliff Thorburn sagged with relief after beating Terry Griffiths 13-12 in the second round. About 200 people stayed on to witness the climax to a match which took 13 hours three minutes to complete, the longest on record at this venue.

Later in the day Griffiths described the match as thoroughly enjoyable, looking more relaxed than he was in the closing minutes of the match when he turned to the crowd and said: "Is there anyone here with a brain?" Thorburn was more erudite in his reflections. "I have certainly been through the mill and if I have to go through this all over again I shall end up insane."

Griffiths added that he had won many matches coming from behind and his fighting qualities were again revealed when, after trailing 9-12, he levelled the score at 12-12 with a clearance break of 97. Thorburn, overcome by the tension, had earlier missed some easy shots. However, in the deciding frame he recovered his composure to compile a match-winning break of 75 and the ordeal was over.

Penny for his thoughts: Charlton stands and takes stock

This must have been the longest weekend in the history of world snooker at the Crucible. The match between Steve Davis and Dennis Taylor (Davis winning 13-11) took 11 hours to complete. Eddie Charlton and John Spencer were locked in combat for 12 hours eight minutes before Charlton won 13-11. The final period of play in the Thorburn-Griffiths match lasted seven hours, with is also the longest on record.

The average time taken to complete a frame has increased, compared with last year, from 18 minutes to 25, the slow pairs having become slower. By mid-afternoon yesterday Charlton was involved in a grinding quarter-final against Davis, who at the end of the first period of this 25-frame match which continues today, led 5-3. In the fifth frame Charlton, however, made a brilliant clearance break of 115.

Tony Meo, who beat Jimmy White 10-8 in one of the fastest and best matches so far, went into a 5-3 lead over Doug Mountjoy in their second round match. Meo went 2-0 ahead with a break of 65 in the second frame but Mountjoy levelled the scores, only to see Meo increase his advantage to two frames with a lively break of 45.

SECOND ROUND: C Thorburn (Can) bt T Griffiths, 13–11 (Thorburn first: 45–72, [illegible]–35, 73–42, 151–0; 70–56, 51–77, 46–90, [illegible]–29, 75–29, 68–27, 37–72, 18–64, 67–44, [illegible]–67, 58–49, 29–77, 23–75, 74–59, 53–[illegible], 106–0, 78–62, 54–64, 54–51, 7–113, 100–[illegible]); K Stevens (Can) bt P Mans (SA), 13–3; B Werbeniuk (Can) bt D Taylor, 13–10; A Meo leads D Mountjoy, 5–3.

QUARTER-FINALS: S Davis leads E Charlton (Aus), 5–3; A Higgins (NI) level with Werbeniuk (Can), 4–4.

A Rush comeback

The way was opened yesterday for Ian Rush to lead the Wales attack in the European championship against Bulgaria at Wrexham tomorrow. Rush, who has scored 30 goals this season for Liverpool, has missed the last two league games with a groin injury, but after visiting a specialist yesterday, he persuaded the Football League champions-elect that he was fit enough to figure in the Welsh plans.

"Liverpool agreed to let Ian join us after he had a workout at the club," confirmed the delighted Welsh manager Mike England. "It is very heartening news." Wales, have given their word that Rush will not be risked if his injury flares up again. "Ian will train with us tomorrow and on Wednesday morning and if there is the slightest reaction to the injury then he will not be considered," England said.

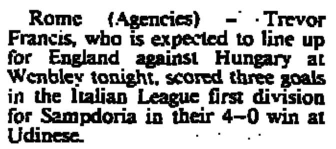
Rush has scored in his last five internationals. They include the 1-0 victory over Norway and the 4-4 draw in Yugoslavia, results that have taken Wales to the top of their qualifying group.

The Northern Ireland manager, Billy Bingham, was forced yesterday to make yet another change in his squad for the European championship game against Albania in Belfast tomorrow. Injury has ruled out the Cambridge United forward Tom Finney, who had been called up when Norman Whiteside of Manchester United withdrew. Now the vacancy has gone to the Glentoran player Gerry Mullan.

The full back Jimmy Nicholl, who now plays for Toronto Blizzards in Canada, arrived in Belfast yesterday and is confident that he can shake off jet lag to hold the place in defence he has only relinquished once in the last 37 games.

But Nicholl wil rule himself out of a vital game if he is feeling the effects of the 12-hour flight, even though it could disrupt his international future. "Returning to Toronto has put me under a lot of pressure" he said. "It's important for me to play well but first I will have to prove to the manager that I am not suffering any effects. It I still feel leg-weary I wouldn't relish the prospect of playing on a heavy Windsor Park pitch."

Bingham will name his side shortly before the kick-off, and the veteran Arsenal goalkeeper Pat Jennings, who has 95 caps, is expected to replace Middlesbrough's Jim Platt.



Ardiles has to rest

Osvaldo Ardiles (above), the Tottenham Hotspur midfield player, has not broken his leg again after all but will play no more this season. He has dislodged the callous around the place where his leg was broken in February, which means that he needs at least two weeks' rest.

Tottenham's assistant manager, Peter Shreeves, said the club were hoping to get Ardiles back into action on their tour of Swaziland. The same applies to Garry Brooke, who was injured in a car crash in February.

Three for Francis

Rome (Agencies) – Trevor Francis, who is expected to line up for England against Hungary at Wembley tonight, scored three goals in the Italian League first division for Sampdoria in their 4–0 win at Udinese.

He scored his first after 17 minutes after a series of elaborate passes cracked the Udinese defence and he struck again in the fifty-ninth minute. Maggiora scored the third goal shortly afterwards and Francis scored his third goal two minutes from time.

Another foreign import, Platini, the inspiration of France in the World Cup, was also in goalscoring form for his club, Juventus, who edged a point closer to Roma, the league leaders.

Juventus, thje European Cup finalists, found themselves a goal down against Catanzaro, the bottom-of-the-table side. Platini equalized with a penalty and scored the winner after 65 minutes.

The Inter Milan v Roma fixture, traditionally high scoring, finished goalless and left Roma three points clear of Juventus with three games to play.

AUSTRIA: Vöst Linz 1, Graz AK 1; SC Neusiedl 4, SC Simmering 1; Austria Salzburg 1, SW Innsbruck 0; Sturm Graz 0, Rapid Vienna 0; Admira Wacker 3, Linz ASK 0; Wiener Sportclub 4, Vienna 3; Austria Klagenfurt 0, SC Eisenstadt 0; Austria Vienna 4, Union Wels 0.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Bohemians 5, Plastika Nitra 1; Dukla Prague 0, Banik Ostrava 0; Zbrojovka Brno 4, Spartak Trnava 1; Vitkovice 5, Slavia Prague 2; Slovan Bratislava 3, Sigma Olomouc 2; Tatran Presov 2, Lokomotiva Kosice 1; RH Cheb 0, Sparta Prague 4; ZVL Zilina 2, Inter Bratislava 1.

DENMARK: Hvidovre 1, Brönshöj 1; OB Odense 2, Frem 0; Waelved 1, Esbjerg 1; Ikast 2, Køge 1; Aarhus 2, Bröndby 1; Kolding 2, Lyngby 2; Copenhagen 0, Vejle 2; B 93 1, Herning 0.

ITALY: Avellino 1, Pisa 0; Cagliari 0, Cesena 0; Catanzaro 1, Juventus 2; Fiorentina 1, Ascoli 0; Genoa 0 Napoli 0; Inter Milan 0, Roma 0; Torino 1, Verona 1; Udinese 0, Sampdoria 4.

NETHERLANDS: Helmond 1, Fortuna Sittard 1; Utrecht 0, Ajax 2; Willem II 4, Haarlem 3; AZ'67 3, NAC Breda 3; Roda 1, Excelsior 2; PEC Zwolle 0, Sparta 3; Twente Enschede 3, PSV Eindhoven 1; NEC Nijmegen 2, Groningen 2; Feyenoord 1, Go Ahead Eagles 1.

NORWAY: Brann 0, Start 2; Bryne 5, Mjöndalen 1; Eik 0, Hamkam 0; Kongsvinger 2, Lillestrøm 2; Moss 2, Viking 0.

POLAND: Widzew Lodz 2, Legia Warsaw 1; Pogon Szczecin 6, Katowice 0; Gwardia Warsaw 2, Lodz 0; Ruch Chorzow 1, Gornik Zabrze 1; Cracovia 2, Wisla Crakow 1; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0, Lech Poznan 0; Slask Wroclaw 2, Szombierki Bytom 1; Stal Mielec 0, Baltyk Gdynia 0.

SWITZERLAND: Basle 2, St Gallen 2; Bulle 1, Vevey 5; Lausanne 1, Neuchatel Xamax 0; Lucerne 2, Grasshoppers 3; Servette 1, Aarau 0; Wettingen 1, Sion 1; Young Boys 2, Bellinzona 0; Zurich 4, Winterthur 1.

ROMANIA: Dynamo Bucharest 1, Steaua Bucharest 1; Sportul Studentesc 1, Constanta 1; Jiul Petrosani 0, Bihor Oradia 0; ASA Mures 3, Arges Pitesti 1; Tirgoviste 2, Bacau 1; Chimia Ramnicu 3, Politehnica Iasi 1; Polotehnica Timisoara 0, OR 0; Petrolul Ploiesti 1, Brasov 0.

NEW ZEALANDER JOINS THE ELITE

The also-ran has come good

By Michael Coleman

Mary O'Connor hails from Kokatahi, in New Zealand's south island, but her roots are in Killarney. Not surprisingly, she feels at home in Kilburn, London's Irish parish, staying in the house of her brother Bill, a teacher and a runner.

Her clebation to the marathon elite (her time of 2hr 28min 20sec in the London race makes her fifth fastest woman ever) has not quite sunk in. Her one wish after an enforced stay with the stars in the Waldorf Hotel was to get back to Kilburn. "I'm not used to this exposure," she said.

From time to time the television camersa had caught glimpses of her: slight, boyish, composed, looking every chip an Irish girl, though she is 27. She ran it in two perfect halves of 1hr 14min 10sec compared to Grete Waitz's splits of 1hr 12min 25sec and 1hr 13min 04sec.

She improved by nearly 17 minutes on her time in the Avon race at San Francisco last year, her first attempt. The halfway time in London was so fast, well inside 2hr 30min pace, that "I took a rest abut the 16-17 mile point," she claims. If this is so, then it means she powered the final stretch as fast, if not faster than the Norwegian.

The best runs by women now read: Joan Benoit (US), 2hr 22min 43sec at Boston, 1983; Grete Waitz (Nor), 2:25:29, London, 1983; Allison Roe (NZ), 2:25:29, New York, 1981; Waitz, 2:25:42, New York, 1980; Benoit, 2:26:11, Eugene, 1981; Roe, 2:26:46, Boston, 1981; Waitz, 2:27:14, New York, 1982; Waitz, 2:27:33, New York, 1979; Patti Catalano, 2:27:51, Boston 1981; Mary O'Connor (NZ), 2:28:20, London 1983.

Even the formidable Lorraine Moller (2hr 29min 36sec), a New Zealander too, is behind her on timing. It was Miss Moller who persuaded her to try the San Francisco race "for a joke". Her time of 2hr 44min 53sec was useful, by she went back home and continued with track, cross-country and shorter road races without any marathon ambitions.

She got used to seeing Miss Waitz's back. Returning to England last month for the international cross-country championships at Gatesheads, she met her again, at the start. The Norwegian won, with Miss O'Connor thirtyfirst.

Her brother, Bill, then suggested she stay on to try the London Marathon as the course was fast and the crowd helpful. They rang Chris Brasher and he put her in late as an international entrant. The result: a medal, $3,000 (£1,925) in a trust fund, a watch, flowers and a place among the elite.

Like Miss Waitz, Mary O'Connor had her big brother running too, his time of 2 hr 37 min 22 sec being sharp for a 37-year-old, who as well as teaching runs a family and is president of the local Queens Park Harriers.

She will meet Miss Waitz again, and Miss Benoit too, in Helsinki in August at the World Championships, this time on more equal terms and without men in the way.



Mary O'Connor: composed

BOXING: BRUNO LEARNS TO FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT AT THE PATTERSON PUNCH-IN

The ring master and his pupil

By Alan Hubbard

Real heavyweights are rather like Real Ale, something the connoisseurs talk about with a smack of the lips when having to make do with an inferior modern brew. So when Floyd Patterson came to London yesterday it was a welcome opportunity to savour a drop of the vintage stuff.

Patterson aged 48 and astonishingly only 3lb over his fighting weight of 13 stones, remains unharmed by age or punches, unlike some of those who have followed him as world heavyweight champion.

He talks a marvellously good fight–better, in fact, than during his 20-year span in the ring from 1952 to 1972. "Freudian Floyd" they called him then because of his many complexes and penchant for adopting disguise–usually a beard and dark glasses to escape recognition after defeat.

Coming to terms with adversity is, according to Patterson, the most important lesson to be learnt in boxing. It is one he hopes to impart to the young British prospect, Frank Bruno, whose growing reputation has caught his ear.

The magazine, *The Ring* has voted Bruno the outstanding heavyweight "hope" of the year and today Patterson should be able to validate that assessment in an initial gymnasium tutorial. Those guiding the fortunes of the Londoner believe a word from the ringwise is what Bruno needs before meeting his most experienced opponent, Scott Ledoux of the United States, at Wembley next Tuesday.

Hence the importation of the man who was heavyweight champion from 1959 to 1962 save for the year after his 1959 defeat by Ingemar Johansson, the last white holder of the title which Patterson proceeded to become the first in history to regain.



Peek-a-boo: the Patterson panache rubs off on Bruno. Photograph by Bill Warhurst.

Patterson combines his visit here with a fund-raising dinner for one of his British contemporaries, Don Cockell, who is seriously ill.

Looking at the still trim Patterson, it is hard to imagine how such a heavyweight midget became champion, for he seems barely more than the boyish middleweight who won the Olympic title in 1952. It is perhaps easier, though, to understand now why he was no match for that brutal giant, Liston, and could never get within an arm's length of Ali.

Patterson, however, could punch. This is one attribute he and Bruno have in common but, characteristically, Patternson wants to concentrate on the psychology of the sport in his Canning Town teach-in. "I know little about Bruno but everything I've heard is good," he said after their first meeting over a buffet lunch yesterday.

"He is unbeaten and that's good, too. But the most important thing he has to learn is how to lose. He's got to know what it is like to be knocked down and to force himself to get up again to win. He's got to learn how, when he gets hit, not to show it. He's got to learn that when he does lose its isn't a tragedy. Losing can be the beginning and not the end."

Patterson's law comes from his own experience of such adversity. But he also plans to be positive. "When I see the boy work out I'll be able to tell him a thousand things," he said. If just one of them rubs off Bruno and his manager, Terry Lawless, will be amply satisfied. "Whether it is about boxing or about life is immaterial," Lawless said. "Floyd was not only a great champion but a perfect gentleman and there could not be a better example for Frank to follow."

It may turn out that Patterson has less to impart academically than psychologically. Two years ago he saw similar potential in another young heavyweight, Anders Ecklund, of Sweden. He invited him to New York but Ecklund, now an unbeaten professional of 25, explained recently why it did not work out. "They tried to teach me Floyd's peek-a-boo style, to be on the defensive all the time. I sensed they were trying to turn me into another Patterson and I can never be that."

Neither can Bruno, who is already big and powerful enough at 21 for the superheavyweight league in which the crouching, almost diminutive Patterson never belonged. The Boxing Commissioner for New York for the past six years, Patterson admits his ambition is to school a young heavyweight champion and he senses that time and commodity may be running out in his home city, where there are fewer than 3,000 licensed professionals – one tenth of the figure when Patterson was active. He has his own gymnasium on his 40-acre estate in upstate New York, where he trains several youngsters. But this is largely a social exercise in a drug-ridden area.

He is not sure whether he will get in the ring with Bruno today because he gave up sparring some time ago. "At my age it could be dangerous," he confessed. "You could end up with brain damage."

Patterson was 37 when he retired in 1972 after his second losing bout with Ali. If he had known then what he knows now he would probably have quit earlier.

That is why Bruno is not the only British heavyweight to whom he is offering advice. "Joe Bugner should learn a lesson from those who tried to come back, like Clay [he still calls him that] and Frazier. It just won't work for him any more than it did for them. At his age he just won't make it." But Bruno just might, with a little help from a past master.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

UEFA Under-21 championship

England v Hungary (at Newcastle

Wales v Bulgaria (at Bangor)

Belgium v East Germany (7.0)

Soviet Union v Portugal (4.0)

Denmark v Greece (7.0)

Austria v West Germany (5.0)

Third division

Bradford City v Sheffield United (6.45)

Fourth division

Halifax Town v Wimbledon

Rochdale v Colchester United

Scunthorpe Utd v Peterborough Utd

Swindon Town v Torquay United

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Runcorn v Yeovil.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Macclesfield v Goole; South Liverpool v Morecambe; Witton v Oswestry.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Bishop's Stortford; Bromley v Leytonstone and Ilford; Sutton United v Slough; Tooting and Mitcham v Billericay. First division: Aveley v Boreham Wood; Cheshunt v Tilbury; Epsom and Ewell v Oxford City; Hornchurch v Lewes; Worthing v Chesham. Second division: Epping v Molesey (7.45); Harwich and Parkeston v Egham, Hemel Hempstead v Uxbridge; Letchworth Garden City v Hungerford.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead v Grays (7.45); Burnham v Marlow (6.30); Chalfont St Peter v Whyteleaf (7.45); Newbury v Chertsey.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Coventry v Huddersfied (7.0); Everton v Newcastle (7.0); Liverpool v Leeds (7.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Stoke (7.0). Second division: Burnley v Notts County; Derby v Rotherham (7.0); Manchester City v Port Vale (6.30); Oldham v Preston (7.0); Wigan v Middlesbrough (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Millwall (7.15); Bristol Rovers v Luton; Charlton v Oxford United (7.0); Chelsea v West Ham (2.15); Watford v Swansea.

IRISH LEAGUE: Cliftonville v Ballymena (7.0); Larne v Ards (7.0).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alvechurch v AP Leamington; Corby v Dorchester; Dartford v Waterlooville; Gloucester v Bedworth; Hastings v Witney; Welling v Gravesend. Midland division: Bridgend v Bromsgrove; Dudley v Sutton Coldfield, Oldbury v Cheltenham. Southern division: Crawley v RS Southampton; Hillingdon v Folkestone; Thanet v Dover; Tonbridge v Fisher.

RUGBY UNION

CORNWALL CUP: Final: Camborne v Launceston (at Redruth RFC, 6.15).

S17.8 RUGBY LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff v Bramley.

CRICKET

FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Leicestershire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

THE PARKS: Oxford University v Lancashire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

OTHER SPORT

TENNIS: Cumberland Tournament (in London).

SNOOKER: World Professional championship (at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield).

Leaving Swansea

Ante Rajovic and Dzemal Hadiabdic are leaving Swansea City. Both are returning home to Yugoslavia, possibly to play for their former clubs, despite reports that they would be signing contracts with Swansea.

CRICKET

Boost to Indians' morale

Basseterre, St Kitts (Reuter) – The Indians, who begin the fifth and final Test match against West Indies in Antigua on Friday, warmed up with a nine-wicket victory against Leeward Islands here on Sunday with a day to spare.

After bowling out Leeward Islands for 264 in their second innings the Indians needed only six runs to win: in reaching the target they lost the wicket of their acting captain, Gaekwad, for his second duck of the match, which was over 35 minutes before tea.

The Indians, who had forced Leeward Islands to follow on 259 runs behind

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First Innings 103 (Madan Lal 5 for 68; Venkataraghavan 4 for 5).

Second Innings

*A L Kelly c Venkataraghavan b Gaekwad	54
R B Richardson st More b Maninder Singh	17
R M Otto b Maninder Singh	10
V A Eddy not out	91
S Liburd c Venkataraghavan b Sivaramakrishnan	8
E Baptiste c Madan Lal b Sivaramakrishnan	20
†E Sergeant b Venkataraghavan	12
A C M White run out	8
A Merrick c Sivaramakrishnan b Madan Lal	30
E Willett lbw b Madan Lal	0
V C Newton b Madan Lal	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 10, n-b 3)	17
Total	264

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–46, 2–56, 3–99, 4–120, 5–153, 6–176, 7–193, 8–257, 9–257, 10–264.

BOWLING: Madan Lal, 7.1-2-27-3; Vashpal Sharma, 5-1-14-0; Maninder Singh, 23-8-56-2; Sivaramakrishnan, 28-3-87-2; Venkataraghavan, 23-11-44-1; Gaekwad, 4-1-9-1.

INDIANS: First innings 362 (S Madan Lal 97, D B Vengsarkar 55; A Merrick 5 for 68).

Second Innings

A D Gaekwad c Baptiste b Merrick	0
Arun Lal not out	1
A Malhotra not out	1
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (1 wkt)	6

FALL OF WICKET: 1–0.

BOWLING: Merrick 1-0-2-1; White 0.2-0-0-0.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 4, Oakland Athletics 2; California Angels 7, Baltimore Orioles 3; Milwaukee Brewers 3, Texas Rangers 1; Kansas City Royals 7, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Detroit Tigers 4, Seattle Mariners 2; Chicago White Sox 9, Cleveland Indians 3.

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	9	7	.563	–
Boston Red Sox	8	7	.533	½
Detroit Tigers	8	7	.533	½
Milwaukee Brewers	8	7	.533	½
New York Yankees	7	8	.467	1½
Toronto Blue Jays	7	8	.467	1½
Cleveland Indians	7	9	.438	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City Royals	8	5	.615	½
California Angels	11	7	.611	–
Oakland Athletics	9	8	.529	1½
Texas Rangers	9	8	.529	1½
Minnesota Twins	8	9	.471	2½
Chicago White Sox	7	8	.467	2½
Seattle Mariners	6	14	.300	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Houston Astros 3, Philadelphia Phillies 2 (11 innings); Montreal Expos 5, Cincinnati Reds 4; St Louis Cardinals 2, San Diego Padres 0; Chicago Cubs 5, San Francisco Giants 1; Atlanta Braves 6, New York Mets 3 and 5–3.

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
St Louis Cardinals	8	3	.727	–
Montreal Expos	9	4	.692	–
Philadelphia Phillies	9	5	.643	½
Pittsburgh Pirates	6	7	.462	3
New York Mets	4	9	.308	5
Chicago Cubs	4	11	.267	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta Braves	12	3	.800	–
L Angeles Angels	11	4	.733	1
Cincinnati Reds	9	8	.529	4
San Diego Padres	7	10	.412	6
S Francisco Giants	5	12	.294	8
Houston Astros	5	13	.278	8½

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 2, Crystal Palace 2; Leicester 5, Birmingham 0.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Opening round play-offs (best-of-three series): Eastern conference: Boston Celtics 98, Atlanta Hawks 79 (Boston win 2-1). Western conference: Denver Nuggets 117, Phoenix Suns 112 (Denver win 2-1). Conference semi-finals (best-of-seven series): Eastern conference: Philadelphia 76ers 112, New York Knicks 102 (Philadelphia lead 1-0). Western conference: Los Angeles Lakers 118, Portland Trail Blazers 97 (Los Angeles lead 1-0).

BOXING

SAN REMO: WBA featherweight title: Eusebio Pedroza (Pan) bt Rocky Lockridge (US), pts.

ATLANTIC CITY: Lightweight: Alexis Arguello (Nic) bt Claude Noel (Trin), third-round.

GOLF

TALLAHASSEE, Florida: Final scores: 282: R Charles (NZ), 74, 68, 67, 73; G Powers, 70, 70, 70, 72. 283: M Lye, 69, 75, 71, 68; K Knox, 70, 71, 71, 71. 284: H Green, 70, 73, 71, 70; A Miller, 68, 74, 70, 72; M Morley, 72, 68, 70, 74; T Snodgrass, 69, 70, 71, 74. 285: B Baugh, 73, 70, 68, 74; B Gardner, 71, 72, 69, 73.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Adams Division Finals: Boston Bruins 3, Buffalo Sabres 2 (Boston win best-of-seven series, 4-3). Campbell Conference Finals: Edmonton Oilers 8, Chicago Black Hawks 3 (Edmonton lead 1-0).

RUGBY UNION

BEACONSFIELD: Buckinghamshire seven-a-side tournament: Final: High Wycombe 18, Uxbridge 6.

SHOOTING

BISLEY: Berkshire short range championships: Courage Cup (open): 1, S J Ayres (Windsor), 98; 2, R Kingston (Berkshire), 97; 3, P Wakefield (Old Bradfieldians), 95. Hewlett-Packard tankard (juniors): 1, S Stewart-Fry (Old Bradfieldians), 93; 2, N Wakefield (Old Bradfieldians), 92; 3, L Pritchard (Eagle) 92. Huntley and Palmer Rose Bowl (women): 1, L Pritchard 92; 2, H Johnston (Eagle), 91; 3, M Statham (Windsor), 87.

IN BRIEF

Selectors glower at Gower

David Gower will have an early opportunity of displaying his captaincy qualities before the England selectors at Lord's this week. He deputizes for Bob Willis, England's captain last summer and in Australia in the winter, in the MCC side to play tomorrow. Willis has flu.

Gower is the outstanding favourite to take over the leadership from Willis. Willis's new-ball place goes to Graham Dilley, of Kent.

● There was no play yesterday in the first class matches at Oxford and Cambridge.

FENNERS: Cambridge University 192 for 7; v Leicestershire.

THE PARKS: Oxford University 109 for 6; v Lancashire.

● Sydney (AFP) – A giant colour video screen will be installed at the Sydney Cricket Ground before the season starts in October to give scores, match replays, interviews and statistics on teams and players.

RUGBY UNION: Knee ligament damage has ruled out the prop, Jon Curry, from the Gosforth side for their Northumberland Cup final against Alnwick tomorrow night. The injury threatens Curry's chances of going on the England under-23 tour to Romania next month. Curry damaged the knee in Gosforth's 24-15 win at Bedford, where he scored a try, and he will miss Gosforth's 18th successive Northumberland Cup final appearance.

FOOTBALL: Aston Villa will meet Real Madrid in an exhibition match in Madrid on May 18 as a tribute to Gregorio Benito, a retired Real player.

MOTOR RACING: The Swiss Grand Prix, scheduled for Dijon in France on July 10, has been cancelled because of lack of television coverage.

BOXING: Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, stopped Claude Noel of Trinidad, in the third round of a lightweight contest in Atlantic City. Noel retired because of hip injury.

Later Noel said he believed he had dislocated his hip in the second round. "I was hurt and I prefer to keep on living," he said. He was floored in the first round with a left hook to the head.

RACING

Flamenco dances into the 1,000 Guineas picture

By John Karter

There is an all-too-familiar -mming like look about the way ackers have been treating Thursday's 1,000 Guineas as a two-horse ace between the French filly, Ma Biche, and the Newmarket-trained Favoridge, the principals in last ear's Cheveley Park Stakes, and oth convincing winners of their ials this month. True, their form is here for all to see, but the fact that our of the last six winners of the season's first classic have started at 3-1, 12-1, 35-1 and 16-1 seems to ave been forgotten.

Certainly the message to be leaned from these results seems to be – as with racing in general – that pays to look beyond the obvious. Among the 19 declared for the 1,000 Guineas at yesterday's four-day stage was a suprise packet in the hape of Ian Balding's filly, Flamenco, who could lead them all dance on her best form. Flamenco, who was originally to have contested the French Guineas, looked an outstanding filly when he won her first three races last ear, particularly when she skated ome in the competitive Waterford Candelabra Stakes at Goodwood in August.

The significant feature of the Goodwood result as far as the Guineas is concerned, is that Flamenco beat Annie Edge by four engths and that filly ran Favoridge who, admittedly, had something n hand – to a length and a half in he Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket couple of weeks ago.

Ian Balding, her trainer, says that Flamenco has derived considerable benefit from her run behind Goodbye Shelley at Newbury recently, when she finished a espectable fourth and although she has always been looked on as more of an Oaks type, she must be egarded as excellent value at round 25-1.

The other interesting development yesterday was the booking of Lester Piggott for Myra's best, who is trained by Robert Williams at Newmarket. This means that Piggott will once again be wearing the famous green and blue colours of Robert Sangster. The partnership netted a fabulous haul of classic races before splitting up three years ago. Myra's best won three times last season and also took fifth place behind Ma Biche in the Cheveley Park. Hills have cut her odds from 25-1 to 20-1.

Another who is finding favour as an each-way proposition is Royal Heroine, who finished third behind Favoridge in the Nell Gwyn, the Tote yesterday laid Royal Heroine to lose £40,000 at 12-1 an have reduced her odds to 8-1; while William Hill go as low as 6-1.

The weather cotinues to play havoc with fixtures. Yesterday's meeting at Southwell and today's at Nottingham have been called off because of waterlogging and there is a 7.30 inspection at Plumpton. Even worse, though, the excellent card at Ascot tomorrow is in serious doubt. An 8.0 inspection this morning will decide, but Nicholas Beaumont, the clerk of the course, said yesterday: "We had 0.6 in of rain last night and hopes of racing must be slim."

If the meeting does go ahead there will be only five races, which, apart from the case of walkovers, must be unprecedented. The Garter Stakes will be cancelled, the Autobar Victoria Cup will be run on the round course, with a safety limit of 16 instead of 31, and the last race, the Chobham Apprentice Stakes, will be brought forward half an hour.

Jeremy Tree has made an unusually fast break from the stalls this season and may maintain his new-style front-running tactics with a treble through Alakh (4.45 Thirsk) and Rock's Gate and thoughtless (3.0 and 4.30 Bath). Alakh, who won comfortably on his debute at Nottingham, faces aformidable rival in Peter Easterby's dual winner, Loch Pearl, while Rock's Gate, who just caught Broad Beam at Wolverhampton last week, will not find sailor's Dance and Gildoran easy prey. However, both look above average and should stay unbeaten.


Jeremy Tree: fancied runners at Bath and Thirsk

A more speculative bet, but one that could oblige at rewarding odds, is Commonty in the Empire Handicap at Bath. James Bethell's five-year-old loves soft ground and judged on the form he showed when taking a well-contested event at Goodwood last autumn is well handicaped. Another trainer in form, Kim Brassey, should bring off a two-year-old double with Puente Romano (2.15 Thirsk) and Jack Tar (2.30 Bath).

● Matt McCormack, the Wantage trainer, said (yesterday) that Horage had no better than a 50-50 chance of running in Saturday's 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Rodeo ride carries Dicks to safety

An drew Dicks, an apprentice rider, narrowly escaped serious injury in a fall from Porto Irene in the Conflans Handicap at Brighton yesterday. Dicks crashed to the ground a quarter of a mile out after hanging on the filly's neck rodeo style for a furlong and a half. He eventually finished lying at right angles across the horse's back.

Dicks, shaken but unhurt, was able to walk back unaided and said: "I felt the saddle begin to go and caught her neck. There were plenty of horses behind me at the time, and I was hoping I could hang on long enough to let them all get past me. I was in trouble for about a furlong and a half, but if I had fallen straight away I could have been trampled. It was a frightening experience and I was lucky."

The race went to Be My Darling who led two furlongs out. The stewards held an inquiry into the incident and after interviewing both Dicks and trainer, Donald Tucker, accepted their explanations that the saddle slipped. They were also satisfied that the filly left the parade ring properly saddled and that the girths were checked at the start.

The stewards held another inquiry into the dismal performance of the Lester Piggott-ridden Mount Kellett, the 11-4 favourite. He was slowly away and soon tailed off. They accepted his explanation that the colt broke from the stalls satisfactorily, but stumbled slightly and was never going well.

Richard Quinn followed up his double at Leicester on Saturday with an eight-length victory on Dabdoub in the Sidney Thompson Memorial Stakes. Quinn produced the colt to lead at the distance and the combination shot clear of Ayman. Quinn has his first classic ride on Rare Roberta in the 1,000 guineas at Newmarket on Thursday for his retaining stable of Paul Cole, trainer of Dabdoub.

Stanley the Baron continued Kim Brassey's fine start to the season with a five-length victory over Barbican Aire in the Orleans Stakes. Bryn Crossley reported that the colt did not really handle the bends and would prefer a straight track.

Brassey is likely to send him to Salisbury next week, but says that he would like to see Stanley the Baron tested to find out how good he is. "While I can find these easy races I will keep running him in them, but the real aim is a Royal Ascot race, probably the Windsor Castle Stakes," Bassey said.

Guy Harwood and Greville Starkey gained some compensation for Sackford's defeat in France yesterday when Fawg landed the Prince of Wales Stakes in a three-way photo by a head from Lochboisdale with High Hawk a short head away, third.

Allverton for Newmarket

Following another gallop yesterday, Francois Boutin has decided to send Allverton for the 2,000 Guineas on Saturday, Desmond Stoneham writes. The colt will be ridden by Cash Asmussen, who will wear the colours of Stavros Niarchos. Allverton was backward when third to Pluralisme in the recent Prix de Guiche.

Allverton galloped with Pascal Bary's Deep Roots, who has now been withdrawn from the 2,000. Boutin won the race last year with Zino, and Allverton will be trying to make up for Nureyev, who was disqualified after winning the Guineas for Niarchos in 1980.

Ma Biche had her final work-out before the 1,000 Guineas at Chantilly yesterday morning and went "marvellously well", according to her trainer, Criquette Head. This morning, Ma Biche, the current favourite for the English classic, will be flown from Beauvais to Stansted and then driven to Newmarket.

Bath

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.0 SPA STAKES (3-y-o selling: £806: 1m 8yd) (18 runners)

1	44000-0	ACHERON (W Wildman) C Wildman 8-12	D Dineley	3
2	01-	ANDSON (J Anderson) P Cundell 8-12	C Cox 7	11
3	300023-	HAGEN'S BARGAIN (A Leighton) F Yardley 8-9	B Crossley	17
4	40300-0	IRENE'S PRIDE (C) (B Stockil) A Bailey 8-9	–	9
5	0	ATTRATZKY (M Hinchliffe) M Hinchliffe 8-7	Sarah Wilkinson 7	15
6	0	BAHIA BLANCA (D Harrison) J Bradley 8-7	A Launchbury	8
9	000-	FULL BRIGADE (R Popely) R Hannon 8-7	A McGlone 5	12
12	0-0	SIR ROBERT (B) (A Gale) M Haynes 8-7	J Jenkinson	6

2.30 HODCOTT STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,044: 5f) (20)

3.0 SOMERSET STAKES (3-y-o: 1m 2f 50yd) (4)

3.30 ILCHESTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,961: 1m 5yd) (14)

4.0 EMPIRE HANDICAP (£1,952: 1m 3f 150yd) (12)

10	34/123-	PLAZA TORO (Mrs I Wilson) S Pattemore 4-8-3	–	5
11	0104-00	COMMONTY (J Beausire) J Bethell 5-8-2	W Carson	6
12	1210-20	FITZROY (Matoo Racing Ltd) I Dudgeon 5-8-2	W Newnes	12
15	0/000-0	MINIBANK (E Hayward) J Bradley 5-7-7	–	7
18	00/0-0	CARALIST (D Roderick) A Jones 7-7-7	–	8
19	0030-	KATE KIMB (A Barraclough) M Usher 4-7-7	A McGlone 5	10

9-4 Fitzroy, 3 Seabattle, 9-2 Weavers Pin, 6 Migrator, 8 Plaza Toro, 10 Boysber, 15 others.

4.30 BLATHWAYT STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £920: 1m 3f 150yd) (12)

2	0-0	ACK ACK REGIMENT (Dr K Manon) P Cole 9-0	W Carson	8
4		ALFRED DOUGLAS (M Tucker) M McCormack 9-0	B Proctor	10
14	0-2	POOL PLAYER (O Harris) K Brassey 9-0	B Crossley	4
18	23	THOUGHTLESS (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0	P Eddery	2
20		TORRIDGE CROSSING (C Hill) C Hill 9-0	R Curant	11
21	0-00	YAWA (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 9-0	P Waldron	3
24	000-3	EMERALD REEF (P Mellow) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	1
28	0-4	JARB (R Barnes) D Wintle 8-11	D Dineley	12
30		RIDGEWAY PATH (Mrs M Lequine) J Dunlop 8-11	N Dew 5	5
31	043-	SILENT POOL (R Crutchley) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	6
32	0-00	STEVIE CEE (J O'Mulloy) S Harris 8-11	P Gunn	9
33	00-0	SUMMER LIGHTNING (Mrs J Owen) W Wightman 8-11	B Rouse	7

15-8 Thoughtless, 3 Pool Player, 4 Emerald Reef, 6 Silent Pool, 8 Ac Ack Regiment, 10 Jarb,

5.0 BLATHWAYT STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: 1m 3f 150yd) (12)

1	0	A BOY NAMED SIOUX (Mrs H Heesman) W R Williams 9-0	J Williams	3
5	02000-	BROKENCROSS (W Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 9-0	J Johnson	2
7	0-	CASTLE DOUGLAS (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) M Prescott 9-0	C Nutter	9
9	00-	DIFFERENT CLASS (M Pitman) Mrs B Waring 9-0	–	12
10		FONDU (V Kilkenny) C Nelson 9-0	R Weaver	10
12	00-	GREAT SHADOW (Dr C Vittadini) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	1
13	0-	KUWAIT TEAM (Sheik Fahad) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	6
15	0400-	RIKKI TAVI (A Boon) B Hills 9-0	Cauthen	8
22	40-	AZARA (J Heyworth) H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	7
25	0-	EMMA'S STAR (E Gadsden) M Blanshard 8-11	P Waldron	5
28	00000-	FORGMORE SWEET (R Halling) R Thompson 8-11	P Bradwell 5	4
29	000-	MISS SHAMROCK (Mrs H Brassey) K Brassey 8-11	R Hills 3	11

2 Kuwait Team, 11-4 Azara, 9-2 Great Shadow, 6 Rikki Tavi, 8 Miss Shamrock, 10 Castle Douglas, 20 others.

Bath selections

By John Karter

2.00 Irene's Pride, 2.30 Jack Tar, 3.00 Rock's Gate, 3.30 Castanet, 4.00 Commonty, 4.30 Thoughtless, 5.00 Kuwait Team.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.00 Irene's Pride, 2.30 My Singh, 5.00 Castle Douglas.

Brighton results

Thirsk

Draw advantage: 5f, 6f high

2.15 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,668:5f) (7 runners)

1	12	CLANTINE (D) J Berry 9-1	G Duffield	1
2	1	PUENTE ROMANO (D) K Brassey 9-1	T Ives	5
4		FENCHURCH COLONY M H Easterby 8-11	M Birch	4
6		LOCHOW C Gray 8-8	N Connorton 3	7
7		SHES ANDREW N Tinkler 8-8	P Robinson	6
9	0	YOUNG BRETT R Thompson 8-8	S Morris 5	2

2.45 NESS STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £1,360: 1m) (18)

3.15 HICKLETON HANDICAP (2,817: 6f) (21)

3.45 BYWELL STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,305: 2m) (14)

14	0424-	WOJO M Ryan 9-0	–	3
16	00-3	SOLITAIRE C Thornton 8-11	J Bleasdale	6

15-8 Cheldica, 3 Northern Beau, 4 Picket Line, 6 Solitaire, 8 Caddagat, 12 Jasper's Mount, 14 others.

4.15 BROMPTON HANDICAP (£1,900: 1m 4f) (20)

4	4401-	QUITE HOT P Rohan 4-9-6	M Hindley 7	11
5	120-4	OAKAPPLE J W Watts 4-9-7	N Connorton 3	15
6	1020-	DEAL ON M Ryan 4-9-6	P Robinson	13
8	0-021	APPLE WINE (D) D Chapman 6-9-0 (4 ex)	D Nicholls	12
9	00-02	FAROLITO R Hollinshead 4-8-12	S Perks	5
11	0330-	THARSUS GIRL P Rohan 4-8-10	G Hughes 7	14

4.45 ABBEY LANDS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,461: 6f) (11)

5.15 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,158: 1m) (18)

14	340-0	SENANG HATI Denys Smith 4-8-12	D Leadbitter 7	8
16	000-2	HOUGHTON WEAVER J Berry 4-8-12	S Horsfall	13
17	2440-	SMART MART M Camacho 4-8-12	T Meek 7	2
20	40/00	COFFEE HOUSE I Balding 8-8-10	A Watkins 7	16
22	0000-	JONDALE (D) M Lambert 6-8-10	R Brown 7	3
23	00-00	ST CONAL J Parkes 4-8-9	W Woods 7	15
24	010-0	ARMALOU D Sasse 4-8-9	–	6
25	03-00	JOLLY BURGLAR (B) E Carter 4-8-8	J Carr	18
26	000/0	GIBSON (CD) N Bycroft 7-8-7	B Wardrope	12
27	0-334	EYELIGHT (D) R Hollinshead 6-8-7	Geraldine Thorpe 7	9
28	2040-	ELARIM T Fairhurst 4-8-6	C Coates 7	5

13-8 Towering, 3 Houghton Weaver, 9-2 Witch's Point, 11-2 Banoco, 7 Smart Mart, 12 Eyelight, 14 others.

Thirsk Selections

By John Karter

2.15 Puente Romano. 2.45 Marsh Track. 3.15 Fairgreen. 3.45 Solitaire. 4.15 Ask King. 4.45 Alakh. 5.15 Witch's Point.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Warbiola. 3.15 Kano Flower. 3.45 Northern Beau. 4.15 Ask King. 4.45 Alawir. 5.15 Towering.

Plumpton

2.15 DOUBLE GLOUCESTER HURDLE (novices: £690: 2m) (13 runners)

4.15 CHEDDAR HURDLE (selling handicap: £714: 2m) (6)

4.45 WENSLEYDALE CHASE (maidens: £1,300: 2m) (13)

2.45 STILTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,460: 3m 1f) (5)

20	pp0	Dan Dare 8-10-3	P Carvill
23	403	Downpayment 9-10-0	R Goldstein

3 Master Nibble, 4 Greenwood Lad, 5 Goldenogen, 6 Swift King

14	042	La Boeuf 7-10-6	–
15	024	Feelings 6-10-5	M Ennis 4
16	u11	Full Measure 7-10-5 (4ex)	C Grant
17	420	Santiago 9-10-3	–
20	3-00	Uncle Vanya 13-10-0	–
21	00p	Mexican Star 6-10-0	C Hawkins
22	4fp	Tartan Special 8-10-0	–

9-4 Full Measure, 3 Mossmorran, 4 La Boeuf, 5 Top Boat.

Perth

2.15 BLACK WATCH CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (selling handicap: £526: 2m) (12 runners)

2.45 STRATHEARN CHASE (Handicap: £1,221: 2m) (6)

3.15 PERTHSHIRE DRAG HUNT HURDLE (Handicap: £938: 3m) (14)

3.45 PERTHSHIRE MEMORIES CHASE (Handicap: £2,145: 3m) (11)

4.15 STORMONT CHASE (Novices: £1,034: 2m) (11)

4.45 ATHOLL HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £683: 2m) (15)

CYCLING


Doyle: automatic choice

Sealink comes of age

By John Wilcockson

For British cycling, and for the sponsors, last week's Sealink International race was an unqualified success. At a banquet in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Saturday night Gordon Wragg, the Lord Mayor, said the city would be pleased to host the race again; Peter Happe, the marketing director of Sealink UK, confirmed his company's commitment to the event in 1984.

Speaking on behalf of the BBC televison crew which covered every stage in its Pebble Mill at One programme, the presenter, Bob Langley, said that cycle racing "has been a revelation to both myself and my colleagues, and we hope that our efforts have brought attention to this wholly absorbing sport".

Coverage of the event by television, radio and press has given the Sealink race a status of its own and it can no longer be considered simply as a warm-up event for the Tour of Britain Milk Race. However, the proximity of this country's principal cycle race is now uppermost in the minds of those responsible for selecting Britain's two teams, one amateur, one professional.

The best of the British amateurs in the Sealink were Bob Downs, who finished tenth, and Malcolm Elliott, twentieth. Downs, from Essex, infiltrated one of the four crucial breaks, all of which were missed by Elliott. This Sheffield rider, aged 22, proved his individual worth by winning both the prologue time-trial on the Isle of Wight and a similar test which closed the race in his home town. But he seemed a victim of the team's low morale on the other stages.

The team's performance was not helped by both Phil Bateman and Jeff Williams retiring on Friday, suffering from stomach upsets.

In contrast to the dearth of talented amateurs, there is an embarrassment of riches for the selectors of the professional team. Tony Doyle, second in the Sealink, and Phil Bayton, fifth, seem automatic choices, but it will be a gamble to select Bill Nickson, who retired on Thursday when a fractured scaphoid was diagnosed after a crash.

It would be pleasing to see a place reserved for Sid Barras, at 35 the oldest of the British professionals. He last rode in the Milk Race as an amateur in 1969. On Saturday, Barras finished third in the final time-trial for an overall position of eleventh. "I had raced only three times this season before starting the Sealink", Barras, who runs a cycle shop in Harrogate, said.

The other placings in the six-man Milk Race team will be between two other experienced Yorkshire riders, Keith Lambert and Dudley Hayton, and two young sprinters, Steve Joughin and Phil Thomas.

Spaniard leads

Viella (Reuter) – Marino Lejarreta (Spain) won the 147-mile sixth stage of the Tour of Spain cycle race in 7hr 38min 26sec yesterday to take the overall lead from Bernard Hinault (France). Julian Gorospe and Pedro Delgado, both of Spain were second and third.

YACHTING

Calmly out of the Doldrums

By Barry Pickthall

Philippe Jeantot, aged 30, an oil rig diver from Concarneau, France, who holds an 11-day lead in the singlehanded Round the World race, sponsored by BOC, slipped through the Doldrums without a halt over the weekend. With 2,500 miles to go to the finishing line in Newport, he has built up a 200-mile lead over Bertie Reed, of South Africa, on this last leg of the 27,000 mile race.

Richard Broadhead, of Britain, sailing the 52 foot Perseverance of Medine, is in third place, 360 miles astern of the Frenchman, with Neville Gosson, of Australia, fourth, another 70 miles behind.

A search was organized for a Czechoslovak competitor, Richard Konkolski, after the satellite tracking transponder fitted on his 44-foot yacht, Nike III, stopped transmitting and other yachts failed to raise him on the radio. Konkolski, who defected to the United States last year to take part in this race, had voiced concern in Rio de Janeiro that one of the Eastern block navies might choose to use him as target practice, particularly as ownership of his yacht is in dispute.

Gosson, who was 60 miles northeast of Nike's last-known position off Brazil's northern coast, was diverted and the Brazilian Navy and coastguard services joined in the search. Almost 24 hours after the alert had been given Konkolski came up on the inter-yacht network to say that, apart from a radio malfunction, all was well.

While Konkolski continues to lead class two on this leg, a race is developing between Francis Stokes, of the United States, sailing the 39-foot Moonshine, and the Japanese sailor, Yukoh Tada, aboard the 44-foot Koden Okera V.

At the start of this final leg from Rio two weeks ago Tada held a two-day advantage over Stokes in the overall positions, but is now 160 miles behind his rival and may have lost his grip on the $25,000 prize-money that goes to each class winner.

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Legal Appointments

Solicitors/Barristers
for British Telecommunications
London

The Solicitor, British Telecommunications, wishes to recruit three more Solicitors for his Conveyancing Department and one more Solicitor or Barrister for his Advisory Department.

The posts in the Conveyancing Department are open to Solicitors and who have substantial experience of operational Conveyancing and of Real Property Law.

The post in the Advisory Department is open Solicitors and to Barristers who are prepared to seek admission as Solicitors and for this post recent practical experience, in industry or private practice, of a wide range of commercial work including commercial contracts is required.

The three Conveyancing posts are based in North London and the Advisory post in Central London.

Starting Salary will be on such one of three bands as is appropriate to a successful applicant's qualifications and experience the minima of which are £14,192, £14,871 and £15,583 per annum in each case inclusive of £1,360 London allowance. Benefits include contributory pension scheme and five weeks annual holidays.

The posts are open to both men and women, preferably aged between 27 and 35. For an application form (to be returned by 18 May 1983) please write to: The Solicitor, British Telecommunications (AGV), Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DE.

British TELECOM

Legal Adviser

City £14-£16,000

We are one of the largest firms of Chartered Accountants in the UK and part of an international accounting firm with 350 offices in 70 countries. The UK firm provides accounting, auditing, tax, insolvency and management advisory services to both private and public sector clients, large and small.

A Legal Adviser is required to join a small central staff to advise partners and managers on legal issues involving clients' affairs and requiring interpretation of Company Law. The Legal Adviser will also assist in preparing technical articles and in training. The position offers an excellent opportunity to gain further experience on a wide range of legal and commercial problems.

Candidates, graduate Solicitors or Barristers, should have qualified with a well known Practice or Chambers and obtained previous experience in Company Law. Candidates must be able to write clearly. Abilities in lecturing and familiarity with EEC law would be advantages.

Please send in confidence full personal and career details to Mark Rodrigues, quoting reference 1179/T on both envelope and letter.

Deloitte Haskins+Sells
Management Consultants
128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OPPORTUNITY

London office of a major U.S. Law firm has a vacancy for trainee or qualified Legal Assistant/Executive. The work is extremely varied and interesting requiring a lively and enquiring mind. Secretarial skills necessary. Salary negotiable C.V's to
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We wish to recruit a SOLICITOR admitted for 2 to 3 years for our Commercial Property Department.

Applicants should possess academic qualifications and practical experience of a high standard. The successful applicant will be expected to undertake a substantial work load. We will offer a competitive salary. Please write personally with full C.V. to:-

Mr B. Hollingsworth,
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We invite applications from recently qualified Barristers or Solicitors, aged 23-30, already engaged working on commercial legal matters who wish to extend their range of experience. Operating as part of the finance division's team, the individual will have responsibility covering the review and resolution of legal and related matters over a broad range of subjects involving subsidiary companies in the U.K. and overseas. Close liaison will be maintained with senior management and the Group's outside advisers. The capability of lucid expression both orally and in writing is important as is a steady and personable approach. Initial salary negotiable, £9,000 – £11,000 + contributory pension, free life assurance, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference NQBSO55/TT, to the Managing Director:

ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216.

*Please only contact us if you are applying for the above position.

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Surrey Education Committee

NORTH EAST SURREY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Reigate Road, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS

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Required from 1 September 1983 (on retirement of present holder of the post) to head the Law Section of the Department. Applicants must be well qualified and have had substantial practical experience and teaching experience and be competent administrators.

Salary: PRINCIPAL LECTURER: £11,931-£13,290 bar £15,018 p.a. Plus £246 p.a. London Fringe Allowance. Generous relocation expenses in approved cases.

A stamped addressed envelope please for further particulars and application forms from the Vice-Principal.

TWO PARTNER North London firm requires Assistant Solicitor for litigation, civil and criminal, including advocacy, preferably with some experience in probate and/or domestic conveyancing. Box 0511 H The Times.

EALING Solicitors require able and energetic assistant solicitor with up to 2 years post qualification experience for non contentious work. Newly admitted person of right calibre would be considered. Good salary and pleasant offices. Tel for appointment to Mrs Wright 567 2001.

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Applicants must be graduates with at least upper second degrees though not necessarily in law.

Please ring 01-404-0303 or write with full CV to C J Macdonald-Brown, Gouldens, 118 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1JJ.

GOULDENS

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Applications are invited from solicitors with up to 2 years experience since qualification who are interested in dealing with litigious matters relating to maritime law.

Applicants should have practical experience, whether in articles or since qualification, of personally handling litigation matters, preferably in the High Court. Applicants must be of good academic ability with a willingness to extend their knowledge of contract and tort into the field of maritime and commercial law. The work is interesting and intellectually demanding and offers opportunities for travel when experience has been gained.

The salary offered reflects our requirement for an above average candidate.

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Kempson House, Camomile Street,
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Parliamentary Counsel are specialists working in their own Office in Whitehall, mainly on the drafting of government bills and related parliamentary business. In the preparation and passing of bills they are responsible for all questions of law and form, and they provide the Government with advice on questions of parliamentary procedure. The duties include attendance at sittings of both Houses of Parliament and co-operation with Officers of both Houses. Parliamentary Counsel also do similar work for the Law Commission.

The work is demanding but stimulating, and is critical for the processes of law-making and of government. The posts provide a challenging opportunity for those seeking a career calling for a very high level of ability and legal skill.

Candidates must be young barristers or solicitors qualified in England. They should normally have had several years of professional experience, but a similar period of post-graduate academic experience is acceptable. They should have a good honours degree (which need not be in law) or show evidence of comparable intellectual ability.

Appointments are permanent and pensionable, but are subject to a period of probation.

Salary, as Assistant Counsel, £15,065 – £19,725; starting salary may be above minimum for those aged 30 or over. Promotion to Senior Assistant Counsel (£20,525 – £23,420) should come within 5 – 7 years for the really able lawyer.

There are further prospects of promotion to Parliamentary Counsel (max. £30,250); and the post of First Parliamentary Counsel carries a salary of £37,750.

There are up to 3 vacancies to be filled. Written details and application forms may be obtained from the *Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar*, from the *Law Society's Appointments Registry*, from the *Parliamentary Counsel Office, 36 Whitehall, London SW1* (01-273 4468), or from the *Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB* (telephone Basingstoke 68551; answering service operates outside office hours). Any enquiries should be made of the Parliamentary Counsel Office. The closing date is 17 May 1983. Please quote ref: G/5954/1.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Meeting of Creditors Pursuant to Section 293 Companies Act 1948

Panagos Patrras (London) Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at Botolph House, 10 Eastcheap, London EC3M 1AJ on Wednesday the 4th day of May 1983 at 11.00 hours in the forenoon for the purpose of having a full statement of the position of the Company's Affairs together with a list of the Creditors of the Company and the estimated amount of their claims laid before them and for the purpose if thought fit of nominating a liquidator and of appointing a committee of inspection. Notice is also given that for the purpose of voting secured creditors must (unless they surrender their security) lodge at P.O. Box No. 11, 46 Drury Lane, Solihull, West Midlands, before the Meeting a Statement giving particulars of their security the date when it was given and the value at which it is assessed.

Dated this 25th day of April 1983 by order of the Board of Directors.
C A Papadopoulos
Director

In the Matter of BRANDES DAVIS AGENCY Limited and in the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of May, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 18th day of April 1983.
K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator.

INJECTION SERVICES & SUPPLY (BIRMINGHAM) Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 6th day of May 1983 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 18th day of April 1983.
J. WALL
Director.

TRICOM FURNITURE Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 5th day of May 1983 at 12.00 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 18th day of April 1983.
M. L. BUTTERWORTH
Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity: Alderman Newton's Educational Foundation, Leicester, Leicestershire.

Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.

Ref. 527881 A/2-L4

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a Scheme for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool L2 7SB, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION Charity of James Porter. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 286656-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of Lecturer at its Guildford branch.

The salary will be within the scale £8,868 – £14,460 p.a. (which includes a Guildford allowance of £504) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £540.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details to L. R. H. Griffiths, The College of Law, Braboeuf Manor, St. Catherines, Guildford, Surrey GU3 1HA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

An international service group based at Heathrow Airport is seeking an enterprising Lawyer 28 – 35 with experience in the commercial sector, preferably in the areas of aviation and/or insurance. A personal interest in aviation matters is essential. Salary plus benefits negotiable, commensurate with experience.

Please write enclosing full C.V. to Box 0769 H, The Times

SUPER–M

Due to expansion and impending retirements this well-established multi-office firm seeks a Solicitor for non-contentious position. This significant appointment initially for our Wisbech office will carry definite partnership prospects.

Code named as above the successful applicant will command an attractive salary.

Send CV to Mr R. R. Carlson, Metcalfe Copeman and Pettefar, 6 York Row, Wisbech, Cambs.

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Ramsgate and Margate Petty Sessional Divisions

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£2,922 – £5,835

Applications are invited for the post of trainee Court Clerk from Solicitors or Barristers wishing to begin or further a career in the Magisterial Service. Persons with a good law degree will also be considered and articles may be offered to the postholder. The starting salary is dependent upon qualifications and experience.

The post is superannuable and is subject to the conditions of service of the JNC for Magistrates Courts Staff.

Further particulars and application forms returnable by 9 May from the Clerk to the Kent Magistrates Courts Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Telephone Maidstone (0622) 671411 Ext 3344.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

Experienced Solicitor (approx. 10 years call) sought for small exclusive city firm for interesting and responsible work (Defamation experience a great help). For the right applicant prospects include a salaried partnership leading to equity involvement.

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Please apply with full C.V. to Box 0526H The Times

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They require Solicitors, recently qualified or with up to three years' post-qualification experience, to conduct international insurance, reinsurance, shipping and transport cases, including advising on and handling disputes in this country and in many foreign jurisdictions, involving a wide variety of legal and commercial problems and travel abroad. Previous experience of reinsurance disputes or other types of substantial commercial litigation will be a distinct advantage. The rewards and prospects are excellent.

Candidates should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae and quoting reference 2064 to Mrs. Indira Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Telephone: 01-222 5555.

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We require a commercial conveyancer for our City Office. Applicants should have at least two years experience since qualification. A generous salary plus a car will be offered to the successful applicant. There are good partnership prospects.

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Our client, a leading firm of Barristers and Attorneys require a Trust/Probate Solicitor with a minimum of 5 years post qualification experience to join their office in Hamilton, Bermuda. The applicant should have experience of Trusts and Settlements, Trust Taxation, Wills and Probate practice. A knowledge of Company Law would be useful.

For a discussion in confidence please telephone TREVOR JAMES FECI or HUGH ALLEN.



Legal Division
IPS Group (Agy)
Lloyds Avenue House
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LONDON EC3N 3ES
Telephone: 01-481 8111

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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Corfu 2.9.16.23/5	£113	£145	£102
Greek Islands 29/4. 6.13.20/5	£125	£146	£107
Algarve 29/4. 7.14.21/5	£117	£140	£79
Sicily 7.14.21/5	£147	£160	£112

Prices inc of flight from various UK airports and accom in villas, apts, pensions and hotels. Holidays subject to supplements and availability.

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APPOINTMENTS

INTERVIEWER CONSULTANT for fast expanding hectic catering division of well-established City based employment Bureau. Self starter needing no supervision + proven sales record. Present earnings + increase guaranteed. Call Jennifer Rivett 248 0961. Angel Staff Bureau.

DIVERTIMENTI the specialised cookware shop requires experienced sales assistants for their Fulham Rd shop. Ring Linda 581 8065.

(continued on page 33)



Appointments

THE KUWAITI MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR ANNOUNCES IT'S NEED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1 One Engineer specializing in communication engineering with capacity to assume duty as chief responsible for the system.

It is stipulated that he should be of high academic qualification together with a minimum experience of five years in **Radio Systems Maintainance** further to at least three years experience in fully supervising radio systems.

2 Two Communications Engineers with proficiency and experience that might qualify them to work as project engineers.

It is stipulated that they should be of at least five years experience in this field. Salaries and other advantages are subject to qualifications and experience.

Interested applicants are invited to apply within one month (maximum) as from the date of this advertisement. Applications are to be addressed to the Kuwaiti Embassy as follows:

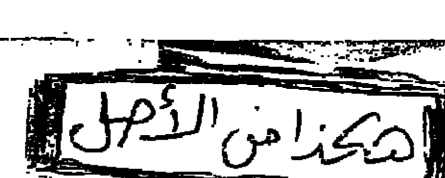
Press Attache, Kuwaiti Embassy, 46 Queens Gate, London. SW7.

Note: Applicants are requested to attach the following documents and information to the applications.

i) Personal photograph.
ii) Photocopy of the academic qualifications and experience.
iii) Marital Status.
iv) Age.
v) Full address including phone number.

It is also to be noted that all enclosures attached to applications shall not be returned, nor is the Ministry bound to reply to all applicants.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather sport and traffic reports. Available to viewers whose television sets do not *have the teletext facility*.

6.30 Breakfast Time introducted by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.32 and 8.32; report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. Closedown at 9.00.

9.53 For Schools, Colleges: Part one of the adventure, Capricorn Game 10.10 Sex education for 8 and 9 year olds 10.35 Living in Ghana 11.00 North American Indians 11.17 The computer and the Gymnast 11.37 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judith Stamper. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One 1.45 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.00 You and *Me and the Fireman (r)*.

2.15 For Schools Colleges: The Tipis of North America 2.30 Skye Trek. Peter Thomas, a climbing guide of Skye, takes two girls along the peaks of the island's Cuillin Hills (r) 3.15 21st Anniversary Songs of Praise from Wesley's Chapel in London (shown on Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby *Doo in That's Snow Ghost (r)* 4.40 The Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (r) 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The *latest world news for young* people 5.10 The Song and the Story with Isla St Clair. Apocalypse Then includes stories that originated at the *time when Napoleon* dominated Europe.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

6.22 Nationwide.

6.45 Triangle. Episode seven and as the deadline approaches the search on the ferry for the hidden explosives becomes more frantic.

7.10 Cliff! The fourth and final programme featuring the ageless singer Cliff Richard. Tonight, he talks about himself *and his philosophy (r)*.

8.00 Now Get Out of That. The two teams continue with their 'escape' across country, racing against the clock. *Tiredness is causing a few* tempers to become frayed.

8.30 Tears Before Bedtime. Comedy series about a *married couple* who run away from their children.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.

9.05 News with John Humphrys.

9.30 Play for Today: The Falklands Factor written and compiled by Don Shaw from historical records and actual Parliamentary speeches of 1770 when the British fleet sailed to deliver the islands from the hands of a force from Buenos Aires. Starring Donald Pleasance as *Dr Samuel* Johnson.

10.30 People and Power. A new series, presented by David Dimbleby, taking a look at the lighter side of political *life*.

11.08 News headlines.

11.10 Barbara Mandrell with the Mandrell Sisters plus guests, Dolly Parton and John Schneider (r).

11.50 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Day break with Lucy Mathen followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning paper review at 6.33 and 8.33; rock video at 6.50; television news at 7.50; Gayle Hunnicut interviewed at 8.20; agony column at 8.50. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Counting and Time 9.45 All about eyes 10.04 Homes and families 10.21 Sex education: Introduction to human reproduction 10.43 Documentary: Here Comes the Sun 11.05 English: The Shrinking of Treehorn 11.22 Basic maths: Odds and Evens 11.30 French conversation.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins. For the *very young* 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of the Bears and the Mushrooms (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court: On the Defensive. An Army deserter is accused of wilfully injuring a three-year old boy (r) 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Gill Nevill takes a look at the life of one of the country's most powerful women, Baroness Young, Leader of the House of Lords, Lord Privy Seal and Minister in charge of the day-to-day running of the Civil Service.

2.30 Love in a Cold Climate. Episode five of the serial based on the books by Nancy Mitford (r) 3.30 One of the Boys. Comedy series about a retired man living with his student grandson. Starring Mickey Rooney.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun and games and live pop music, this week featuring A Flock of Seagulls, Spandau Ballet and Blancmange 4.45 CB TV-Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.20 Crossroads. Lucy Hamilton *makes a date with Paul Ross*.

6.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. The GLC's aid plan spreading £30 million of ratepayers money over a disparate number of organisations has come in for a deal of criticism. Critics claim that it is mostly money down the drain; supporters say it is revitalising the Capital. Bill Wigmore weighs the pros and cons of the arguments.

7.15 Film: Reward (1980) A made-for-television movie starring Michael Parks as Michael Dolan who resigns from the San Francisco Police Force after his colleague has been *murdered*, in order to track down the killer and claim the reward money. Directed by E. W. Swackhamer.

8.30 Good Night and God Bless. Comedy series about the private and public life of a *successful television quiz* game host.

9.00 The Flame Trees of Thika. *Part two of the serial based on* the autobiographical novels of Elspeth Huxley (r).

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal *Alliance*.

10.05 News.

10.35 Film: Death Wish (1980) starring Charles Bronson. The brutal story of a New York businessman who takes the law into his own hands after his wife and daughter are assaulted. Directed by Michael Winner.

12.10 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.



Règine Crespin: The Carmelites (Radio 3 7.30pm)

CHOICE

● Tonight's Play for Today, THE FALKLANDS FACTOR (BBC1 9.30pm) is about an incident that happened in 1770. Don Shaw has cleverly utilized parliamentary speeches and writings of the time to produce a play that illustrates the striking similarities between this country's two efforts to keep the Falkland Islands under British rule. Lord North is Prime Minister, being badgered by the leader of the Opposition, an infirm William Pitt, for seeking an accommodation with the Spanish instead of starting an all-out war following the landing on the islands of a Spanish force from Buenos Aires. To counteract harsh criticisms of his actions in the press Lord North turns to Samuel Johnson to write a pamphlet supporting the government. Shaw ends his intelligent play with Johnson's words lingering long enough to bring home a message only recently re-learnt. Donald Pleasance shines as the aging, penurious, ill-kempt Johnson with John Bird as Lord North and Terence Rigby, Pitt.

● Peter Adamson's A WEEK OF SWEET WATER (*BBC2 9.25pm*) is a dramatized documentary about a family of the Upper Volta. While Minata, the wife, wrestles with the problem of whether or not to send her 10-year old daughter to be circumcised – as is the custom, Boureima, the husband, bemoans the fact that he must spend the last of his savings buying grain. Filmed entirely on location in Upper Volta, the programme affords a seldom-seen insight into the life and traditions of a little-known people.

● Poulenc's opera THE CARMELITES (Radio 3, 7.30pm), broadcast live from Covent Garden, and sung in the English version by *Joseph Machlis, should benefit from* being heard and not seen because it is a production that flatters the ear more than the eye (*writes Peter Davalle*). It is, of course, almost entirely an *opera of women's voices* – and high ones at that; and there are times when one longs for relief in the shape of sustained writing for a contralto. Nevertheless, it is a starry cast we get (Masterson, Lott, Régine Crespin, Lillian Watson) and there is so much that is unexpected and unfamiliar in Poulenc's music that one almost feels it is wrong to complain that the opera goes on just that much too long.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Kirchner; 6.30 Oceanography: Waves; 6.55 Power Plants of the Cell; 7.20 Electrons and Atoms; 7.45 The Peak Experience; 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Rosalind Wilson and Don Spencer. The story is Josh Jolly's Party, by Joyce Thomsett.

11.25 World Snooker. Live coverage of the morning and afternoon sessions in the Embassy World Snooker Championship, introduced by David Vine from The Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. The final matches of the second round are due to end and the early quarterfinal games continue. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and Clive Everton. There is further coverage of this event on this channel at 6.20, 10.05 and 11.50.

5.10 Song of Sixpence. An Open University production that examines the AUR scheme in use in the Inner London Education Authority area whereby schools have a say in the amount of money they receive and how the scheme works in two contrasting primary schools.

5.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test. The latest news from the rock scene with music from studio guests, Pale Fountains and Big Country and on video, Neil Young (shown last Friday).

6.20 World Snooker. David Vine introduces Frame of the Day plus the latest news of the *quarterfinal matches*.

7.10 News summary with subtitles.

7.15 Film: The Seven Year Itch (1955) starring Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell. Superb comedy about a middle-aged man who, after seeing his wife and children off on their Summer holidays, becomes *obsessed with the beautiful* blonde who rents the apartment above his. Directed by Billy Wilder.

9.00 Discovering Birds. In part four of his series on bird watched Tony Soper examines how fledglings fight for survival.

9.25 A Week of Sweet Water. A *drama documentry written by* Peter Adamson describing the struggle by villagers in the African state of Upper Volta to grow crops enough to last *from one harvest to another*.

10.05 World Snooker. Another visit to Sheffield for the latest news in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship.

10.55 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.50 World Snooker. The final visit of the day to Sheffield.

12.15 Open University: Design Assembly of Lorries; 12.40 Psychology: Landing an Aircraft. Ends at 1.10.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Full Life. In the third of her series of interviews with people who are living a long and interesting life Jill Cochrane talks to Sir Roland Penrose, writer, poet, sculptor and painter who reminisces about the Paris social life of the 1920s where he met the great surrealist painters, among them Salvador Dali, Picasso and Max Ernst.

5.30 Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers competition where the competitors compete against each other and the clock. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley, assisted by Kenneth Williams.

6.00 A Partly Satirical Broadcast presented by Niki Berou for first time voters who might think that the democratic system of government is not worth the effort. This third programme concentrates on the Labour Party and includes Tony Benn, Roy Hattersley and Young Socialist, Andy Bevan, who discuss which way they would like to see their party develop and the *controversial Clause 4. Ian* Mikardo explains the history of the party and its motivation.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show.* Comedy series about the *hectic domestic* life of a successful television scriptwriter. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.

7.00 Channel Four News including headlines at 7.30 and business news at 7.40. There is also Stephen Phillips's weekly Arts Focus item.

7.50 Comment. The soap-box speaker this evening is Brenda Maddox, a journalist on The Economist.

8.00 Brookside. Prospects of promotion weigh on Bobby's mind while Spring fever has hit his neighbours who have taken to gardening and decorating.

8.30 S.W.A.L.K. Episode three of the story of a young teenaged girl who lives in a fantasy world created by love story magazines. But reality begins to creep in this week when she accompanies her sister to the ante-natal clinic.

9.00 Film: All God's Children (1980) Starring Richard Widmark. A made-for-television film about the controversial subject of busing. Two 16-year-old friends – one black, the other white – decide to play a prank on the authorities enforcing the regulations, with tragic results. Directed by Jerry Thorpe.

10.50 Black on Black. Roy Hattersley and Paul Boateng are interviewed on the implications of the Police Bill; there is an item on the plight of Cardiff's Somali seamen; and Julie James talks about her forthcoming trip to Greenland where she will become the first black woman to set foot in the Arctic.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 New Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45* Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20* Your Letters. 7.25*, 8.25* Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for the Day. 8.35* Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. The subject is Rambling and with Teresa McGonagle in the studio to answer listeners' questions are Roger Smith, editor of The Great Outdoors and John Trevelyan of the Ramblers' Association.
11.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story 'A Woman's Place' by Bernard Edwards.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-minute Theatre 'Cutting Loose' by Angus Graham-Campbell.
11.33 Wildlife. A visit to the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Derek Jones with Pat Morris and *Peter Ferns answer questions* put to them by members of Glamorgan Naturalists Trust.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983.†
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour presented by Sue MacGregor. John Fitzmaurice Mills continues with his art master class while Sonia Beesley visits Great Yarmouth in her series on small businesses *and talks to inventor Andrew* Sheldon about his high-tec world of industrial radiography. In addition William Roberts reads the first part of Paul Theroux's The London Embassy, abridged in six parts by Janet Quigley.
3.00 News.
3.02 *Afternoon Theatre* 'Time Between Comets Skies' by Juliet Ace.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 A Bite Of Welsh Rock. Richard Rees *charts the developmennt* of Welsh pop music from its early beginnings.
4.40 The Way The Normans Rode (2): Carrog Cennen to Paxton's Tower with Wynford Vaughan-Thomas.
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 In the Air. With Anthony Holden.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 *Groundswell. A series which* looks at our environment (3).
7.50 Feedback. Your criticisms and comments about BBC radio and TV.
8.05 *File on 4. Eric Robson reports on* how the recession is hitting the Rhondda Valley where there was once 60 coal pits. Now there is only one. What sort of future have the people that live there?
8.35 The Curse of Mary Morgan. Jenny Green tells Philip Rickman the strange story of Mary Morgan who was hanged in *1805 for the murder of her* bastard son.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicaped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope On Tour in Wales. *Paul Allen explores current* Welsh writing; visits a new production at Theatr Clwyd; listens to the changing choral tradition; and listens to rehearsals for Welsh National Opera's new Carmen.
9.58 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 *Just A Minute.*†
11.00 A Book At Bedtime 'The Road to Oxiana' by Robert Byron (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Child Care. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30 The Song Tree. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Introducing Science. 11.40 Listening to Music. 1.55pm *Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00* For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago. 2.20 A-Level History. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Managing Your Money. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Clothing and Class. 11.50 Open Forum Student Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Debussy, Rameau, Leclair, Berlioz; records†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Cooncert (continued) Debussy, Franck, Ravel; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers Falla and his Contemporaries; Guridi, Falla, Albeniz orch. Arbos; records†
10.00 Bruckner Symphony No 1; records†
10.50 BBC Singers Ned Rorem, Roy Harris, William Schuman†
11.20 Bochmann Quartet Dvorak, Verdi†
12.15 Midday Concert BBC Scottish S.O. Part 1: Edward Harper, Elgar†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert Part 2: Beethoven†
2.00 *Music Weekly*†
2.50 Brahms Chamber Music†
4.00 Vienna String Soloists Mozart, Boccherini, Rossini†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure†
6.30 Spanish Harpsichord Music Cabezon, Arauxo, Ximenez, Cabanilles.
7.00 A Clear Conscience. Short story by Carmen Maria Gaite.
7.30 The Carmelites. Opera in three acts by Poulenc, direct from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (Sung in English) Act 1†
8.30 Shrinklits by Maurice Sagoff. Plots of world classics reduced *to a few lines of comic verse*.
8.45 The Carmelites Acts 2 and 3†
10.50 Myrha Saxophone Quartet Pousseur, David Bedford†
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY 6.15 Control of Education 6.35-6.55 The Mystical Vision.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Alan Whicker† 12.00 Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Ed Stewart 3.02 Sports Desk 4.00 David Hamilton 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results† 7.30 Hubert Gregg says I Call It Style 8.30 Folk On 2† 9.30 Tom Mennard tells Local Tales. 9.45 The Flying Pickets† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Russell Davis presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight). 1.00 The Radio Orchestra The Big Band and The Strings† 2.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

6.0am Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 2.0 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel.† 12.0 Midnight Close.
VHF Radio 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Rameau and Couperin. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewisham. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Rivers of the World. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Origins. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Rivers of the World. 8.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report On Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

Wales 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. News and weather: Scotland 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News 2.30-3.00 Hooked. A young drug-taker talks about his addiction 3.00-3.15 Closedown 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland 11.50 News *and weather; Northern Ireland 10.35-*11.00 For Schools: Ulster in Focus 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six 11.50 News and weather; England 6.00-6.22 Regional news magazine 11.55 Close.

S4C

Starts 2.20 Flalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.00 Two Sisters from Boston. 4.50 CLWB S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Bildowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 *Y Cyswllt Cymraeg.* 8.55 Snwcer. 9.25 Tell the Truth. 9.55 Father's Day. 10.20 Music in Time. 11.15 Malu Muhler. 12.10 Gair Yn ei Bryd. 12.15 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Helen. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 National Youth Jazz Orchestra. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 *Mork and Mindy*. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight* Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am God in Good Season. 12.20 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15 News. 12.18 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 12.30-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Entertainers: Chas and Dave. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good evening, Ulster. 6.20 Advice. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time 1.20-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 History of The Grand Prix 5.15-5.45 Batman 6.00 News 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.30 Knight *Rider 9.00-10.00 Minder 12.15am* Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival 1.20-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 The Entertainers: Chas and Dave 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 Mork and Mindy 7.00 Robin's Nest 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider 9.00 Studio 10.00-10.05 Life in France 12.15 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. *7.30-8.30 Knight Rider*. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 12.15am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.30 Streets of San Francisco 9.00-10.00 Minder 12.15am Company, *closedown*.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange *Flags. 3.30-4.00 Superstar Profile: Sally* Field. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 12.15am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

(continued on page 22)

Reagan is blamed for arms stalemate

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

A panel of prominent American specialists on arms control has concluded that the prospects for agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union in either of the negotiations taking place in Geneva are "bleak" unless the Reagan adminstration abandons its present approach of seeking big reductions in the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

In a report released yesterday by the Carnegie Endowment the panel attributes the stagnation in both the strategic arms reduction talks (Start) and the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe on the "sweeping nature" of the American proposals.

These proposals seek "major reductions... in those categories of weaponry where the Soviets have their largest investment and strategic advantage."

However Mr William Hyland, the panel's chairman, conceded during a press conference that the recent American decision to set aside its "zero-zero" proposals for the total elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, and instead seek an interim solution, may produce a serious Soviet response.

"My impression is that there is a lot of tough bargaining ahead, particularly on the Pershings," he said. "But I think the Russians are going to have to come up with a counter-proposal."

Last month President Reagan offered to cut back the planned deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union agrees to reduce the number of warheads on its medium-range missiles to an equal number. Moscow rejected this new offer.

Among the panel's 30 members is retired General Brent Scowcroft who is also chairman of President Reagan's commission on strategic weapons.

This commission has recommended the basing of 100 multi-warheaded intercontinental ballistic missiles in existing Minuteman silos pending the development of a new small mobile single warheaded missile.

It also suggested that in future arms control agreements should be based on attaining an equal number of warheads rather than equal levels of missile launchers.



Hubbub at conference on Hitler diaries

Continued from page 1

diaries were forgeries: "For the moment we can accept the provisional conclusion that they are genuine," although there were many questions still to be asked.

A *Stern* spokesman said last night that if Lord Dacre wanted to reexamine the manuscripts he would certainly be allowed to do so.

Stern saw no reason to interrupt its preparations to publish the diaries because of Lord Dacre's reservations expressed at the press conference and doubts raised by other historians, another official said. "The conference has only served to confirm our judgment that the diaries are genuine", he said. "Both historians confirmed that they thought them genuine.

Professor Weinberg, who also spent three hours in the Zurich vault reading extracts from about 15 volumes, complained at the press conference that the handwriting analysts commissioned by *Stern* had worked only in pages taken from the separate volumes Hitler had kept on the Hess affair.

To establish absolute proof, he wanted similar analyses to be carried out on the main diary volumes as well as thorough examination by German historians.

Herr Peter Koch, *Stern's* Editor, said the paper submitted for chemical tests had been taken from two separate volumes – 1933 and 1941 – and more handwriting comparisons were now under way. Tests had already been carried out by Mr Ordway Hilton, the American handwriting expert who discovered the forgery of Howard Hughes' will and who stated categorically that the samples he saw were written by Hitler.

The press conference was interrupted by Mr David Irving, who made a long statement disputing the diaries authenticity and producing other Hitler documents which he said did not tally with *Stern's* find. He said these had already been published elsewhere.

"You have your sources who supply you with forgeries, and *Stern* has its sources who supplied us with genuine documents," Herr Koch retorted. "What you hold in your hands are forgeries."

As a throng of cameramen and reporters pressed round Mr Irving, a fight broke out when *Stern's* staff tried to prevent Mr Irving giving a rival press conference in the same room. The hubbub lasted for some time.



Where it all began: Herr Gerd Heidemann (top), of "Stern", at the grave of the pilot who was flying the ill-fated Junkers (bottom) which crashed with the diaries on board.

Writing Mein Kampf was 'a struggle' for Hitler

By Richard Evans

An eminent British historian claimed last night that Hitler did not write *Mein Kampf* personally, but dictated his political and autobiographical testament to stenographers.

Professor Donald Cameron Watt, who spent six years working on German government and military documents of the Hitler era seized by the Allies after the war, also said he recollected very little material signed by the Führer after 1933.

"It was a devil of a job to get *Mein Kampf* out of Hitler. It was dictated in two chunks, the first while he was in jail when he had nothing to do, and the second two years later, when as a result of some disturbances around his speeches he was forbidden to speak publicly for six months.

"His publisher dragged him back to a desk and again provided a stenographer who wrote down what he said."

Professor Cameron Watt, the Stevenson Professor of International History at the University of London, said his impression was that Hitler was not normally a man who put pen to paper.

"It is very odd if he did write these diaries.

Poll debate off to an abusive start

Continued from page 1

They are talking about a £2.5m "war chest" for the campaign, most of the money coming from the trade unions. About £750,000 has already been gathered in.

Mr Johnny Wright, whose firm handles Labour's advertising, said he had been in regular touch with the Walworth Road headquarters and his men were ready to go into action.

"If an election was called tomorrow for May, let alone June, we would be ready," he said. "But it is not as though we are sitting in a war bunker, waiting for someone to press the button."

With the left wing demanding that there shall be no blurring of commitments, there could still be some trouble over the drafting of the Labour manifesto.

The Liberal and Social Democratic Parties are in no such dilemma. Their party manager say that the joint manifesto will be ready within a few days of Mrs Thatcher making the announcement. They have 637 candidates

● Mr Foot last night gave notice that he intends to make the Government's record on law and order an issue in the election campaign, Philip Webster writes.

At a meeting at the Commons of the Tribune Group of left-wing Labour MPs, Mr Foot said that Labour had an excellent chance of winning the election, whenever it was called.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP leader, last night called on the Prime Minister to announce the election date with all speed.

In an uncharacteristic personal attack, he said in Leeds that Mrs Thatcher's resolute approach and determination to go to the end of the road both stopped when she came to make a politician's calculation about the election date and therefore her own future.

"On this subject she is as tricky as Sir Harold Wilson, as uncertain on the brink as Mr Callaghan, as petulant as Sir Anthony Eden."

● Labour would lose control of the Greater London Council if there was an election now, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The poll, conducted by Market and opinion Research International (MORI) and published in the London *Standard*, shows that the Conservatives now lead Labour by 10 per cent in the capital with 42 per cent. The Alliance would receive 24 per cent. Cartoon, page 2

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Halesowen major grabs a celluloid tiger

Mr John Stokes, the Conservative member for Halesowen, who speaks for both Halesowen and England on such matters, yesterday broke his silence on the subject of *Gandhi*. At last the Empire had struck back.

Mr Stokes is one of the few remaining Tory backbenchers with the self-confidence to appear ridiculous. President of the Monarchist Association in 1937, according to his entry in *Who's Who*; Dakar Expedition, 1940 (a comrade perhaps of Evelyn Waugh's Brigadier Ritchie Hook) Major, Royal Fusiliers. "Recreations: gardening, travel, English history, church affairs. A sound man.

One would no longer go into the jungle with most Conservative backbenchers. Indeed, one would not go into a small, leafy glade with them. But Mr Stokes has a good bearing, and a small brush moustache, and his word of command is crisp and distinct. With such qualities, he is a man marked out never to get anywhere in politics.

Yesterday he managed to slip *Gandhi* into question time to the Minister for Overseas Aid. This is normally an occasion of great gentility. Some of the most hopeless cases, greatest despotisms, and self-righteous posturers among the nations of the earth are referred to on both sides of the House with reverential tones.

Labour members put down questions demanding to know how much money we are giving to whatever regime has lately taken their fancy. The answer from the minister – at present Mr Timothy Raison – is always the same; a lot. So too are the Labour members' supplementary questions; not enough. Honour is satisfied all round.

Yesterday, for a few minutes, India was the topic. The two sides of the House exchanged the usual pieties. Then Mr Stokes, manifestly disdainful of the petty charge of irrelevance, admirably blundered in with: "How much aid by the British taxpayer was used in making the film, *Gandhi*?"

At this there was much scoffing from the rather middle class Labour and SDP members who tend to predominate at overseas aid question time. (Their more proletarian colleagues tend to stay away.) These genteel members are living proof of the dangerous effect of middle-brow films on the impressionable classes. Among such MPs a half-naked Mr Ben Kingsley, walking about in *Gandhi*, arouses almost as much awe as does a half-naked Miss Joan Collins, walking about in *Dynasty*, among the proletarian members. We all have our odd little preferences.

But was the scoffing justified? Hardly. Mr Stokes was making a good point. About a third of the cost of the film, apparently, was provided by the Indians, which could help explain why Indians come rather better out of the film than Muslims or Britons. We give aid to a Government which, despite its country's poverty, finds it amusing to spend a lot of money on a film. That was the point which Mr Stokes succeeded graphically in illustrating. Can he really be such a fool?

Mr Raison replied that he was "not aware" that any of our aid for India had been spent on the film, thus missing the point that Mr Stokes was really making. But he said he would write to Mr Stokes if that answer were wrong.

During the same period of question time, Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour backbencher who is still fighting the Falkland war, asked what had been the total expenditure of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the department to which the Minister Of Overseas Aid is part, on the Falklands. Mr Raison gave the figures which, like all figures of this kind, sounded large and meaningless and need not detain us here.

Mr Dalyell complained that, with so much being spent on the islanders, "it demeans both us and them when they place such obstacles in the way of the Argentine beareaved going to the islands. "He added: "Did *she* not have a cavalcade of cameras when *she* went?" At which such Stodesite Tory backbenchers as Sir Anthony Fell protested: "*She*? *She*? Who do you mean, *she*?" Presumably they, and Mr Dalyell, had the same woman in mind.

Mr Raisom said Mr Dalyell's question was not about aid, which was true, because all Mr Dalyell's questions, whatever the subject, are about the Falklands.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits West Ham Central Mission to open York House, the new Home and Hospice, 3.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow, attends opening of the new Mantech Symposium of the Fellowship of Engineering at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, SW1, 10; and later, as Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, attends the 1983 Outward Bound/Variety Club National Sponsored Sport Luncheon at the Grosvenor House Hotel, W1, 12.15.

Princess Margaret, as President, visits Perrins House, the Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolk's Help Home at Malvern, 2.45

The Duke of Gloucester carries out engagements in Birmingham; arrives Ward End Play Park, 10.40; housing department, Bush House, for opening of Warden Service control room, 11.20; The Bells Farm community centre project, Druids Heath, 12; and finally Compton Grange sheltered housing scheme, Cradley Heath, Sandwell, 2.05.

Prince Michael of Kent visits Jaguar Cars as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry.

New exhibitions

Tolly Cobbold Eastern Arts fourth national exhibition, highlighting current artistic developments and trends in Britain, selected from an open competition; Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50 (until May 29).

Drawings by Robin Macfarlan, Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (until May 14).

New London exhibitions

Painted constructions by Gerard Wilson; Atlantis Gallery, Gulliver's Wharf, 105 Wapping Lane, E1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until May 20).

Paintings and other works by Friedensreich Hundertwasser, and The Icon of St Peter, a recently rediscovered fourteenth century Byzantine icon, together with a small exhibition showing its restoration; both at the Barbican Art Gallery, EC2; Tues to Sat 11 to 7, Sun 12 to 6 (until June 19).

Memorial exhibition of paintings and drawings by David Cooper, Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, W1; Tues to Fri 10.30 to 5, (Sat, April 30, 10 to 2; May 2, 10 to 2) (until May 7).

Music

Concert by Klaus Schulz, Coventry Cathedral, 7.30.

Recital by the Dartington Piano Trio, Poole Arts Centre, Kingsland Road, Poole, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra, Music Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by the Morrissey Mullen Band, The Manor, West Bridgford, Nottingham, 8.

Concert by the South Glamorgan Junior Schools Choir and Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.

Recital by the Hall High School, Connecticut, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Talks, lectures

Wildlife of the Falkland Islands, by Brian Hawkes, St Mary-le-Wigford Hall, Lincoln, 7.30.

Aquae Sulis; the temple and its precincts, Guildhall Banqueting Hall, Bath, 1.10.

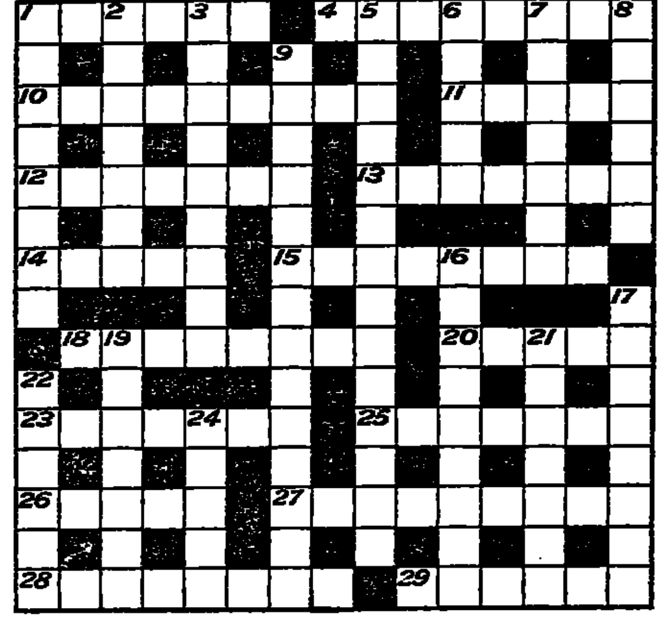
National Day

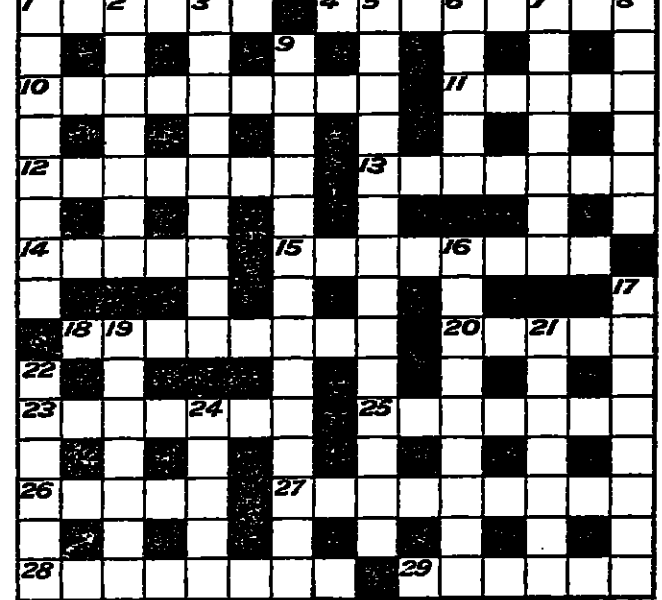
Tanzania's National Day today commemorates the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Tanganyika had become independent from Britain in December 1961 and Zanzibar an independent sultanate in 1963. The United Republic of Tanzania has been ruled by President Julius Nyerere since its inception.

Anniversaries

Births: John James Audubon, naturalist and artist, Cayes, Haiti, 1785; Artemus Ward, humorist, Waterford, Maine, United States, 1834; Deaths: John Wilkes Booth, actor and assassin of President Lincoln was shot by troops, Port Royal, Virginia, 1865; Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, writer and theatre director, Nobel laureate 1903, Paris, 1910.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,113





ACROSS
1 A chest fashioned to contain perfume (6).
4 Following orders, find nothing dishonest about the stamp (8).
10 Pirate to a listener, deer to a listener (9).
11 Bestir oneself for a vigil (5).
12 Determining the whereabouts of a copy (7).
13 Foul play here at Wembley rather than at Lord's (7).
14 Some expectations were (5).
15 Sire, both ways it's obvious (8).
18 Give him his due and he'll stop being one (8).
20 Something of value a girl returned (5).
23 Fellow hired a wreath (7).
25 Beloved oarswoman (7).
26 Chinese communist not a wet (5).
27 Quixotic companion involved in treason (9).
28 He's barely visible (8).
29 Ruins young lady, the back-sliding knight (6).

DOWN
1 Damage caused in shoe over a period of time (8).
2 As a favour, turn up with help in speech (7).
3 Using a diet, came out very thin (9).
5 A gorgeous creature – Eve? (4,2,8).
6 Stunt man, in short (5).
7 An excuse so naive is deplorable (7).
8 Not quite the top – there were seven against it (6).
9 Court officer troubles tart manageress (8-2-4).
16 Make an anagram of back scope (9).
17 Equine disease is amazing (8).
19 One who has no illusions about a heel (7).
21 Fly, Clotho! (7)
22 Copper has the last word about penetration (6).
24 Dead right afterwards (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,112

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending April 24:

BBC 1
1 Kenny Everett Television Show, 11.55m
2 Top Of The Pops, 10.50m
3 Paras, 10.25m
4 London Marathon (19.15), 9.90m
5 That's Life, 9.86m
6 Mastermind, 9.80m
7 News and Sport, 9.55m
8 Wogan on the Orient Express, 9.40m
9 News and weather (21.25 Sun), 9.20m
10 City on Fire, 9.05m

BBC 2
1 Pot Black '83 9.20m
2 Call My Bluff, 7.00m
3 Just Another Day, 6.10m
4 World Snooker (20.15 Sun), 4.50m
5 The World About Us, 4.40m
6 To Serve Them All My Days, 4.30m
7 Discovering Birds, 4.10m
8 World Snooker (17.45 Sun), 4.00m
9 Top Gear, 3.95m
9=The Hurricane, 3.95m

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.60m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.25m
3 Carry On Laughing Thames, 14.40m
4 This Is Your Life, Thames, 14.10m
5 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.90m
6 Widows, Thames, 12.80m
7 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 12.10m
8 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.05m
9 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 11.75
10 The Children's Royual Variety Performance, LWT, 11.15m

CH4
1 The Long Summer of George Adams, 2.20m
2 The Gamekeeper, 1.85m
3 The Munsters, 1.80m
4 Brookside (Tues), 1.70m
5 Cheers, 1.65m
5=Brideshead Revisited, 1.65m
7 Soap, 1.55m
7=Bouquet of Barbed Wire, 1.55m
7=Father's Day, 1.55m
10 S.W.A.L.K., 1.50m
10=Brookside (Wed), 1.50m
10=The Diplomatic Corpse, 1.50m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Yng Nghwmni (Fri) (Light entertainment), Ind., 77,000
2 Cwm Afon Lwyd (Documentary), Ind., 75,000
3 Pobol Y Cwm (Series), BBC, 68,000
4 Yng Nghwmni (Thurs), (Light entertainment), Ind., 64,000
5 Y Byd En Ei Le (Current Affairs), HTV, 54,000

In English:
1 Battlestar Galactica, 158,000
2 The Long Summer of George Adams, 111,000
3 Gemini Man (Thurs), 108,000
4 Brookside (Wed), 107,000
5 The Addams Family, 104,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with previous week's figures in parenthesis) are:

BBC 1, Breakfast Time, Mon to Fri 1.5m (1.3m)

TV-am, Good Morning Britain, Mon to Fri, 0.3m (0.4m), Sat 1.3m (1.2m), Sun 0.7m (0.7m).

British Audience Research Board.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on local government and community services.

Lords (2.30): Housing and Building Control Bill, committee, first day.

Roads

West: M5: Lane closures on both carriageways between junctions 10 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester). M5: Northbound exit slip road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic.

Midlands: A45: Road works on Nene Valley Way, junction of Bedford Road roundabout, Northampton. M54: Lane closures on both carriageways Telford by-pass; diversion at junction 5. A38: Traffic sharing one carriageway at Alrewas, Staffordshire.

North: A523: Reconstruction work at Mill Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire. M6: Lane closures between junction 25 (A49 Wigan) and junction 27 (A5209) Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester. Work lasting until October. A1/A6136: Various lanes closed for flyover contruction on the Catterick by-pass, North Yorkshire.

Scotland: A8: Alexandra Parade, Castle Street, Glasgow. Road closed, diversion signposted. A96: Temporary diversion south-east of Blackburn, Aberdeenshire. A90: Forth Road Bridge, carriageway closures,

The papers

In leading articles, the Daily Express pursues a concern with conflicting propaganda and philosophies, East and West.

First, it describes the "so-called Hitler diaries" as "probably fakes, produced in East Germany" and says the suggestions that Hitler allowed British forces to escape at Dunkirk, and approved Rudolph Hess's flight to Scotland shows that "in the propaganda war, history has a part to play."

The paper then considers Soviet industrial espionage, in the light of what it calls "the total failure of communism" to provide economic success. It advises the Soviet Union: "Adopt capitalism".

Finally, the Daily Express moves to what it sees as an economic success, and hails the two-cent recovery of the pound as vindication of Mrs Thatcher's policies.

The Daily Star says that if Mrs Thatcher is true to herself and her instincts, there can be no quesion of a June election.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.86	1.78
Austria Sch	28.00	26.20
Belgium Fr	78.75	74.75
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.05	13.35
Finland Mkk	8.85	8.35
France Fr	11.77	11.22
Germany DM	3.92	3.72
Greece Dr	136.50	126.50
Hongkong $	10.95	10.38
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.19
Italy Lira	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.20
Norway Kr	11.52	10.92
Portugal Esc	169.00	149.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.89
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	12.10	11.50
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.14
USA $	1.61	1.55
Yugoslavia Dnr	126.00	119.00

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 5.3 at 693.3.

Weather forecast

A complex will be slow moving near SW England as frontal trough moves N across Scotland.

6 to midnight

London, SE, SW, central S England: sunny intervals, showers or longer periods of rain, heavy and thundery in places; wind SE, moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

East Anglia, E, NE, England: sunny periods, scattered showers; wind E, light to moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Midlands, Wales, NW, central N England Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: sunny intervals, showers, heavy and thundery and prolonged in places; wind SE, moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Moray Firth, NE, Scotland: cloudy, rain, heavy in places, fog near coasts; wind moderate; max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: cloudy, rain heavy in places, hill fog, becoming brighter and drier by evening; wind NE, moderate; max temp 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Orkney, Shetland: sunny periods, scattered showers, perhaps more persistent rain latter; wind NE, noderate, max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: sunny intervals and showers, heavy at times near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea Straits of Dover: Wind SE, veering S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E) Wind, S, strong; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 5.43 am | Sun sets: 8.15 pm
Moon sets: 5.52 am | Moon rises: 7.18 pm
Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 8.45 pm to 5.12 am
Bristol 8.54 pm to 5.21 am
Edinburgh 9.11 pm to 5.10 am
Manchester 8.59 pm to 5.14 am
Penzance 9.02 pm to 5.37 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fine; fg, fog; r, rain.

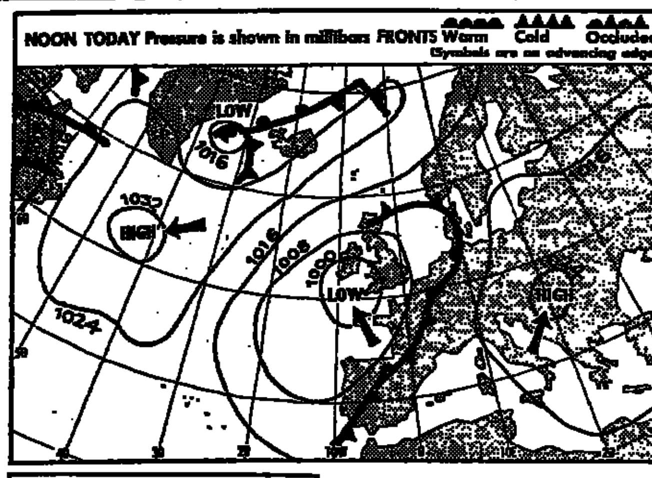
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	10	50	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	f	11	52	Inverness	fg	9	48
Blackpool	r	8	46	Jersey	r	8	46
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	f	10	50	Manchester	r	8	46
Edinburgh	f	10	50	Newcastle	c	6	43
Glasgow	f	11	52	Ronaldsway	r	8	46

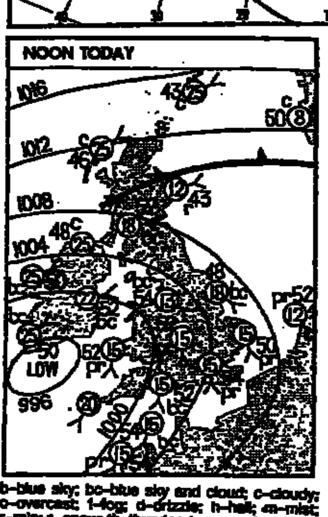
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Diabaig, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Wick, Fraseburgh, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Nottingham, 0.63in; highest sunshine, Kinloss, 10-4hr.

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 52 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.28in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,006.3 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.





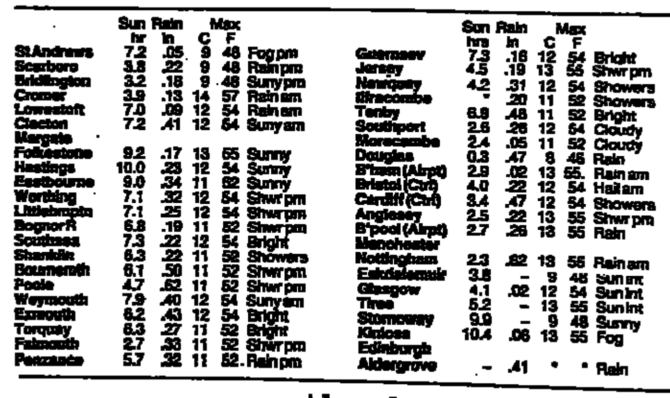
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.57	7.0	2.27	7.4
Aberdeen	1.31	4.1	1.38	4.2
Avonmouth	7.32	13.1	7.56	13.3
Belfast	11.14	3.5	11.42	3.2
Cardiff	7.18	12.1	7.42	12.3
Devonport	6.14	5.5	6.40	5.5
Dover	11.23	6.4	11.37	6.8
Falmouth	5.44	5.3	6.10	5.3
Glasgow	1.14	4.4	1.16	4.6
Harwich			12.21	4.0
Holyhead	10.23	5.6	10.56	5.5
Hull	6.39	7.2	6.42	7.5
Ilfracombe	6.15	9.1	6.37	9.1
Leith	2.41	5.5	3.1	5.6
Liverpool	11.34	9.5	11.57	9.4
Lowestoft	9.57	2.4	9.58	2.4
Margate			12.39	4.7
Milford Haven	6.29	7.1	6.53	7.0
Newquay	5.20	7.1	5.44	7.0
Oban	6.7	3.9	6.34	3.9
Penzance	5.12	5.6	5.36	5.6
Portland	7.9	2.1	7.57	2.1
Portsmouth	11.39	4.6		
Shoreham	11.30	6.1	11.53	4.7
Southampton	11.9	4.5	11.31	4.7
Swansea	6.39	9.5	7.3	9.6
Tees	3.58	5.3	4.10	5.5
Walton-on-Naze			12.9	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

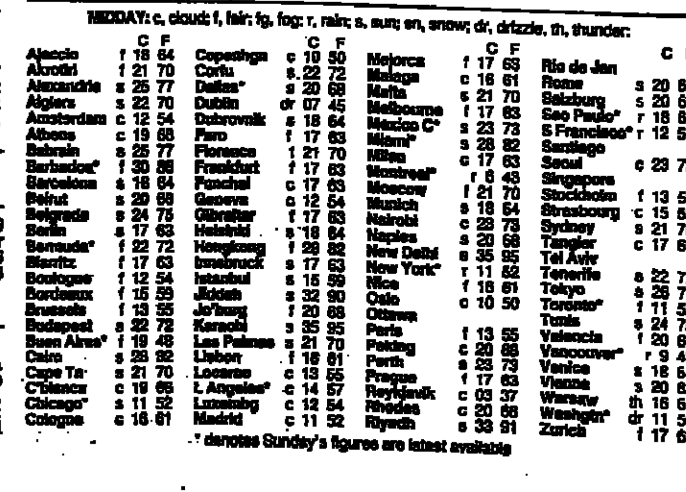
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	7.2	.05	9	48	Fog pm
Scarboro	3.8	.22	9	48	Rain pm
Bridlington	3.2	.18	9	48	Suny pm
Cromer	3.9	.13	14	57	Rain am
Lowestoft	7.0	.09	12	54	Rain am
Clacton	7.2	.41	12	54	Suny am
Margate					
Folkestone	9.2	.17	13	55	Sunny
Hastings	10.0	.23	12	54	Sunny
Eastbourne	9.0	.34	11	52	Sunny
Worthing	7.1	.32	12	54	Shwr pm
Littlehmptn	7.1	.25	12	54	Shwr pm
Bognor R	6.8	.19	11	52	Shwr pm
Southsea	7.3	.22	12	54	Bright
Shanklin	6.3	.22	11	52	Showers
Bournemth	6.1	.50	11	52	Shwr pm
Poole	4.7	.62	11	52	Shwr pm
Weymouth	7.9	.40	12	54	Suny am
Exmouth	6.2	.43	12	54	Bright
Torquay	6.3	.27	11	52	Bright
Falmouth	2.7	.33	11	52	Shwr pm
Penzance	5.7	.32	11	52	Rain pm

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	7.3	.16	12	54	Bright
Jersey	4.5	.19	13	55	Shwr pm
Newquay	4.2	.31	12	54	Showers
Ilfracombe	*	.20	11	52	Showers
Tenby	6.8	.48	11	52	Bright
Southport	2.6	.26	12	54	Cloudy
Morecambe	2.4	.05	11	52	Cloudy
Douglas	0.3	.47	8	46	Rain
B'ham (Airpt)	2.9	.02	13	55	Rain am
Bristol (Ctr)	4.0	.22	12	54	Hail am
Cardiff (Ctr)	3.4	.47	12	54	Showers
Anglesey	2.5	.22	13	55	Shwr pm
B'pool (Airpt)	2.7	.26	13	55	Rain
Manchester					
Nottingham	2.3	.62	13	55	Rain am
Eskdalemuir	3.8	–	9	48	Sun int
Glasgow	4.1	.02	12	54	Sun int
Tiree	5.2	–	13	55	Sun int
Stornoway	9.9	–	9	48	Sunny
Kinloss	10.4	.06	13	55	Fog
Edinburgh					
Aldergrove	–	.41	*	*	Rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; dr, drizzle, th, thunder:

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	18	64	Copenhgn	c	10	50	Majorca	f	17	63	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	f	21	70	Corfu	s	22	72	Malaga	c	16	61	Rome	s	20	68
Alexandria	s	25	77	Dallas*	s	20	68	Malta	s	21	70	Salzburg	s	20	68
Algiers	s	22	70	Dublin	dr	07	45	Melbourne	f	17	63	Sao Paulo*	r	18	64
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	18	64	Mexico C*	s	23	73	S Francisco*	r	12	54
Athens	c	19	66	Faro	f	17	63	Miami*	s	28	82	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	25	77	Florence	f	21	70	Milan	c	17	63	Seoul	c	23	73
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	17	63	Montreal*	r	6	43	Singapore			
Barcelona	s	18	64	Funchal	c	17	63	Moscow	f	21	70	Stockholm	f	13	55
Beirut	s	20	68	Geneva	c	12	54	Munich	s	18	64	Strasbourg	c	15	59
Belgrade	s	24	75	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Nairobi	c	23	73	Sydney	s	21	70
Berlin	s	17	63	Helsinki	s	18	64	Naples	s	20	68	Tangier	c	17	63
Bermuda*	f	22	72	Hongkong	f	28	82	New Delhi	s	35	95	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	f	17	63	Innsbruck	s	17	63	New York*	r	11	52	Tenerife	s	22	72
Boulogne	f	12	54	Istanbul	s	15	59	Nice	f	16	61	Tokyo	s	26	79
Bordeaux	f	15	59	Jeddah	s	32	90	Oslo	c	10	50	Toronto*	f	11	52
Brussels	f	13	55	Jo'burg	f	20	68	Ottawa				Tunis	s	24	75
Budapest	s	22	72	Karachi	s	35	95	Paris	f	13	55	Valencia	f	20	68
Buen Aires*	f	19	48	Las Palmas	s	21	70	Peking	c	20	68	Vancouver*	r	9	48
Cairo	s	28	82	Lisbon	f	16	61	Perth	s	23	73	Venice	s	18	64
Cape Tn	s	21	70	Locarno	c	13	55	Prague	f	17	63	Vienna	s	20	68
C'blanca	c	19	66	L Angeles*	c	14	57	Reykjavik	c	03	37	Warsaw	th	16	61
Chicago*	s	11	52	Luxembg	c	12	54	Rhodes	c	20	68	Washgtn*	dr	11	52
Cologne	c	16	61	Madrid	c	11	52	Riyadh	s	33	91	Zurich	f	17	63

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

